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A HISTORY OF TEXAS and TEXANS

BY
FRANK W. JOHNSON
A LEADER IN THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

Edited and Brought to Date by
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to the important Local Divisions of the State, and biographical ac-
counts of the Leaders and Representative Men of the State
in Commerce, Industry and Modern Activities.

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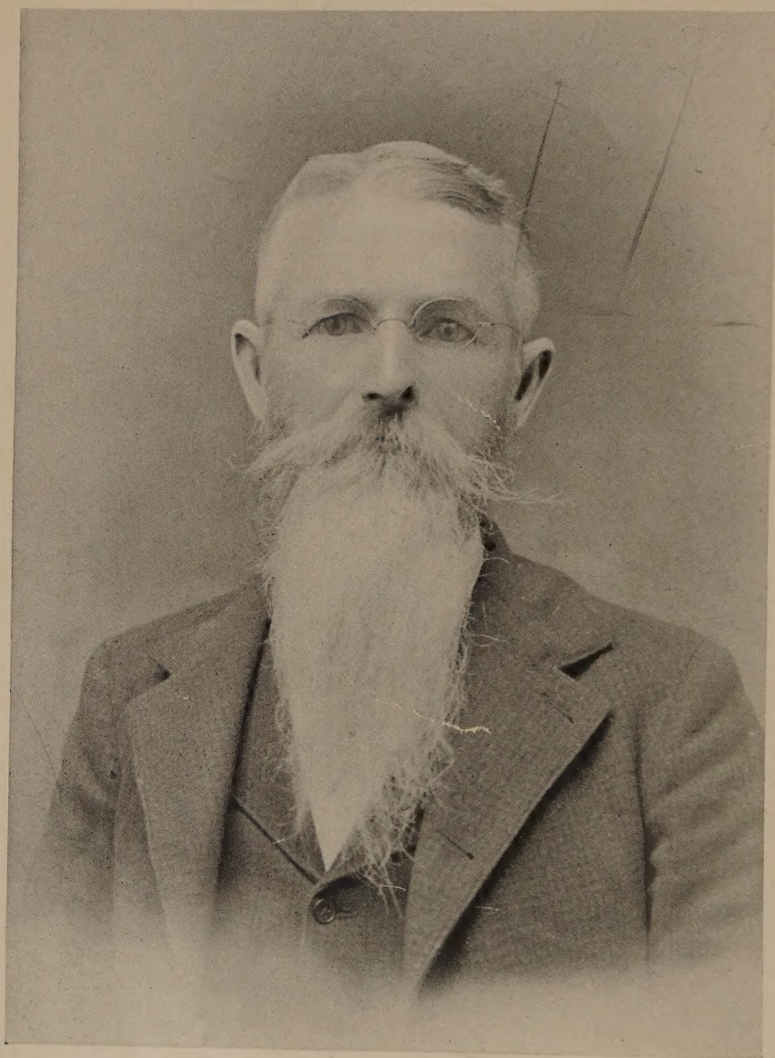
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK
1914

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TEXAS AND TEXANS

HENRY FRANKLIN GOODNIGHT. The president of the Van Zandt County National Bank, at Wills Point, has had a varied business and civic career. He was little more than a boy when he served in the Confederate army, in Texas. With practically no education, and with the family circumstances such after the war that he was unable to attend school for any length of time, he set himself resolutely to the arduous task of gaining a livelihood through farming and by working at a trade, advanced from a position of dependent to a place as an independent merchant, and eventually became one of the prosperous men of this section of the state.

Mr. Goodnight was brought up from childhood in Henderson county, and has been a resident of Wills Point since 1875. He was born near Paducah, Marshall county, Kentucky, November 11, 1844, a son of Joseph Goodnight, who brought his family by water from the mouth of the Tennessee River to Shreveport, Louisiana, where he loaded his possessions into an ox wagon and finished his journey to Texas. After a year in Panola county, in 1850, he settled permanently in Henderson county, where he took up public lands and where his death occurred in 1854 when about fifty years of age.

Joseph Goodnight was born along the line between Kentucky and Tennessee. His father was Henry Goodnight, born of Irish parents, and probably himself a native of the Emerald Isle. He was twice married. By his first wife the children were: David, who died in North Missouri; Elizabeth, who spent her life in Tennessee; and Joseph. By the second marriage were four children, one of whom is Robert Goodnight of Bell, Texas. During the decade of the fifties, Henry Goodnight moved to North Missouri, and lived on a farm there the balance of his days. Joseph Goodnight was a man of fair education. His life was spent uneventfully, chiefly as a farmer. He married Elizabeth Helm, a daughter of Thomas Helm. The latter brought his family to Texas in company with Mr. Goodnight, and died in Hopkins county. The Helm children were: Mack, James, Elizabeth, Mrs. Nancy Piereson, and Mrs. Mary Flowers. Their mother lived to be more than eighty years of age. Mrs. Joseph Goodnight died near Goshen, Henderson county, Texas, when about sixty years of age, and had seen her children each take up the burden of life of a new generation. These children were: Kathryn, who married F. Green Gray, and left three children in Henderson county at her death; Thomas, who was a Confederate soldier in the Thirty-Fourth Regiment of Texas cavalry, lived and died in Henderson county, and had a family of two children; Frances died unmarried; Nancy married James R. Reed, a Confederate soldier, who died in Van Zandt county; Henry F.; William D., of Dallas, Texas; and John, twin brother of the last named, who died in childhood.

While growing up in Henderson county, Henry F. Goodnight profited little by the schools of the time. He was seventeen years old when the war broke out, and he enlisted in the early months of the struggle, but remained only a few months before returning home to the aid of his mother. In October, 1863, he became a soldier in the Thirty-Fourth Texas, under Col. A. W. Terrell,

and was engaged in service along the Brazos river and near the coast, afterwards going to the main army operating in Louisiana, under the command of General Kirby Smith. His service as a soldier caused him to participate in several of the great battles of the southwest, including Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou. Early in 1865 he was furloughed, and while on his way to rejoin his command, then in north Texas, the news of the surrender of Lee reached him. He suffered neither wounds nor capture, and was still a youth when he resumed the pursuits of peace.

After the war Mr. Goodnight attempted to make amends for his lack of education, but the condition of the family finances interfered with his plans, and he soon quit school with some knowledge of arithmetic, after having completed the "Fourth Reader," and other elementary studies. During the summer of 1866, he made a farm crop, and then began learning the saddler's trade at Rockwall. After two years of that he engaged in the dry goods business at Fosterville, Anderson county, and from there moved to Goshen, in Henderson county. A few years of his experience as a merchant gave him some headway in the matter of capital and laid the solid foundation for his successful career in a larger place.

Moving to Wills Point in 1875, Mr. Goodnight engaged in the drug business with Dr. J. H. Russell. With the exception of five years, during which he had devoted himself to other affairs, Mr. Goodnight was in the drug business at Wills Point for twenty-one years and it was in that line that he accumulated his substantial prosperity. In 1902 after a rest of a few years he opened a bank in Wills Point, associating with him Ed Lewis, his first cashier, A. W. Meredith, F. W. Anderson, Dr. Fry, R. J. Moreau, and others. These men were the organizers of the Van Zandt County National Bank, with a capital stock of thirty-five thousand dollars. The institution opened its doors for business in January, 1902, with Mr. Goodnight as president and active manager. During the first seven years the bank paid regular dividends on the capital stock, and in 1909 the capital was increased to fifty thousand dollars. At that time the balance of the original investment was returned to the stockholders in dividends, and since then the bank has paid six per cent semi-annually. Its vice presidents are Dr. Harry Fry and A. W. Meredith.

Being in a rural community, and having business relations largely with farmers, Mr. Goodnight necessarily has become interested in farming and in the acquisition of farm land. His home is a suburban one, and is situated on a two-hundred-acre tract lying against the townsite, and his land has been kept improved apace with the advancement in agricultural development in Van Zandt county. In the business section of Wills Point, Mr. Goodnight was a party to the erection of the brick business house in which the Van Zandt County National Bank has its home. In politics Mr. Goodnight has been a Democrat always, casting his first vote at a voting box guarded by the bayonets of Federal soldiers, after the war. His only official service to his community has been the office of alderman at Wills Point. His father was likewise a loyal Democrat. In 1872 Mr. Goodnight

joined the Masonic fraternity at Prairieville, and has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite. His lodge membership is at Wills Point, and he has attended two sessions of the Grand Lodge, and has worked on the standing committee. He belongs to the Mystic Shrine, Hella Temple, at Dallas, Texas. His church is the Christian.

At Tyler, Texas, in September, 1872, he married Miss Berthena H. Nall, daughter of James Nall of Alabama. Their children are: Bertha, wife of Dr. Harry T. Fry, and the mother of one son, Harry Goodnight Fry; and Alice, now Mrs. R. J. Moreau of Wills Point, and the mother of four children, Henry A., Bertha Marguerite, Mary Elizabeth, and Josephine. Dr. Harry T. Fry, the husband of the older daughter is a practicing physician of Wills Point, and a son of the late Dr. J. M. Fry, who settled in Texas from Rush county, Indiana, and who was a soldier in the southern army, enlisting from Tennessee.

EDGAR SMITH, M. D. Holding prestige in the ranks of his profession by reason of superior natural ability, aided by a thorough training, wide experience, an acute comprehension of human nature and a broad sympathy, Dr. Edgar Smith is firmly established in the confidence of the people of Lockhart. Although engaged in practice here for but a short time, he has shown himself such a thorough master of his calling that he has been able to build up an excellent professional business, while as a citizen he has demonstrated that he is ready to do more than his share in behalf of the public weal.

Doctor Smith's family dates back to the Oglethorpe Colony of Georgia, and his ancestors were active during the winning of American independence. His father, Embree W. Smith, was born in Virginia, in 1830, and came to Texas in 1859, settling in Travis county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits on the plains. At the outbreak of hostilities between the states of the South and the North he went to Mississippi and enlisted in Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, Mississippi Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of Virginia, under Gen. Robert E. Lee. Mr. Smith served until the fall of the Confederacy at Appomattox, and in 1868 returned to Travis county and resumed his agricultural operations, in which he continued to be engaged until the time of his death, in 1888. He was prominently identified with the Grange movement of those days, and for a number of years was chairman of the executive committee of the Texas State Grange. He also interested himself actively in local politics, and in 1886 was elected to the house of representatives, from Travis county, in the Twentieth Legislature. He married Sarah L. Turk, a native of Georgia, members of whose family were at various times identified with that state's administration, and she still survives, having reached the eighty-fourth year of her age.

Dr. Smith was born in Travis county, Texas, December 16, 1872. His early education was secured in the public schools of Travis county, and he was reared on his father's farm. His preliminary training was supplemented by a course of three years at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, and his medical studies were prosecuted at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Doctor Smith began practice at Mendoza, Caldwell county, where he remained for more than eighteen years, and February 1, 1914, he came to Lockhart, in which city he has since made his home and maintained his offices. Doctor Smith's success is not the result of any happy chance; luck has played no part in his advancement. At the beginning of his career he was compelled to meet and to overcome the same obstacles which arise in the path of every aspiring young practitioner. These, however, succumbed to his constant study, his indomitable perseverance and the force of his ability, well applied, and he may today take a pardonable degree of

pride in the fact that he owes his present position and prosperity solely to his own industry and effort. A constant student, in 1904 he took a post-graduate course at the New Orleans Polyclinic, and in 1911 took a course at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City. He holds membership in the Caldwell County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Among other fraternal orders, he belongs to Mendoza Lodge, No. 487, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Lockhart Chapter, No. 208, R. A. M.; Lockhart Council, No. 11, R. & S. M.; Colorado Commandery, K. T., and Ben Hur Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Dr. Smith was united in marriage, in May, 1899, with Miss Minnie Gallat, daughter of Xavier Gallat, of Caldwell county, Texas, a prosperous ranchman. Her grandfather, H. Gullet (as the name was then spelled), was a native of Upper Alsace, France, who emigrated to the United States and came to Texas in 1845, locating at Castroville, where he was killed by the Indians two years later. Doctor and Mrs. Smith have no children.

ALONZO A. ROSS, M. D. The recognized results of a career spent in earnest effort, intelligently directed by a trained mind, are gratifying to the individual who has devoted his life to the development of the highest ideals of a chosen calling. No man can be greater than his appreciation of the debt he owes the world, and the professional men who rise highest are those who endeavor to aid humanity and to make their influence for good assist their fellow-men. One of the distinguished medical men of Texas, whose career shows marked capability and whose companions in the profession admire and respect, is Dr. Alonzo A. Ross, of Lockhart, who has been engaged in practice here since 1903. He is a native of Caldwell county, and was born January 22, 1868, a son of Abner M. and Elizabeth (Shupe) Ross.

To be a descendant of a boyhood playmate in Tennessee of Gen. Sam Houston, on the paternal side, and to be a grandson on the maternal side of one of the heroes of the battle of San Jacinto, is a distinction which few can claim, and to a native Texan such eminence overshadows the glory of any earlier ancestry. John Ross, the paternal grandfather of Doctor Ross, was a native of Tennessee, where in his boyhood he was a boon companion of the lad who was later to become the great Texas liberator. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Ross, Sam Shupe, participated with General Houston in the battle of San Jacinto. Some of the records of this battle give the name as Sam "Sharp," but this is an error, caused, evidently, by the indifferent writing of those days. He was of Quaker origin, and came from Pennsylvania to Texas in 1821, settling at Texana, where his daughter, Elizabeth, the mother of Doctor Ross, was born in 1834. She passed away in 1879. Abner M. Ross was born in Tennessee and came to Texas from Missouri in 1855, settling in Caldwell county, where he was engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, in 1881.

After completing the curriculum of the common schools of Caldwell county, Doctor Ross became a student in Tulane University medical school, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and was there graduated in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once began following his calling in DeWitt county, which was his field of practice until 1903, in which year he located at Lockhart and became associated in practice with Dr. Thomas B. Coopwood, a connection which has continued to the present time. In 1902 Dr. Ross went to Vienna, Austria, where he took a post-graduate course in the leading clinics and hospitals, marking with the leading men of his profession there. He also pursued post-graduate work in New York and New Orleans, Louisiana. Doctor Ross is a member of the Caldwell County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and his connection with these organizations

keeps him in touch with the progress and improvement which is being made in medical science. The physician who would gain a full measure of success must possess many qualities of heart and mind not included in the course of study of the schools and colleges he may have attended. In analyzing the career of the successful practitioner of the healing art, it is invariably found that a broadminded sympathy with the sick and suffering and an earnest desire to aid his afflicted fellow-man has gone hand in hand with skill and able judgment. Doctor Ross fortunately embodies these characteristics, and through energy and devoted application to his professional duties has built up an enviable reputation. In addition to achieving success in his calling, he is known as an able man of business, and in all public affairs affecting his community he has always been interested, doing his full share toward contributing to the general welfare and advancement. For a number of years he has always been a member of the Texas State Historical Association, and fraternally he is connected with Lockhart Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Lockhart Chapter, No. 208, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; Lockhart Council, No. 11, R. & S. M.; Gonzales Commandery, K. T. P. E. C., and Ben Hur Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

On November 1, 1896, Doctor Ross was united in marriage with Miss Ella Timm, daughter of Charles Timm, of Hochheim, DeWitt county, Texas. Four children have been born to this union, namely: Abner A., Crystal Ray, Elizabeth E. and Raleigh R.

BERNHARD LANGE. Few of the business men of Texas have enjoyed a more satisfactory success than Bernhard Lange, of Llano. Mr. Lange, who belongs to one of the old German-American families of Texas, represented here since the decade of the fifties, was initiated into business through the avenue of hard work, and started in where the competition was keen because he was in the ranks where many men spend all their lives. By ability and industry he rose step by step, and now for the past thirteen years has been active head of the largest lumber plant in the city of Llano.

Bernhard Lange was born in the city of San Antonio, August 4, 1860. A private school furnished him his early education, and his early life was spent on the home ranch of his parents in southwest Texas. At the age of twenty-six he began his independent career as a rancher, but after five years of that experience moved to Llano and began work in the carpenters' and builders' trade. A few years later he was given a place with the Llano Lumber Company, and soon afterwards changed his employment to the Rockwell Brothers & Company, with which he has been identified for more than twenty years. He had first begun with duties that are easily entrusted to the beginners, and demonstrated his fitness for responsibility at each successive stage in the business. In 1900 he was appointed manager of the large enterprise conducted by this company, and has directed the business in this capacity to the present time. The company handles a full line of lumber, builders' hardware and material, wire fences, and does an extensive wholesale and retail business in this section of Texas.

Mr. Lange's parents were C. F. W. and Johanna (Steines) Lange, who were natives of Germany, where they were married. The family migrated to Texas in 1854, and the father was a cooper by trade. He and his wife were devoted Christians and members of the Christian church. The father died in 1877, and the mother in 1911 at the age of ninety-three, their bodies resting side by side in Gillespie county. They had a large family of fourteen children, of whom Bernhard was the youngest.

Mr. Lange was married in Gillespie county, May 24, 1881, to Matilda Horlen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Horlen of that county. The six children, four daughters and two sons, born to their marriage are mentioned as follows: Lillie, at home; Emma, wife of M. M. Berry, of Marble Falls, Texas; Fred, who is married and

is in the grocery business at Llano; Bertha, the wife of A. K. Wolf, of Wichita Falls; Annie, at home; and Oscar, at home. Mr. Lange represents more than his business in his home community and is one of the active supporters of school and church, being a worker in the Lutheran church, and his name is always associated with any movement for the betterment of the city and county of Llano. His influence is that of a leader, and when he takes hold of anything all of his fellow citizens are willing to follow on his recommendation. Mr. Lange owns much valuable real estate in Llano and vicinity. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, from the Blue Lodge to the Commandery, and has held offices in both the Lodge and Chapter, and is recorder of the Knights Templar commandery, No. 54. He is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. In national affairs he votes the Republican ticket, but is an independent Democrat in state and local matters. For the past six years he has been a member of the Llano school board, and is its president at this writing. For his diversions he takes an occasional fishing and hunting excursion, and is a broad-minded and genial companion, and one of the best esteemed citizens of Llano.

JONATHAN RUSH LOONEY. For eight years, four successive terms, the citizens of Brownwood have elected to the office of mayor a pioneer merchant and business man, Jonathan Rush Looney, who has been identified with this part of Texas since the decades of the seventies and who became a merchant in Brownwood a year before the railroad reached that point. He thus became an active factor in the town when its population was less than two thousand and is not only the civic head but also the leading business man in what is now one of the most progressive small cities of West Texas, with its varied mercantile and industrial enterprise, and with a population second to none in character among any city of the state. Mayor Looney has had an important part in the civic movements of recent years in promoting the general welfare and improvement of the city. Partly to his credit as mayor should be assigned the honor awarded to Brownwood in 1912 of being the cleanest city of less than ten thousand population in the state of Texas.

Jonathan Rush Looney was born at Goodlettsville, near Nashville, Tennessee, on May 21st, 1850, a son of William Looney. He was reared and educated in the public schools of Goodlettsville and Nashville, and when his school days were over came out to Texas. For two years, 1874-75, he was engaged in teaching in Collin county, and then moved into Brown county. Brown county, though it had been organized nearly twenty years before, was very little developed until the decade of the seventies, and the entire population of this county in 1870 was only about five hundred. Mr. Looney was thus one of the pioneers in the new migration which in a few years' time transformed all conditions in this part of the state and made it one of the important areas in the stock industry. It was with cattle and wheat raising that Mr. Looney identified himself on first coming to the county, and his headquarters were eleven miles north of Brownwood. He continued in this calling up to 1888, at which time the first railroad had penetrated the county, and he moved to Brownwood in advance of the construction of the road to that point. In Brownwood he took the position of superintendent of the Brownwood Mill & Elevator Company, and was manager of that local industry for two years. He then sold out and in 1890 established a store on a small scale, and from that year to the present has been enlarging his facilities in keeping with the growth and development of Brownwood and has always merited the position of leading business man. In 1907 he incorporated the business under the name of the Looney Mercantile Company, a large department store, of which he has since been president and principal owner. This establishment is the pioneer department store of Brownwood and of Brown County, and is the only mercantile enterprise of this class in this region. The store

is a large and modern one in every detail and would be a credit to a city many times the size of Brownwood. For the purposes of the business the firm has floor space of about twenty-eight thousand feet and employs some twenty or more salespeople.

Mr. Looney is also president of the Empire Furniture Company at Brownwood, and his name has been associated with various business and civic enterprises during the last twenty years in Brownwood. He is president of the school board, and as the head of a very progressive administration of city affairs, there is little doubt that he could retain his place as mayor for as many terms as he desired. The first prize awarded for the cleanest city under ten thousand in Texas was five hundred dollars, and it came not only as a deserved tribute to the customary wholesomeness and cleanliness at Brownwood, but also proved a stimulus to further development and improvement along this line. Mr. Looney is a Democrat, has always been loyal to his party, but has never in any sense been an office-seeker, and holds his present positions because of their possibilities of service to the community rather than for the sake of honors accompanying them.

In 1875 he married Miss Laura Hewgley of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. They have four children: Clara is the wife of W. D. McCully, of Brownwood; Herbert Earl Looney, born in Brown county, November 4, 1879, educated in the public schools and at Trinity University and Howard Payne College at Brownwood, in 1900 took charge of the books in the Looney Mercantile Company, and has been actively identified with the management of this large enterprise. He was married December 26, 1900, to Miss Mattie Renfro, of Brownwood, Texas, and they have one child, Marie Augusta Looney. Robert Fay, the third child, was born at Brownwood, February 22, 1887, and is now manager of the dry goods department of the Looney Mercantile Company. Emily May Looney, the youngest child of Mayor Looney, is the wife of Herbert Ragsdale of Brownwood. The family are all communicants of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Mayor Looney is a Knights Templar Mason, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

LEE JERNIGAN. Youth and energy are the dominating factors in modern industrialism and commerce, and in Texas as elsewhere many of the largest and most important industrial plants are being directed by men still many years short of life's meridian. An excellent illustration of this is the manager and active head of the Llano Milling & Manufacturing Company.

Lee Jernigan was born in Columbia, Tennessee, February, 24, 1878, a son of William L. and Josephine (Riley) Jernigan, both natives of Tennessee, whence they came to Texas in 1881. The father, whose home is now at Eastland, has for many years been in the contracting and building business. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and his wife is a member of the Baptist church. They were the parents of six children, of whom Lee was the oldest. He was three years old when the family came to Texas, and since that time his home has been in this state. He attended the public schools of Llano, finishing in the high school, and remained home until about twenty years of age. He followed different occupations in his youth, and finally took employment with the Llano Milling & Manufacturing Company. The value of persistence is a big factor in Mr. Jernigan's career, since he has been with the one company almost from the beginning of his business experience and worked up from the bottom, until 1906 he was made general manager, and has since then been active head of this concern. The business under his management has grown remarkably, and many improvements have been made to the plant. A new water system has been installed, a new dam built, the machinery has been remodeled and rebuilt, and the plant is now one of the best of its kind in the state. The company beside the manufacture of flour and

similar products, also operate the electric light plant for the town, the city water-works, and a large part of its product is the manufacture of ice, which is shipped to a large territory in a radius about Llano.

Mr. Jernigan was married at Valley Springs, Texas, November, 1899, to Miss Mattie T. Bell Bardin, daughter of John Bardin of Llano county. Their three children, two daughters and one son, are Viola, Willie Lee and Malcolm. Mr. Jernigan's church preference is the Baptist, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He votes the Democratic ticket as a rule, but takes no active part in party politics. For diversion and recreation he takes occasional hunting and fishing trips, and especially enjoys a good game of baseball.

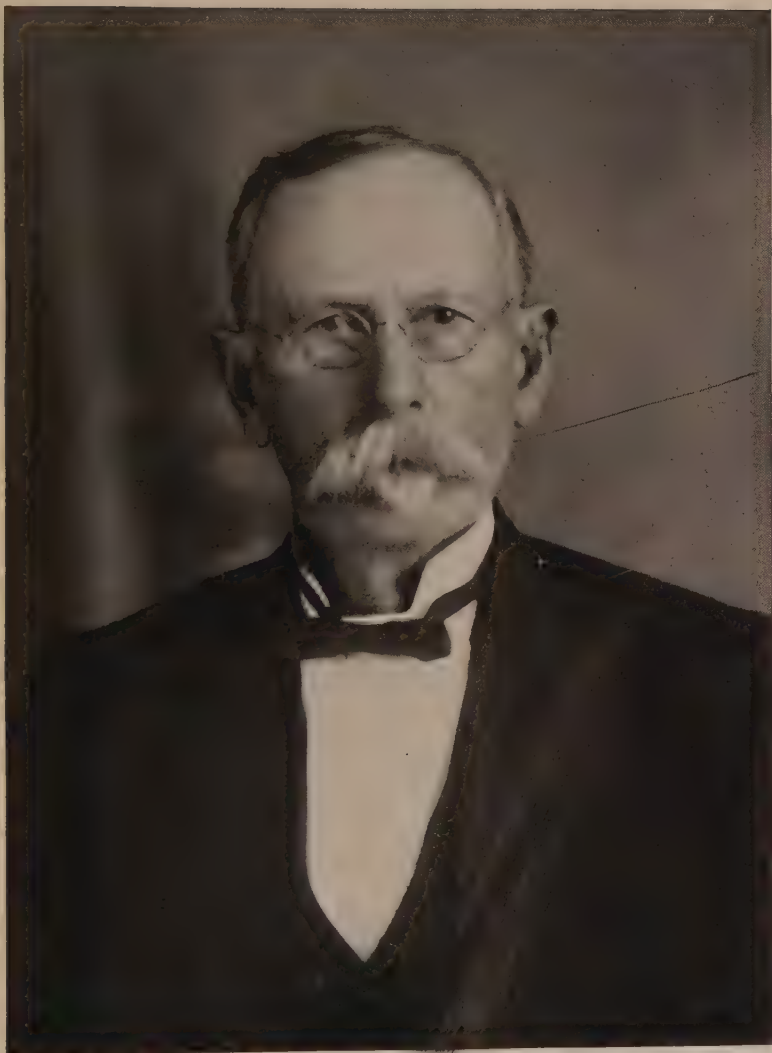
AUGUSTAN W. CLAYTON, M. D. A physician and surgeon of San Angelo who has an established place in his profession and citizenship, Dr. Clayton has practiced medicine for over twenty years, and is a graduate of the best schools and equipped with most careful preparation for his important work in society.

Dr. Augustan W. Clayton was born September 1, 1868, in Arkansas, a son of A. S. and Sally (Vaughn) Clayton. His father was a physician at Emerson, Arkansas, where he still lives, but is now retired from professional pursuits. The mother died about 1888. Dr. Clayton is American on both sides, and the families have lived in this country for many generations. On the paternal side the original seat of the name was in Georgia, where the Claytons were slaveholders in the early days. The doctor's father was a soldier of the Confederate army, and went through the war. There were three children in the family of the parents, of whom Dr. A. W. was the youngest. His first education was obtained at Magnolia, Arkansas, in the public schools, and from there he entered the Louisville Medical College in Kentucky, where he was graduated M. D. in 1892. His first practice was with his father in Arkansas, with whom he remained a short time, after which he moved out to Paint Rock, Texas, and practiced for one year. In 1893 he established himself at Ozana, and continued in practice there for a period of eighteen years. Then in 1911 he moved into San Angelo. Always ambitious for further attainment in his profession, the doctor spent one year in Tulane University at New Orleans, taking post-graduate work, and has also studied in the New Orleans Polyclinic. He is one of the physicians serving as local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad.

Dr. Clayton is vice president of the Ozana National Bank at Ozana, and has prospered in his professional and business connections. In politics always a Democrat, he has taken his share in community affairs, and is a member of the San Angelo club. His church is the Methodist church south. On July 19, 1896, Dr. Clayton married Miss Addy Henderson, of Ozana, a daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth Henderson. Her father is a ranchman, and he and his wife still live at Ozana. The doctor has three children, two sons and one daughter, Ethel, aged sixteen, Warren, fourteen, and Boyd, twelve years, respectively, and all attending the San Angelo public schools.

HON. THOMAS E. BOREN. On the roster of those who have honored the bench and bar of Panola county is found prominently placed the name of Judge Thomas E. Boren, of Carthage, who has reached a distinguished position in his profession and has wielded a wide influence in public affairs. Brought by his parents to this county in 1849 he has lived through its formative period, and the impress of his individuality has been felt upon public thought and action which has shaped the policy of the county and of this portion of the great Lone Star state. Judge Boren was born at Holly Springs, Marshall county, Mississippi, April 5, 1849, and is a son of Shadrach E. and Louisa A. (Fife) Boren.

The grandfather of Judge Boren was Thomas Boren,



Thos. E. Boren

a native of Virginia, who married Elizabeth Flewellyn, also born in the Old Dominion state. After his marriage he settled along the Tennessee river, where he became a prosperous corn and hog raiser, selling his product to the cotton growers of Northern Mississippi, and, becoming fascinated with cotton growing as practiced by the aristocratic slaveholders of that section, purchased a farm in Marshall county himself and spent his remaining years there, dying in 1850, when past ninety years of age. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: William, who died at Hernando, Mississippi, where he had been engaged in the practice of law; Dr. James, who moved to Arkansas and spent his life near Helena; Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, who died in Marshall county, Mississippi; Mrs. Nannie Wilkinson, who passed away in that state; Mrs. Lydia Blasingame, who died in Texas; Mrs. Elizabeth White, who died in Mississippi; Shadrach E., who established his family in Texas; and Wesley, who died before maturity.

Shadrach E. Boren was born in Middle Tennessee, near the city of Lebanon, in 1819, and his education came as a liberal contribution from the wealthy purse of his father. He accompanied the family to Marshall county, Mississippi, where he was married at Holly Springs, and in December, 1849, came to Texas and settled near Carthage on the old Boren estate. There because of the severe drought he was sorely distressed, and started back to Mississippi, but was induced to stop at Bethany, Louisiana, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until his demise in July, 1859. His children were as follows: Lizzie, who married J. R. Bond and died at Terrell, Texas, in January, 1913; Thomas E., of this review; James F., who died at Carthage, in June, 1913; Ida, who is the widow of Jno. W. Abernathy of Terrell; S. H., a resident of Carthage; Dr. William L., a practicing dentist of San Antonio; Mrs. Mattie Daig of Elmo, Texas; Dr. S. E., of Dallas; and Miss Lula C., of Elmo.

Judge Thomas E. Boren spent his youth on a farm near Carthage and was educated like other country lads here, with the supplemented advantages attainable in Looney's Institute at Gilmer, Texas. He began life as county deputy sheriff, by appointment of Sheriff T. F. Hull, in 1869, and served until the latter part of 1870, when he engaged in merchandise and was deputy postmaster of Carthage until 1873, then again engaging in the reading of law, his first acquaintance with which subject had been formed as a student in Looney's Institute under Governor Robert's direction. He resumed law study at Carthage under Captain Deberry, and was admitted to the bar at the spring term of court in 1875, before Judge M. W. Wheeler of Panola county. Judge Boren at once began practicing his profession and in the fall of 1877 was elected justice of the peace, following which he was elected County Judge and served three terms. In 1893 he was sent to the state senate from the Eighth District by unanimous vote of the Democratic party in the counties of Harrison, Panola, Rusk and Shelby, and served two terms. He was in the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth- and Twenty-fifth Legislatures and served through the administration of Governor Hogg and into that of Governor Culbertson. In the Twenty-third Legislature he was chairman of the committee on Public Printing, and having experience as an editor and newspaper man, as proprietor of the *Panilo Watchman*, his qualification to head this committee was evident. He was a member of the Finance committee of the senate, and those of Public Lands, Contingent Expenses and Public Education in all the sessions. In addition he was chairman of the committee on Penitentiaries and was the first man to pay an official visit to the Gatesville Reformatory, and his report on conditions there was printed verbatim in *The Dallas News*. As a legislator he confined his attention to county matters largely, aiding measures to secure improved roads, amendments to the school laws and in giving strong support to the

governor's favorite measures, the stock and bond law, the gross receipts tax law of insurance companies and the railroad commission law. He retired from the senate in 1897.

While county judge, Judge Boren brought the county to a cash basis, encouraged the building of iron bridges and was responsible for the construction of the court house. After his service in the legislature, he served another term as county judge and retired from office finally in 1902. Since then he has aimed to leave political activity to the younger men and has resumed active law practice as a land and probate lawyer. Judge Boren is a consistent Methodist, and is president of the church board of trustees. In fraternal matters, he is a Mason, which order he joined in 1870. His business ventures have been successful, and at this time he is president of the Panola Land Company, and of the Carthage Oil and Gas Company. He was the first president of the Merchants and Farmers National Bank of Carthage, which was the predecessor of the present Guaranty State Bank of this city.

Judge Boren was first married in April, 1873, his wife being Miss Ophelia Lawrence, a daughter of James M. Lawrence, formerly of Pike county, Alabama, moving to Texas in 1867. Mrs. Boren died in January, 1884, having been the mother of the following children: Marcus, who died single at the age of twenty-four years, and who had been in charge of the commissary of the Cicero Smith sawmill of Panola county; Glenn, a farmer of the county, who married Miss Allie Anderson; Dr. Lawrence, of Del Rio, Texas, who married Miss Mary Madison; and Miss Essie, a resident of Carthage. Judge Boren married Miss Celeste Carswell, in January, 1885, she being a daughter of Joseph and Priscilla Carswell, formerly of Georgia, moving to Texas in 1866.

HARRY M. BRITT. A citizen whose activities along commercial lines have made him well known to the business men of Amarillo, is Harry M. Britt, proprietor of Britt's Sheet Metal Works, one of the city's flourishing industries. This concern is widely and favorably known in Amarillo and vicinity, having been founded in 1889 by the father of Mr. Britt, and the latter has conducted the business since his father's retirement in 1905. It is recognized as the most important business of its kind at this place, and its trade extends throughout this part of the State and into New Mexico. Mr. Britt was born December 12, 1882, at Morristown, Tennessee, and is a son of John W. and Addie T. (Trolinger) Britt.

John W. Britt brought his family to Austin, Texas, during the year 1882, and there engaged in the sheet metal business, but subsequently removed his operations to Amarillo, where he established the first sheet metal business of the city. This he continued to conduct until 1909, when he retired from this line to give his entire attention to the emigration business. In this he has also been very successful, having assisted materially in the upbuilding and development of this section by inducing settlers to come here from the East. In politics a Democrat, he served Amarillo as marshal, or chief of police, for two years, and has ever been active in civic affairs. He married Addie T. Trolinger, also a native of Tennessee, and they became the parents of two children: Harry M.; and Mrs. Harry Hayden, now deceased.

Harry M. Britt was educated in the public schools of Amarillo and the high school, and then entered Amarillo College, where he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. He learned the sheet metal business with his father, and after the latter's retirement succeeded him as its proprietor, and has continued to successfully conduct it to this time. The Britt Sheet Metal Company employs on an average of ten skilled workmen, and is known as the leading concern of its kind here, although since its inception two other business houses of a like nature have been bidders for public favor. The modern plant, equipped with the latest and most highly improved ma-

chinery, is located at the corner of Sixth and Taylor streets. Mr. Britt has won recognition as a man of affairs, and is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Association, where his activities have assisted in inaugurating and supporting movements of a nature beneficial to the commercial interests of the city. His fraternal connections are with the Masonic fraternity, where he has passed through several chairs and risen to the Knights Templar degree, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights and Ladies of Security. With his family, he attends the Christian church.

On January 25, 1904, Mr. Britt was united in marriage with Miss Mary Warren, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Warren, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Britt have had one child: Murray Warren, who was born at Amarillo, November 25, 1905. Mr. Britt has met with fine success in the city of his adoption, where he has lived since infancy, and intends to round out his life here, having a comfortable, modern home at No. 805 Jackson street. He is an excellent type of Texas business man and the prosperity which has attended his activities is but the just reward for a life of industry and perseverance.

DAVID WILLIAM OWEN. In the shopping district of Amarillo, the trading center of the Panhandle, the store which is patronized by the most exclusive woman patrons and which has a reputation all over that section of the state is the D. W. Owen Dry Goods Company, a big store, thoroughly equipped with stocks to satisfy the most discriminating. The head of this establishment, successful according to all the standards of mercantile enterprise, had a thorough and hard apprenticeship. He became self-supporting when hardly out of his teens, was clerk in a Mississippi store for ten years, came to Texas about twenty-five years ago, engaged in business, had to begin all over again after a fire, and finally reached a place among the independent and prosperous merchants of Texas.

David William Owen was born in Itawamba county, Mississippi, August 6, 1864, the fourth in a family of eight children born to Benjamin L. and Arabella (Clifton) Owen. The paternal ancestor was Scotch and the forefathers of D. W. Owen on both his mother's and father's side fought in the colonial and revolutionary wars. The paternal grandfather was Stephen Owen, who was born in 1798. Benjamin L. Owen, the father, was a native of Kentucky, and died in 1871 at the age of forty-five. He was a lawyer by profession and took a prominent part in public affairs in the state of Mississippi, where he served on the bench as district and county judge. He was a Methodist, and in politics a Democrat. During the Civil war he served with the Mississippi Regiment, and two of his brothers, David William and Samuel Sadler Owen, were killed while serving the Confederacy. David William lost his life in the battle of Murfreesboro, while holding the rank of adjutant. Arabella Clifton, the mother, was born in Mississippi and her family was of distinguished activities in that state. She died in 1900 in Kosciusko, Mississippi, at the age of sixty-four.

David W. Owen up to the time he was fifteen years of age attended at more or less regular intervals the public schools of Mississippi. His first salaried position after leaving school was in the Lee county Bank of Tupelo, Mississippi, where he remained eighteen months, and then took a clerkship in a dry goods store at Tupelo. He remained a clerk in Mississippi in the dry goods business for ten years and thus gained a solid experience for his later career. Coming to Texas in 1899, and first locating in Terrell, he engaged in the grocery business there, but at the end of a year and a half a fire swept his stock and establishment and left him with practically nothing. He then entered the employ of W. H. Ellington at Hillsboro, with whom he continued three years,

and next moved to Tyler, where he found a partnership with Oscar Price in the dry goods business, the firm being known as Price & Company and lasting under this firm name for three years. He was a successful business man, and after selling out his interests to Price he returned to Hillsboro and entered into partnership with his former employer, Mr. Ellington, in the dry goods business. Hillsboro was his business home for eight years, and then in 1903, having sold out, he came to Amarillo and established the D. W. Owen Dry Goods Company. The business is an exclusive ladies' and children's store, carrying a complete stock of all goods for garments and general dress line for women's wear. The store occupies a ground space of thirty by one hundred and forty feet and has a second story space sixty by thirty feet and eight salespeople are regularly employed besides fitters, cutters, seamstresses, etc. Mr. Owen is also vice president of the Brady-Neely Grocery Company at Amarillo.

Mr. Owen in politics is a Democrat, though never having sought public honors, although he has given five years of service on the Board of Education in Amarillo. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the business men's association, and for the past twenty-five years has been a member and steward of his Methodist church. He was married at Rockdale, Texas, January 25, 1894, to Miss Lulu Gill, a native of Mississippi and a daughter of S. C. Gill. They are the parents of one daughter, Catherine Owen, born August 15, 1896, at Hillsboro and a graduate of the high school at Amarillo. The Owen residence is at 1912 Tyler Street and the store and offices are located at 512 Polk Street.

WILLIAM B. COLLINS. Since 1906 editor and proprietor of the *Llano News*, Mr. Collins has been versed in all the complex accomplishments of the printers' craft since early youth, and with expert knowledge of his business combines the rarer faculty of successful executive management.

William B. Collins was born at Minden, Louisiana, November 13, 1878. He lived in Louisiana until about fourteen years of age and then came to Llano, Texas, which has been his home since that time. As a boy he attended public schools in Louisiana, and completed his education at Llano, and in the Agricultural & Mechanical College at Bryan, where he pursued a three-years' course. When a small boy he had first been introduced to a printing office, and on leaving college at the age of twenty he became permanently identified with newspaper work. He was a salaried man up to 1906, in which year he bought the *Llano News* and has since been its sole proprietor. He has an establishment with modern equipment, and issues one of the best semi-weekly newspapers in this part of Texas. He also has the facilities for first-class printing of all kinds, and has a large business in this department. The circulation of the *News* is not limited by the bounds of Llano county, and the paper is read in every part of the state, and also goes to many of the states of the Union.

Mr. Collins was married in Llano, December 24, 1902, to Miss May Oatman, daughter of John C. Oatman of Llano. They have one son, William B. Jr. Mr. Collins is a member of the Methodist church and has held office in all the bodies of York Rite Masonry from the Blue Lodge to the Commandery, and has also been officially honored in the Knights of Pythias. His fraternal affiliations also include the Woodmen of the World. He is an active member of the Llano Commercial Club, and is a Democrat who has made a close study of local and national affairs. At the present time Mr. Collins is giving public service as a member of the school board. His chief diversions are fishing and baseball, and he is a thoroughly qualified baseball fan.

Mr. Collins is a son of William N. and Nannie H. (Hodges) Collins, both of whom were born in Louisiana.



C. J. Newton

The father was active politically and served as sheriff of his parish when only twenty-one years of age, holding that office until his death, in 1879. He is buried in Minden, Louisiana. His wife, who died in 1906, and is buried at Llano, was a devout member of the Episcopal church. The Llano newspaper man was their only child. Mr. Collins has found Texas to be one of the states of the Union which thoroughly lives up to expectations of it, and is always ready to help promote any enterprise for the continued development of the Lone Star state.

THOMAS BENTON COOPWOOD, M. D. In the present century of expanding horizons in medical science, of marvelous discoveries and undreamed-of surgical skill, the profession seems to have almost reached a time when its accomplishments are no less than miracles. The modern physician and surgeon, taking advantage of every opportunity for knowledge, must often realize with professional elation his great power over disease and disability and be encouraged thereby in his struggles to conquer the strongholds that have not yet been overcome. Possessing the steady nerve, the patience that never tires, the trained understanding gained through his long period of special training and experience, Thomas Benton Coopwood, M. D., of Lockhart, Texas, has met every emergency which has made a demand upon him and has steadily risen to a high position among the physicians of the great Lone Star state.

Doctor Coopwood was named for his father, who in turn was named for the great American statesman, Thomas Hart Benton ("Old Bullion"), who was for thirty years a member of the United States Senate. Thomas Coopwood, the grandfather of Doctor Coopwood, was for years a member of the legal profession in Mississippi, and a partner of the celebrated E. J. Davis, one of the great legists of the Southland. The father of Doctor Coopwood, Thomas Benton Coopwood, was born in Alabama, and as a young man accompanied his parents to Mississippi, where during the early part of the Civil war he became a member of a Mississippi infantry regiment in the Confederate army. Upon receiving his honorable discharge, in 1863, he came to Texas and settled in Camp county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until January 3, 1879, at which time he moved to Caldwell county. There he passed away July 23d of the same year. He married Minerva Bennett, who still survives him.

Doctor Coopwood received his early education in the public schools of Camp and Caldwell counties, and in the meantime assisted his father in the work of the home farm. Having decided upon the medical profession as his field of endeavor, he prepared thoroughly and eventually entered Tulane University medical school at New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has continued to be a student, and has taken two post-graduate courses at New Orleans and one at New York. Upon graduating, Doctor Coopwood located in practice at Lockhart, where he has since remained, and in 1903 became associated in practice with Dr. Alonzo A. Ross, this now being considered one of the strongest professional combinations in this part of the state. Doctor Coopwood is a member of the Caldwell County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. His fraternal connections include membership in Lockhart Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Lockhart Chapter No. 208, R. A. M.; Lockhart Council, No. 11 R. & S. M., San Marcos Commandery, K. T., and Ben Hur Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., and San Antonio Eighteenth degree, A. & A. S. R., of the Masonic fraternity; the Woodmen of the World and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Doctor Coopwood's comprehensive reading on medical subjects, his deep personal research and his practical experience in his profession have made him a perfect master of the construction and functions of the various parts

of the human body, of the changes induced in them by the onslaughts of disease, of the defects cast upon them as the legacy of progenitors, and of the vital capacity remaining in them through all the vicissitudes of human existence, and to this he has added an accurate knowledge of the methods best calculated to abate the ravages of disease and restore that most cherished human possession—health. He has succeeded in his profession because he has realized keenly that he belongs to an organization working for the welfare of humanity; he has attained distinction therein because nature has endowed him bountifully, and he has studiously, carefully and conscientiously improved the talents that have been given to him.

Doctor Coopwood was married in 1898 to Miss Eva Putnam, daughter of Joe Putnam, of Lockhart, and three children have been born to this union: Thomas Benton III., Julia and Joe.

CHARLES J. NEWTON. All of his life, save the first fourteen years, has Charles J. Newton spent in Texas, and few men are to be found in the state today with wider acquaintance of people and conditions than he. Here he has advanced by easy stages from the lower to the top rungs of the ladder of material success, and in the latter years of his life he is living quietly in his handsome home in Terrell, well content to rest after a long period of strenuous, but successful activity as a cattle and ranch man. He began his work as a mere, everyday cow puncher, in the parlance of the range, and from that status his ascent has been sure and steady. At one time, part owner in an immense ranch of seven thousand acres, Mr. Newton with his partners, when they decided to give over ranching activities, cut up the ranch and disposed of it in small parcels to farmers, a process that covered a period of some eight years. It was then that Mr. Newton took up his abode in Terrell, and his residence here has been one of undeniable benefit to the community. He has identified himself with some of the chief industries of the district in a financial way, and has taken upon himself all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, showing forth the possession of many admirable qualities of heart and mind. He has made this point his home since 1893, and in the passing years has come to number his friends in the community by the hosts.

Charles J. Newton was born in St. Clair county, Alabama, on January 13, 1854, and is the son of Jesse M. Newton and his wife who was Frances Lavina Allen, in her maiden days. The father died on a farm near Sherman, Texas, in 1908, at the age of seventy-nine years. He, too, was born in St. Clair county, Alabama, where his father had settled on his arrival from England, and where he gave his life to the teaching profession. He had been born in London and there married his wife, who was of a family of the name Morgan. He died in St. Clair county, where he had reared a large family of thirteen children.

Jesse M. Newton, the father of Charles J. Newton of this review acquired his early education mainly from the instructions of his father and in the atmosphere of the home, which exhaled many of the finer qualities. He was nearing his twenty-second birthday when he enlisted for service in the Mexican war and served in General Taylor's command along the Rio Grande. He had the distinction of being the first man to scale the walls at Monterey when that city was captured by the United States troops. With the advent of the Civil war, he promptly became an enrolling officer for the Confederacy in Alabama. He was engaged in the merchandise business at that time, and his property was utterly destroyed by marauding military forces, so that when the war was over, he, like many another southerner, found himself dependent mainly upon his own exertions for the means of a living. In 1869 he thought to better his straitened circumstances by emigration, and in

that year he came to Texas, locating at Sherman. There he spent many successful years engaged in the buying of cotton, and a few years before his death he moved to a fine farm he had come to own, there spending the remaining season of his rather eventful life. In his later years he was prone to a rather quiet and unassuming interest in affairs of a public nature, and manifested a wholesome activity in those matters. He was an uncompromising Democrat, and he died in the membership of the Christian church.

It was in his native county, in Alabama, that Mr. Newton married Frances Lavinia Allen, a daughter of United States Senator Allen, of that state. Mrs. Newton yet survives her husband, at the age of eighty-two years. The children born to them were as follows: John, who died in Sherman, leaving a family; Mary E., the wife of W. B. Munson, the well known Texas cattle king of Denison; Charles J., of this review; and Miss Jessie, a resident of Denison.

Such education as Charles J. Newton secured came to him mainly from the common schools. He was never of a studious nature as applied to books, but was a quick observer,—a faculty that has gone far to make up for his lack of book learning. In the school room as a boy he was more apt to shirk his work than to perform it with any semblance of interest, and, indeed, up to the age of about twenty-one, he manifested little active interest in anything of the nature of real work. In the early seventies he became an employe of the Sherman post office, and he made himself an object of considerable attention as a result of his wide acquaintance and the astonishing ease with which he retained the names and addresses of the majority of the residents of Grayson county.

In 1874 Mr. Newton had his first taste of ranging service, when he hired out as a cow puncher for Woodward & O'Shea, down on the Rio Frio river, in the vicinity of San Antonio. In those days ranging was not the simple task it has come to be in more recent years. Indians in plenty, and usually on mischief bent, were to be reckoned with by the man who valued his life, and the cattlemen of that day went about their business armed to the teeth, one might almost say. However that may be, it is a fact that a rifle, pistol and usually an immense bowie knife, made up a good part of the accoutrement of the cowboy of the day, for the man who encountered Indians had but little chance for his life, unless he was fully armed. During the first few months of Mr. Newton's life on the ranch, it so happened that one day he left the camp without arms. Riding out a short distance he came upon a pile of ponies that had been recently killed by Indians. He drew the arrows from their bodies, thinking to retain them as souvenirs and had gone but a short distance when the hairraising Indian whoop greeted his ears, and he saw his enemy galloping toward him on the wings of the wind. How to save himself from his unhappy plight was a problem, and all he could do was to put the spurs to his pony and make it race for the camp. The pony was jaded to begin with, and it soon became evident that the Indian had the better end of the argument, when Mr. Newton chanced one glance back to see how near his end might be. He was relieved, but mightily angry, to perceive that his foe was none other than a German cowboy of his own camp, who was having a bit of fun at the expense of the new puncher. Pranks of this order were not uncommon among the gay and carefree range riders, and they usually resulted in the most spectacular and pyrotechnic display of profanity on the part of the victim.

Mr. Newton drove the old Chisholm trail for his employers to Fort Sill, where cattle were furnished for the Comanche Indians whose reservation was near there. Later he went to the Colberts just above Denison and served them as a camp cook and cowboy, while rounding up cattle on their ranch on the Washita River in

the vicinity of Madil, Oklahoma. He shipped out of Colbert station on the M., K. & T. Railroad, and when, in 1883, he went to the firm of Gunter & Munson, he made possible the career in the cattle business which he later realized, and which made him known well into the Choctaw Nation, as well as in North Texas. He worked for that firm, and later for the firm of Munson Brothers, the successors of Gunter & Munson, and finally became a part owner with the Munson Brothers, and having entire charge of the interests of the firm on the range ten miles west of McAlester, where they operated for some years.

Long before statehood came to their territory, Munson Brothers & Newton returned to Texas, and in Rockwall county they purchased a ranch of seven thousand acres. Here they carried on business along the most successful and extensive lines until 1896, when they felt themselves able to retire from the stress of range life, and shipped out their last bunch of cattle. In 1894 they had conceived the idea of cutting up the ranch and selling it to the farmers on time, a process which they did not complete until as late as 1912, when the last parcel of land was disposed of.

About the time when Mr. Newton withdrew from activities in the cattle business, he moved to Terrell, and here took up his abode. He has identified himself conspicuously with the business interests of the place and among other things, is a director and stockholder in the First National Bank of this town. He is also a heavy investor in properties in Oil City, Oklahoma, where a gas and oil field was recently opened up. As a citizen of Terrell he has given his service freely in public capacities, having done duty as a councilman, and being elected to membership on the first board of commissioners, after the commission form of government, of which he was the staunch advocate, came into effect in Terrell. In his capacity on the board he had charge of the streets of the city, and he encouraged the bond issue for the extensive paving improvement which is now being carried forward in the city.

On January 16, 1878, Mr. Newton was married in Grayson county, Texas, to Miss Frances Virginia Stewart, a daughter of W. A. Stewart, a farmer, who came to Texas from Trigg county, Kentucky, after the Civil war. Mrs. Newton was one of the four children of her parents, the others being W. C., of Sherman; W. O., of Denison, Texas; and Edward, who is deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Newton were born five daughters, but three, Sallie, Alline and Lavina Frances died in infancy; Hattie, the wife of S. O. Latimer, is a resident of Port Arthur, Texas, where Mr. C. J. Newton has large interests, and the mother of two daughters; Mary Virginia, and Louise. The other child of the Newtons is Jonnie Edna, who is married to W. A. Wilson, and resides in Waco, Texas. She has three sons Charles A., W. A. Jr., and "Jack."

Despite the rough-and-ready existence that Mr. Newton lived upon the ranges for so many years, with the exposure to the elements and other hardships incident to such a life, he has never given up to the usage of alcoholic stimulants, and has yet to learn the taste of intoxicants. He is a man who has the finest capacity for making and retaining friends, and is one of the most popular men in the community. He has a fine home with attractive and well kept grounds on a prominent residence street in Terrell, and also has a winter home in Port Arthur, where he and his wife spend much of their time. Both are members of the Christian church of Terrell.

ALBERT PIKE FOUTE. The Boren, Stewart & Company, of which Mr. Foute is vice president, is the oldest wholesale grocery house in Dallas, and enjoys a mammoth business all over the southwest. The business occupies an entire square of ground at the corner of Lemar and Jackson streets. The original concern was estab-

lished in the early days of Dallas as a railroad center and metropolis, and was among the oldest and largest in the entire state.

Albert Pike Foute, who has been identified with the larger commercial affairs of Texas for a number of years, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, November 24, 1868, a son of Judge Green P. and Jane (Skipwith) Foute, of Memphis. The father was an attorney and for several years served as judge of the criminal court at Memphis. Mr. Foute's mother was a great-niece of Thomas Jefferson, and by reason of her ancestry she was also a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. General Albert Pike was sponsor at the baptism of this son of Judge Foute and wife, and the Dallas wholesale grocer bears the honored name of his sponsor and the friend of the family.

Mr. Foute spent his early years in Memphis, and on leaving the public schools of that city he got his introduction to business life as a messenger boy with the Western Union Telegraph Company. This occupation continued for one year and then, in 1879, he finally came to Texas, locating at Sherman, where he entered Austin College and was a student in that well known institution for three years. On ending his college days he obtained a clerkship with a dry goods house, with which he remained about one year. He was then taken into the Texas force of R. G. Dun & Company, and remained with this well known commercial rating firm for two years up to 1889.

After this experience with Dun & Company he joined the clerical department of Waples-Platter Grocery Company at Denison, Texas. After one year at this place he was transferred in the employ of the same company, as manager to Gainesville, Texas. Subsequently he was made manager of the Fort Worth house for the same company, and continued as manager at Fort Worth for sixteen years. In this time Mr. Foute had become recognized as one of the ablest merchants and business men of North Texas, and in 1909, with a group of associates he bought out the old incorporated firm of Boren, Stewart & Co. at Dallas. Since then he has been vice president and one of the active heads of this old and important concern. Boren, Stewart & Co. might be considered one of the corner-stones of the great wholesale and jobbing business of Dallas, and its business history is a chapter of thorough integrity and splendid management with a trade which has been on a steady increase from year to year.

Mr. Foute was married June 19, 1890, to Miss Willie Howard, a daughter of Frank and Fannie Howard, of Marshall, Texas. They are the parents of three children, namely: Frances Howard, born June 16, 1891; Margaret Skipwith, born January 23, 1895; and Alberta Potter, born December 21, 1901.

JAMES P. ATTEBERY. A scion of one of the well-known and influential pioneer families of northeastern Texas, Mr. Attebery bears a name that has been prominently and worthily linked with the social and industrial development and upbuilding of this favored section of the Lone Star state, and here he has maintained his home from the time of his nativity to the present. He is one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of Hunt county, is a lawyer of marked ability and definite achievement, though not at the present time actively engaged in the work of his profession, and he has served as county attorney of Hunt county, besides which he was a candidate for nomination in the Democratic primaries in 1912 for the position of representative of Hunt county in the state legislature. He is a man of broad and well fortified views in regard to governmental and economic policies and his "platform" at the time of his appearing as a candidate for nomination for the legislature was tersely stated and gave evidence of his loyalty and his practical views in regard to measures of importance to the people of his native state.

Though defeated by a very small majority, in the primary election, his views met with distinctive approval and there is every reason to believe that should he desire to come forward for nomination to the same position he will gain the strongest of popular support, for he is essentially and emphatically a man of the people, even as he has the high esteem of those who know him best and among whom his life has been passed.

Mr. Attebery was born in Fannin county, Texas, on the old homestead farm near the village of Celeste, the place of his nativity being within the limits of Hunt county, which was organized a number of years after his birth, which here occurred in 1863. He is a son of Joseph J. and Mary A. (Thomas) Attebery, the former a native of Kentucky. Joseph J. Attebery was an infant at the time of the family removal from Kentucky to Missouri, where he was reared and educated and where he continued to reside until 1844, when he came to the Republic of Texas, which was admitted to statehood in the American Union in the following year. He was one of the pioneer settlers of what is now Hunt county, and he obtained a large tract of land near the present village of Celeste, where he was engaged in farming and stockraising until the inception of the Civil war, when he promptly tendered his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederate states, by enlisting in a Texas volunteer regiment. He served during virtually the entire period of the war and took part in numerous engagements, in which he proved himself a valiant and faithful soldier. After the close of the war he returned to his old homestead near Celeste and there he still resides, venerable in years and honored as one of the sterling pioneers of this section of the state. He is a man who has always done his part in the furtherance of measures projected for the general good of the community, is a stalwart Democrat in his political adherence, and is one of the substantial citizens of the county that has long been his home and the stage of his well directed activities. His devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1909. She was a daughter of Judge Jesse Thomas, who was one of the earliest settlers in Fannin county, and who had the distinction of being the first chief magistrate or county judge of that county after it was organized. He was also the first justice of the peace in the township of Honey Grove and was one of the most influential and honored citizens of the county.

James P. Attebery, the immediate subject of this review, gained his earlier educational discipline in the common schools of the pioneer days and supplemented this by an effective course in old Savoy College, at Savoy, Fannin county, an institution of high rank at the time, its executive head having been Professor Halsell, who was a man of fine attainments and one of the foremost educators of his day in this section of the state. Under his effective tutorship were educated many young men who later attained to distinction in public, professional and business life in Texas.

James P. Attebery was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and has never severed his allegiance to the great basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing, although he has maintained his home in the city of Greenville since 1888. He is the owner of two finely improved and valuable farms in Hunt county, the same being eligibly located a few miles south of Greenville and being devoted mainly to diversified agriculture. Mr. Attebery also gives considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, especially Jersey cattle, and he is one of the progressive and successful representatives of these lines of industry in northeastern Texas,—one who is enthusiastic in the promotion of high standards of operation and who has full appreciation of the splendid resources of this favored section of the Lone Star commonwealth. He also gives attention to the buying and selling of farm properties and city realty, and this enterprise, with the supervision of his farms, demands

the major part of his time since his retirement from the practice of his profession.

Mr. Attebery studied law under the able preceptorship of E. B. Perkins, a prominent member of the Greenville bar and now general attorney for Texas of the Cotton Belt Railroad. He was admitted to the bar in 1888 and forthwith engaged in active general practice at Greenville. In 1890 he was elected county attorney, and he served in this office one term, in which he gave a most effective and acceptable administration. He retired from the practice of his profession and has since given his attention to the supervision of his farms and other real estate interests.

Giving an unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party, Mr. Attebery has been an active and efficient exponent of its principles and policies and an influential factor in its local councils. As previously stated in this context, he was a candidate for nomination for representative of Hunt county in the state legislature in the Democratic primaries in his county in 1912. He entered the field only a short time before the primary election and had made no preliminary campaign of more than desultory order. He was defeated for nomination, but his party and the people of his county will do well to make him a representative in a future legislature, for his fidelity and his practical ability well fit him for this office. In advancing his name for consideration in the primaries Mr. Attebery briefly presented his platform under the following heads: "1st. Change the new school law, so that country schools can teach all the grades. 2d. Change tax laws so that the millionaire will have to pay his share of taxes and exempt a man's wagon, buggy, team, and tools of trade from taxes, and also five hundred to one thousand dollars on every homestead. 3d. Reform court procedure, so that about one-half time and expenses of courts will be saved. 4th. No change in city charter without the vote of the people. 5th. Make holder of mortgages and not the landowners pay taxes on the mortgages. 6th. All laws should be made for the benefit of the common people, who constitute over ninety-five per cent of the entire population. 7th. I favor an eight-hour law and an employers' liability act, fair to both sides."

Mr. and Mrs. Attebery are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. In addition to his farm property he is the owner of valuable realty in Greenville, including his attractive residence, and the home is known for its cordial hospitality.

Mr. and Mrs. Attebery have three children,—James C., Annie Kathryn, and William B.

JUDGE ALFRED H. WILLBERN. After a number of years in successful business as a merchant, Mr. Willbern was chosen by his fellow citizens of Llano county as one of the administrators of county government in the position of commissioner, and following his conduct of that office he was elected county judge, and has been thrice re-elected to that large responsibility. Judge Willbern belongs to one of the old families of Llano county, and concerning his own career it may be stated that he started out when a boy, earning his first money at shearing sheep, and his success is the result of his own industry, and good judgment.

Alfred H. Willbern was born in Travis county, Texas, November 28, 1873, and has been a Texan all his life. Since the age of thirteen his home has been in Llano county. His father was the late Ferdinand Columbus Willbern, a native of Tennessee, where he was born in 1827, and as a young man came to Texas. A farmer and stock raiser, he was also for some time a merchant. During the Civil war he served in the Union army and fought in many engagements of the war. He was an influential factor in local politics, and held several offices at the hands of his fellow citizens. Fraternally he

was a Mason and Odd Fellow. His death occurred in December, 1903, at the age of seventy-six, and he is buried in Llano county. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah J. Kerr, who was born in Georgia, and they were married in Texas in 1852. She died in 1907 at the age of seventy-three, and her body now rests at the side of her husband on their old homestead in Willbern's Glenn in Llano county. Of their eleven children, Judge Willbern was the tenth.

Judge Willbern received his early education in the public schools of Texas, but at the age of fifteen left school in order to take up the battle of life. It was at that time that he earned his first money as a sheep shearer, and then for several years worked on a ranch. His salary as a ranch hand was twelve dollars and a half a month at first, and by saving his earnings he bought a horse and saddle, which he considered a necessary equipment for his career. When about twenty-one years old he took a clerkship in a store in Llano, following that for about three years, after which he bought an interest in a mercantile establishment at Babyhead, in Llano county. He was proprietor of his business there for about ten years, and finally sold out and returned to Llano in order to devote all his time to the official responsibilities which in the meantime had been placed upon his shoulders. Two years before moving to Llano he had been elected a county commissioner, and was then elected county judge, in which he is now serving his fourth term. The office of county judge in Llano county also carries with it the duties of county superintendent of instruction, ex-officio.

At Click, in Llano county, in November, 1899, Judge Willbern married Miss Mary C. Longbottom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Longbottom, formerly from the state of Arkansas. The three children, two daughters and one son, of their marriage are Damon, Ora Lee and Ila May.

Mrs. Willbern is an active member of the Methodist church, and to that denomination Judge Willbern gives his preference, although he favors all religious works without discrimination. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and in politics is one of the local Democratic leaders. For a time in his earlier career he served as justice of the peace and held the office of postmaster at Babyhead for ten years. Judge Willbern at the present time is engaged in the study of law, and has always been fond of good reading, and is one of the well informed citizens of the state.

SAMUEL E. HARGON. Since 1910, county and district clerk of Llano county, Mr. Hargon has a record of eighteen years as a teacher of Llano county schools. He is a man of high education, stands as one of the most popular citizens, and belongs to that class whom President Wilson has called "forward looking men." While he is known and esteemed by hundreds of his former pupils as a teacher, his record as an educator becomes insignificant when compared with that of his father, one of the most venerable school masters of Texas, who for half a century was identified with the work of the schoolroom in this state. Samuel E. Hargon was born in Fayette county, Texas, July 6, 1869, the fifth in a family of eight children born to Patrick Henry and Frances (Townsend) Hargon. His father, who now lives retired in Llano county, was a native of Mississippi, who when a young man came to Texas and having both the mental qualifications and the particular ability of the real teacher, he took up the work of his profession in this state, and followed it continuously for a period of more than fifty years. He continued teaching until he was eighty years old, and at one time was county superintendent of schools in Llano county. He has always taken much interest in politics and in religion is a Methodist. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and whether known as a former teacher or as a citizen, his name is



P. J. Forsyth.

held in high esteem. During the Civil war he enlisted from Texas, and was a member of a Texas regiment through the greater part of the struggle between the states, among other engagements in which he participated being the battle at Fort Pillow. His wife, who is still living, was born in Texas, in which state they were unmarried, and she is a devout member of the Methodist church.

Samuel E. Hargon was well educated during his youth, attending the grade and high schools, and at the age of nineteen secured his certificate and taught his first term of school. He continued in that vocation with exceptional success for nineteen years, and with the exception of one year, all this time was spent as a teacher of Llano county schools. For eight years he was connected with the schools in the city of Llano and during three years of the eight he served as city superintendent of schools. In 1910 he was elected district and county clerk and by re-election in 1912 is filling out his second term.

In Llano in 1893 Mr. Hargon married Miss Lillie B. Swanson, daughter of J. A. Swanson, of Llano county. The ten children, five sons and five daughters, born to their marriage are mentioned as follows: Rex, Amanda and Eddie, all deceased; Myrtle, Norine, Weldon, Lella, Pat and Glenn, twins, Swanson, and Samuel T. The family belong to the Methodist church, and fraternally Mr. Hargon is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Modern Order of Pretorians. He also belongs to the Llano Commercial Club. He has been one of the workers in local politics for a number of years and his name as a Democrat is known beyond the borders of Llano county. For a number of years he served as a member of the county board of school examiners. A man of varied interests and accomplishments, Mr. Hargon is especially fond of music, and has considerable talent in that direction himself. Mrs. Hargon is known to many as a successful music teacher. Mr. Hargon acted as instructor to the band at Llano and in other places at various times. Among other amusements he is fond of a game of baseball, and in his home finds good books to be his most satisfying companions.

MOSES JAMES WHEAT, superintendent for the Marshall Mill and Elevator Company at Marshall, Texas, belongs to one of the pioneer families of the county. Mr. Wheat was born in Harrison county, Texas, four miles west of Marshall, in the year 1858, son of William L. and Naomi (Beaty) Wheat.

William L. Wheat, a native of Macon, Georgia, was at the age of four years taken by his parents to Tuskegee, Alabama, where the family home was established and where he was reared. In 1842 he emigrated to the Republic of Texas and took up his residence at Marshall in Harrison county, which was organized in that year. Here he at first engaged in the grocery business, but a year or two later, on account of failing health, he moved to what became known as the Wheat place, about four miles west of Marshall. Here he spent the rest of his life. Previous to the Civil war he was one of the large and successful planters of East Texas and owned many slaves. Far and wide his home was noted for its hospitality and neighborliness. His generosity was boundless, and it was one of the pleasures of his life to be of financial or other assistance to a neighbor or friend. During the war period he served the Confederacy as Commissary Officer. He died June 20, 1892. His wife, Naomi (Beaty) Wheat, was born in Tennessee, and died in Harrison county, Texas, November 4, 1909. At the time of her death she was the oldest inhabitant of the county. She was a member of a still earlier family here than the Wheats. Her father was John B. Beaty, who came from Tennessee to the Republic of Texas in 1837 and settled in San Augustine county, from whence the following year he moved to Harrison county. The land

on which he settled, and which became known as the Beaty place, is two and a half miles north of Marshall. To him belonged the distinction of helping to lay off the town of Marshall. He was a large planter, and he lived to a ripe old age. His death occurred in 1909.

Several members of both the Beaty and Wheat families enlisted at Marshall in the Confederate States army, and served throughout the war.

Moses J. Wheat was reared on the Wheat plantation, and was educated in private schools at Marshall, which city has always been his home, and for a number of years he has been superintendent for the Marshall Mill and Elevator Company.

He and his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Maud Turner and who is a native of Texas, are the parents of one child, a little daughter, Naomi.

ROBERT TERRY FORSYTH. The architectural beauty of the city of Denison is the result of the best efforts of a group of men of artistic taste and training, who have labored faithfully in transforming an ungainly, half-formed community into a city of which its citizens may take a full degree of pride. Years of experience and a wealth of ideas have been brought into this work, and the services of a number of the most able architects in the state have been enlisted. Prominent among these is found Robert Terry Forsyth, monuments to whose skill and appreciation of the beautiful will be found in buildings all over the city. Mr. Forsyth is a native Texan, born at McKinney, Collin county, November 16, 1882, a son of James Alexander and Carrie D. Forsyth. The father was born in Michigan, from which state he migrated to Ohio in young manhood, and there married, the mother being a native of the Buckeye state. They came overland to Texas in 1878 and settled at McKinney, where James A. Forsyth has continued to be successfully engaged as a contractor and builder to the present time. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, four are now living, Robert Terry being the second in order of birth.

Robert T. Forsyth attended the public schools of his native city, and in his boyhood displayed natural mechanical ability and inclination. With his father he learned the trade of carpenter, and like the elder man he gradually drifted into contracting and building, which he followed in the city of Dallas with some success until 1910, in that year coming to Denison. During his spare time he had made a study of architecture, and when the opportunity presented itself he began work along this line, subsequently finding it so profitable and prolific a field that he gave up contracting and concentrated his energies upon the new line of endeavor. He now has offices at No. 425½ West Main street, and is recognized as one of the foremost men in his calling in the city. It may be said that Denison has developed an architecture worthy of the name only within the past decade, this coming as a result of diversified influences, directed by an increased appreciation and demand for the artistic in the exterior aspects of the city. Mr. Forsyth's contribution to this development may be found in some of the most beautiful structures here, including the National Bank of Denison, Texas, a two-story stone bank and office building; the First Christian Church, a two-story and basement brick structure, the residence of E. H. Lingo, a beautiful two-story frame home, and numerous others in this city, as well as the Caddo National Bank, a stone structure at Caddo, Oklahoma. Mr. Forsyth stands high with his professional fraternity as well as with the public from which he draws his patronage.

On June 6, 1908, Mr. Forsyth was married at Sulphur Springs, Texas, to Miss Eula Morris, daughter of Henry and Annie Morris, the former of whom died in 1899 in Hopkins county, Texas, where he had been engaged in farming for some years, while the latter is still living at Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth have one son, James

Henry, born July 30, 1913. The family home is at No. 1226 West Woodard street.

Mr. Forsyth is liberal in his political views, giving his support rather to the man whom he deems best fitted for the office than to the representative of any particular party. He belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose and the Chamber of Commerce, at Denison, and to the National Protective League at Dallas. Personally he is popular with a wide circle of acquaintances because of his genial and sociable manner. He is a great lover of hunting and fishing and his vacations are generally passed with rod or gun, and it is seldom that he returns without some trophy of the forest or stream.

EUGENE J. DALRYMPLE. Having served four terms as mayor of Llano, Mr. Dalrymple is one of the oldest and best known members of the Llano county bar, having been active in his profession and in public affairs for the past twenty years.

Eugene J. Dalrymple is a Texan, a native of Georgetown, where he was born December 26, 1872. He was the oldest of five children born to William Tate, and Alice (Houghton) Dalrymple, both of whom were born in Texas, and represented old families of the state. The father, who spent all his active career in this state, and whose death occurred in 1896 when about fifty years of age, was prominent as a lawyer and in politics, and held a number of important offices. During the war he served the last few years as a Confederate soldier, and among other engagements in which he participated was the battle of Mansfield. He was prominent in Masonic circles. The mother now has her home in the city of Llano, and has long been one of the active workers in the Presbyterian church of this city.

Mayor Dalrymple left his studies in the Llano high school when about nineteen years old to enter his father's law office in preparation for a practical career. He continued until his admission to the bar in 1894, and in the same year was appointed deputy district and county clerk for Llano county. Three years in this position was followed by his election as county attorney, and he proved a very capable official in the county's legal department, and held the office for four years. He then retired to private practice and has since had his offices in Llano. On June 14, 1900, in Llano he married Miss Jessie Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Alexander, of Llano county. They are the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom Frank and Eugene are deceased, and the other two are Tate and Emily Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple are both members of the Methodist church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an active Democrat and on the Democratic ticket has been four times elected to the office of mayor. Outside of his law practice and his official duties, he is a devotee of all the wholesome amusements and pleasures of life, is fond of hunting and fishing, and is one of the best informed baseball fans in Llano county.

To Mr. Dalrymple the state of Texas represents the finest part of the world, and he finds daily inspirations in the vastness of its material resources and the opportunities which the state offers to all men of industry and moderate ability who have the will and determination to succeed.

JOSEPH NORMAN GLASS, New Boston, Bowie county, Texas, was born in this county, about two miles south of the present town of New Boston, in 1874, and belongs to the pioneer family of Glasses well known in this locality.

John C. Glass, a native of Tennessee, of Irish ancestry, came to Texas, then a part of Mexico, in 1831. He settled in what is now Bowie county, about two miles south of the present county seat, New Boston, and here passed the rest of his life and died, his death occurring in 1859. He obtained a headright under the Texas Re-

public, and he and his brothers became large land owners, not only in Bowie county, but also in other parts of Texas. Much of the Bowie county land is still owned by members of this family. The Glasses are a strong race of people, physically and mentally, and stand well among their fellow citizens. Hiram Glass, the distinguished railroad attorney, now of Austin, Texas, was born and reared in Titus county and is a member of this family.

Joseph H. Glass, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a son of John C. Glass, and it was on the latter's farm that both Joseph H. and Joseph Norman Glass were born. Joseph H. was born in 1851 and died in 1882, having spent all his life as a farmer in Bowie county. His wife, Susan H. (Norman) Glass, was born in Meridian, Mississippi. She died in Bowie county in 1902.

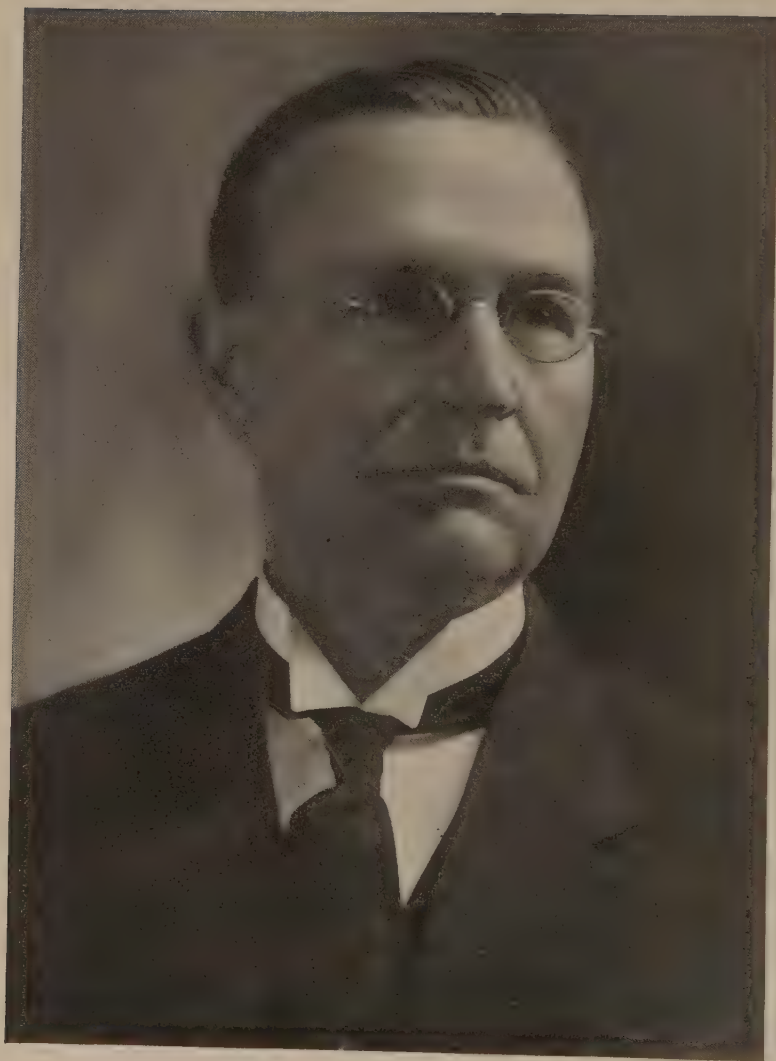
Joseph N. Glass was reared and received his schooling in Bowie county. He is a successful farmer, and besides owning a good farm of 300 acres near the place where he was born, he has a large plantation of 2,000 acres on the Red River. For several years his home has been in New Boston.

Mr. Glass is married and to him and his wife have been given five children: Norma, Carrie Belle, John C., Binyon, and Addie Lou. Mrs. Glass was formerly Miss Clara Chance and is a native of Louisiana.

HENRY R. MCINNIS. Elected in November, 1912, to the office of county attorney of Llano county, Mr. McInnis is a veteran lawyer, with more than forty-five years of experience, is a man of old southern antecedents and possesses in himself many of the fine qualities which have made the southern gentleman conspicuous. Few members of the Texas bar are so genial and popular as Mr. McInnis, who has more than a local reputation as an anecdotist, and at the same time has a deep undercurrent of serious purpose which has on many different occasions given his services a beneficial value to the public. Mr. McInnis has been a resident of Llano for the past twenty-five years, has enjoyed a place of leadership in the local bar, and served as county attorney for one term during his earlier residence, his recent election having repeated this honor bestowed upon his ability as a lawyer and citizen.

Henry R. McInnis was born at Yazoo City, Mississippi, November 22, 1841. During his youth he attended both public and private schools in his native state, and later was a student in Oakland College in Claiborne county, Mississippi. He had nearly completed his course at that institution when the war broke out, and this disturbed all normal existence, and he was one of the young men of Mississippi who enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the Thirty-seventh Mississippi Infantry. He went through the war until its close, and during that time was captured and held a prisoner for six months. During the last year of the war he was sergeant major in his regiment. A veteran soldier he returned to his native state and took up the reading of law, until admitted to the bar in 1867. His first practice was in Newton, Mississippi, where he remained about a year and for a short time was in practice in New Orleans. After that he returned to his home state, locating at Winona, where he continued until 1886, which was the year of his removal to Texas.

In New Orleans on January 30, 1868, Mr. McInnis married Miss Belle Stewart, a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Her death occurred in Winona, Mississippi, in 1883, at about the age of thirty-eight years. She was one of the active members in the Methodist church, and a woman of very strong character. Her six children, three sons and three daughters, are mentioned as follows: Mary, deceased; Frank H., who is married and lives in Oklahoma City; William R., who is married and a resident of Bangs, Texas; Duncan C., who has a home of his own in Mississippi; Ella B., and Carrie are both at home. Mr. McInnis is a member of the Presbyterian



O. W. Butler

church, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order. In politics a Democrat, he has for many years been a participant in political affairs, both local and state.

During his residence in Mississippi, he served four terms as mayor of Winona, and at one time came within seven votes of being elected to the legislature out of a total vote of twelve hundred. In Texas he was sent from Llano county as a member of the Twenty-seventh legislature, and during that time was instrumental in getting passed a special bill for the care of the deaf, dumb and blind, for which unfortunates up to that time no provision has been made by this great state. His service in the legislature lasted for one hundred and twenty days, and during that time he missed roll-call but twice, and gave his studious attention to every bill that was presented during that session. As a man who has given much of his life to the learned pursuits of law, with its office confinement, Mr. McInnis finds diversion in camp life, and is very fond of the out-of-doors. As to Texas, in his judgment the resources of the state are unsurpassed, and he considers the people more hospitable and generous-hearted than any other people on earth. He is especially fond of Llano county, a region which combines all the advantages of a genial and ideal climate with great and diversified material resources. Mr. McInnis married for his second wife in Llano, Mrs. Anna Winder, a daughter of a prominent Texan, Judge Houghton, of Georgetown.

FRANK A. BOSSY. Coming from England, where he was born, at the age of seventeen, Frank A. Bossy became identified with the cattle business in south Texas, and after about a year came to Fort Worth and now for about twenty years has held the responsible post of cashier of the George W. Saunders Commission Company of that city. This company has its office in the Live Stock Exchange Building in north Fort Worth, and is one of the largest enterprises of its kind operating in the live stock commercial center of the Southwest.

Frank A. Bossy was born on the Isle of Jersey, in England, September 7, 1876, a son of F. A. and Anne (LeGresley) Bossy. His education was received chiefly in the Victoria College of England, and after graduating in 1893 he immigrated to America and landed in Texas, first locating in Guadalupe county. After one year there he came to Fort Worth and took his present position, and has grown in ability and usefulness in proportion as the company has expanded. Mr. Bossy handles all the moneys which the George W. Saunders Live Stock Commission Company use in buying and selling cattle, and that amounts to a very large sum each year. Mr. Bossy enjoys the full confidence of all stockmen, who operate through the Fort Worth market and stands high in the estimation of his employers.

He married Miss Ellen Jary, a daughter of Herbert Jary, of Seguin, Texas. Their three children are: Reginald Arthur, born July 18, 1903; Herbert Grant, born July 23, 1901; and Kathryn Louise, born July 21, 1910. Mr. Bossy has membership in the Knights of Pythias Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

OLIVER H. BUTLER. The mercantile interests of Carthage are well represented by Oliver H. Butler, who now conducts the leading establishment of its kind in the city, and who has been a resident of this place since 1899. A man of industry, energy and excellent business ability, he has been the architect of his own fortunes and his career has been characterized by constant endeavor and steady advancement. Mr. Butler is a native of Decatur county, Georgia, where he was born in April, 1853, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Herring) Butler, and a grandson of Charles Butler, whose life was passed in North Carolina.

Jacob Butler was born in the Old North state, April 30, 1812, and was there married to Miss Mary Herring, who had been born in the same locality in 1808. In

1835 the family removed to Georgia, where Mr. Butler engaged in agricultural pursuits and at a subsequent time became ordinary of the town of Bainbridge. He died in 1853, while the mother survived him for a long period, passing away in 1893. The children of Jacob and Mary Butler were as follows: Nathan, who died in Arkansas, and left a family; Lucien, who met his death on the battlefield of Gettysburg, while wearing the Confederate gray; Louise, who married W. A. Chester and lives in Georgia; Charles H. and Lewis, also of that state; Mary, who is the widow of Captain Platt, of Thomasville, Georgia; Catherine, who married Moses Noxwell of Georgia; and Georgia, also a resident of that state. Four of these sons were Confederate soldiers during the Civil War.

Oliver H. Butler was reared in his native county, where he received the training of the home farm and the education of the country schools. He came into Texas alone in 1872, with no objective point, and earned his first dollar at old Hico, in Comanche county, as a clerk. Later he drifted back into Eastern Texas, and stopped in Harden county for a time, choosing such employment as suited him and making some acquaintance which eventually led to an expression of public confidence in his behalf. In 1877 he was elected district and county clerk of the county, and after spending two years in office accepted a position as bookkeeper with A. W. Carlyle, a timber and tie contractor. Mr. Butler first engaged in merchandise on his own account at Kountze and later had stores at San Augustine and Nacogdoches, from which latter place he went to Lufkin in 1892. There he established a dry goods business and made it a leading house of its kind before he sold it to D. A. Singleton in 1899. In that year he came to Carthage and opened a comparatively small dry goods store, adopted the cash method of business, met the demands of the public with his stock and prices, and has built up a semi-department house with a \$60,000 stock. His ladies' department, his gents' furnishings and his dry goods are conspicuous for their distinctive features and give the buying public an opportunity of selecting right at home, the business appealing only to the retail trade. Mr. Butler has had various other business interests, and at this time is a director of the First National Bank of Carthage. He is a Democrat in his political views, and so favorably is he known to the general public that he was urged to permit his name to be used as a candidate for mayoralty honors at the recent reincorporation of the city.

Mr. Butler was first married February 9, 1878, at Kountze, Texas, to Miss Johnnie Montgomery, whose father was a lawyer and died during the Civil War as a Confederate soldier from Tennessee, and in a Federal prison. Mrs. Butler died at Lufkin, Texas, in 1897, having been the mother of the following children: Olive, who is the wife of A. E. Graves, of Port Arthur, Texas; Carl, a cosmopolitan rambler, who served under Madero against the Diaz regime in Mexico, and helped to win the battle of Juarez; Cornelia P., who died as Mrs. E. L. Frazier, in 1909, and left a daughter, Dorothy; and Miss Hattie, a graduate of Ouachita College, Arkansas, and of the Dallas Conservatory of Music. On January 11, 1899, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Mary Daniel, of Magnolia, Arkansas, daughter of Z. L. Daniel, who came as an old settler from Virginia, served for a time as sheriff, became a real estate dealer and is now a leading citizen of Magnolia. He married Miss Nannie DeVaughn, and Mrs. Butler is the only one living of the three children born of their union.

STEPHEN RAINIER. During a residence in the state of Texas of nearly thirty years, Mr. Rainier has developed a large and important business, and for the past seventeen years has been one of the principal dealers in the staple products of the country at Llano. He is a business man from the ground up, with long and thorough

experience, and the success which he has won in the field of commerce he has at various times used for the benefit of his community, and is one of the civic leaders in Llano county.

Stephen D. Rainier was born in Camden, New Jersey, August 23, 1862. His early life was spent in his native state, during which time he attended the grammar and high schools, and between his school days and the age of twenty-one he remained at home and helped work the paternal acres in New Jersey. At the age of twenty-one he came to Texas, and the first year was spent in San Antonio in looking over the field and preparing for his permanent undertaking. He then moved to Burnet, where he was employed on a salary in the cotton, hide, and wool business. He became thoroughly familiar with all the details of that trade, and on January 1, 1896, established a business of his own at Llano. He is one of the most extensive dealers in cotton, wool, hides and pecans in southwest Texas and ships his merchandise all over the country.

In Llano on June 8, 1899, Mr. Rainier married Miss Eva May Reisman, who was formerly from Austin, Texas. They have one child, Annie. Mr. Rainier's church preference is the Episcopal. At the present time he is serving as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Llano county, but is hardly a practical politician in the usual sense of the word. He has served on the school board in Llano and is always ready to get in line on any movement for the betterment of his community. Mr. Rainier takes special pleasure in driving good horses and is a man of broad sympathies and takes pleasure in all the good things of life. Though not a native son of Texas, his own loyalty to the Lone Star state is not exceeded by that of any lifelong resident here, and in his opinion the state has a remarkable future fully in keeping with its remarkable past.

JERE C. TURNER, SR. Not only is Jere C. Turner fitly called the "dean of Longview citizens" because of his very early residence here; but he is further distinguished by having been one of the founders of the first business house ever located in Longview, the builder of its first good residence and a most active leader in the creation of Gregg county.

Mr. Turner is a descendant of fine Southern stock in both lines. His maternal ancestry was of the Clemens family, made famous by that gifted member of it who has become so well known by "Mark Twain," through the floods of sunshine which his numerous writings turned upon the world. A close kinsman of Samuel Clemens was James Clemens, who married a member of the Mills family of Kentucky, which has produced some of the notable citizenship of our period. James Clemens and his wife were the parents of Jere Clemens, who was a Mexican war patriot, a member of Congress, and a strong supporter of the Union during the Civil war; and of Ann Clemens, who became Mrs. William S. Turner and the mother of him who is the special subject of this biographical account. The Turner family were originally Virginian. In the old Dominion State William S. Turner had been born and had, as a child, accompanied his parents to Alabama. There they settled in the vicinity of Huntsville, where, on reaching maturity, William Turner married Miss Clemens and where their children were born. These included James Turner, who spent his life at Helena, Arkansas; Dr. Archie Turner, whose last days were spent at Hope, Arkansas; John Turner, who died unmarried; and Jere C. Turner, whose achievements are the special object of this sketch.

The date of Jere C. Turner's birth was May 27, 1848, and his earliest years were spent in his native home at Huntsville, Alabama. While he was yet a child his parents moved to near Helena, Arkansas, where his elementary education was pursued and where he enjoyed the serene advantages of an affluent home until the outbreak of the Civil war. On the questions involved in that

conflict the Turner family sided with the interests of the South and might have fared ill had it not been for the influence of Colonel Clemens, one of Mr. Lincoln's Southern advisers during the war. It was due to his foresight that Federal pickets were set about the Turner home and their property shielded instead of being ruthlessly destroyed. But even this friendly intervention of the government at Washington could not stay the activity of an enthusiastic young Southerner such as a Jere Turner was. In the enthusiasm of his earlier youth—for he was barely fifteen years of age—he could not forbear aiding his soldier countrymen of the South. Engaging through the lines in traffic which was contraband of war, he continued at intervals to thus give vent to his sectional patriotism, until his attitude menaced not only his own safety, but probably that of his family as well. He therefore had the additional adventure of being a refugee to Texas, where until the close of the war he remained at Gilmer. When throughout the country peace again prevailed, he returned to Arkansas, resuming his studies at Russel's Normal Academy, a school conducted by Professor O. F. Russel, a noted educator who had previously been of New York, but who served as a Confederate soldier during the Civil war.

The state of Texas, in spite of its then raw condition, appealed strongly to the young man's interests, for he saw in it much of the promise that has since been fulfilled. In 1867 he returned to the Lone Star state and began his self-supporting existence. At that time the end of the Texas and Pacific construction westward marked the only hint of the commercial center this region has become. The new line of railroad stretching its length westward had made mutually advantageous a series of supply camps which originated at Marshall. They were conducted by Miller, McKellar and Company, and for this concern Jere C. Turner became bookkeeper. Continuing with this firm he became its manager during the sojourn at Hallville and before the Longview locality was reached, he was one of the partners of the company.

This pioneer firm of Longview—composed of J. B. Miller, E. D. McKellar, J. A. McKellar and J. C. Turner, was thus, as stated above, the first commercial concern located in Longview. It is interesting to recall that their business card appeared in the initial issue of Longview's first paper—*The Longview News*, which was edited in part by no less a personage than James S. Hogg, later governor of Texas. One of its first news items in that earliest issue, dated November 28, 1871, was the following: "We often read and hear of wholesale and retail grocers and general commission merchants, but rarely ever see such a staunch firm as Miller, McKellar and Company. These gentlemen will do to tie to. It will be seen by the way they patronize home institutions that they are the right men in the right place. A sufficient acquaintance with this firm justifies us in commending them heartily to the public in general." The loyalty to local interests indicated in that comment is perhaps the keynote to both Mr. Turner's success and the unusual degree of appreciation accorded him by his townsmen. Although his locating in Longview was at the time supposedly temporary, he made a firm place for himself early in his career by such evidence of fairness and reciprocal obligation.

His business career of more than forty years has been one that has grown more and more closely into the civic entity of the town. That first step in grocery merchandise was so successfully taken that when in 1872 Miller, McKellar and Company closed out its business in Longview, he at once obtained a place in the clerical force of the bank of F. J. Harrison and Company. After a time he again entered merchandise, this time independently. Purchasing from Britton Buttrill the lot which the latter had used as the site of his hotel (but which is now occupied by the First National Bank building) Mr. Turner there erected the business house in which he sold goods as a grocer. He twice rebuilt as a

result of successive conflagrations in the heart of the town, and his is the distinction of having built the first permanent business edifice ever constructed in Longview. The steady growth of his retail grocery business was such that in 1897 he converted it into a wholesale business, the same being incorporated as the Turner Grocery Company, capitalized at \$50,000.00. The stock of this concern is owned and controlled entirely by members of the Turner family, Mr. Turner himself being its president and his sons the other official heads of the company.

Other commercial and financial interests of Mr. Turner include his connection with the Citizens' National Bank. When that institution was promoted he became a stockholder and was made the president of the bank. He is remembered with gratitude by many of the citizens of Longview because of the fact that when the financial situation was uncertain and rumors of "runs" were abroad, he came forward with the pledge of his own personal estate to depositors as a guaranty of the security of their funds.

Another important movement with which Jere C. Turner, Sr., has been connected with signal honor to himself and value to the community was the creation of Gregg county. He was one of the early members of the town board and in that capacity his influence and activity proved vital to the success of the proposal. Associated with him in this work was a man whose prominence and usefulness as a citizen in those formative days have been singularly overlooked in the tributes usually paid to influential pioneers whose names should live at least in those given to the streets of the town. No such honor has been paid to Britton Buttrill, who was Longview's early tavern-keeper and one of her most public-spirited citizens. He it was who performed a service for Gregg county by sturdily and perseveringly riding his pony over the territory of Upshur and Rusk counties, embodied in Gregg county, circulating the petition necessary for presentation to the legislature. He secured the needed signatures which made possible the creation of the county. The committee which had assigned him this duty also made Mr. Turner responsible for the raising of fifty dollars required for the representative who must go to Austin to coach the movement until it should be made a law. The money was slow in coming, only six dollars having been contributed before the day on which it was required. The balance of the amount came out of the pocket of Jere C. Turner, who thus, so to speak, stood godfather to the infant county. He was on the bond of the first sheriff of Gregg county.

The earliest dwelling-house of worthy quality in Longview, built—as stated above—by Mr. Turner, is still his home. In November of 1871 occurred his first marriage, Fannie C. Harrison at that time becoming Mrs. Jere C. Turner. She was a daughter of F. J. Harrison, of Keatchie, Louisiana, her father later becoming a banker of Longview. To her and Mr. Turner were born five daughters and four sons. The eldest is William Turner; Annie, Mrs. J. J. Stewart, is the wife of a leading Longview dentist; Fannie, Mrs. McClain, is a resident of Pine Bluff, Arkansas; J. C. Turner, Jr., is vice president of the Turner Grocery Company; M. McK. is secretary of the Turner Grocery Company; Lillian, Mrs. Clarence King, is a resident of Bristol, Tennessee; and Harry S. Turner is shipping clerk for the Turner wholesale house. In 1892 Fannie Harrison Turner passed to another life. The present Mrs. Turner was formerly Mrs. Mattie Bowles, a daughter of Thomas M. Gatlin, of Keatchie, Louisiana.

The life of no man in Longview has been more closely knit with that of the growing town than has Jere C. Turner's, during his forty years of activity in this community. In the important and successful business which he has built up, in the creditable family he has given to the world and the community, and in the deep and hearty respect of his fellow citizens, he has built a monument

that many younger men may emulate and which many older men may envy Jere C. Turner, Sr.

JOHN R. STINSON, a retired merchant of Marshall, and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Texas, dates his birth in 1849, on his father's farm two miles southeast of the present courthouse at Marshall.

Mr. Stinson's father, Samuel Stinson, was born in Smith county, Tennessee. In 1844, with his brother, David Stinson, he came from Tennessee to Texas and settled in Harrison county, near Marshall, and a few years later he moved to the town. David Stinson was a lawyer, prominent and influential, and at one time served as County Judge of Harrison county. Samuel Stinson also figured in public service here. He was elected to the office of County Clerk, which he filled for several years and from which he resigned a year before his death, which occurred in 1854. The mother of John R. Stinson was Cynthia (Baker) Stinson. She was born in Mississippi, and in the early forties came with her parents to Harrison county, Texas. She died in 1868. In 1854, shortly after her husband's death, she bought a home place in Marshall, which comprised practically, the block bounded by Austin, Fulton, Rusk and Franklin streets, and in this block John R. Stinson has ever since made his home.

In his youth Mr. Stinson had the advantage of being a pupil in one of the best schools in this part of Texas, at that time,—that in charge of Prof. Morgan H. Looney, at Gilmer, in which was educated a number of prominent Texan characters. His first business experience was as clerk in a store at Marshall. That was in 1869, and he continued thus employed until he engaged in business for himself. He conducted a mercantile business at Marshall up to 1902, when he retired from active life.

Mr. Stinson served one term as Mayor of Marshall, 1890-1891.

In 1908 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who before marriage was Miss Sallie Callaway. She, too, was a native of Harrison county. Their only child is Robert Lee Stinson.

JUDGE FRANK B. GUINN. It is one of the old and prominent families of east Texas that is represented by Judge Frank B. Guinn, who has himself been prominently identified with the state as a lawyer, and a well-known public man, and during a long residence and citizenship at Rusk has rendered many important services to that locality.

Judge F. B. Guinn is a son of the pioneer Texas lawyer, Judge Robert H. Guinn, who died at Rusk in 1888, after forty years of active professional life, during which time he had won his way to eminence as a criminal lawyer.

Several generations back in the family genealogy is found Emanuel Guinn, who was a Revolutionary soldier on the American side. A son of Emanuel Guinn was James Guinn, and among the children of James was John Guinn, father of the late Robert H. Guinn. John Guinn married Rachel Shields, whose mother was a Miss Evans. They had eight children, and six of them went from Tennessee about 1856 and settled in Iowa. These were named John, Hyrcannus, William, Jackson, Alpha Greenlee, and Hester Bradford. Some of these people were known in the vicinity of Belle Plain and Glidden, and one of the Guinns in Iowa was a member of the legislature. Another son of John and Rachael Guinn was Judge John W. Guinn, who settled in Angelina county, Texas, where he was a leading lawyer, and served on the bench. Robert H. Guinn, whose name completes the family of John and Rachael, though he was not the youngest child, was born in Greene county, Tennessee, in 1822. In the same county Andy Johnson, the tailor president, cut out his first frock coat. Robert H. Guinn acquired a fair education and read law under his brother, James W. Guinn. Moving to Randolph county, Alabama,

he was married there to Sarah J. Hearne, daughter of Asa Hearne. Mrs. Robert Guinn is still living, her home being in Rusk. She was born in Georgia, in 1827. After their marriage the young couple came west by boat in 1847, as far as Shreveport, in company with Judge Reeves, a noted lawyer of Tyler, Texas, in later years, and another traveling companion was Jack Hamilton, who was also prominent as a lawyer and politician in this state. From Shreveport Judge Guinn's party came by stage down through the timber and sand to their respective destinations. The young lawyer spent his first night in Rusk beneath the roof of the old log court house, which then stood in the center of the town. For a few months he sojourned in the country near the town, and established himself at the county seat in 1848, where he was a man of growing prominence from that time until his death in 1888. For several years Judge Guinn, Sr., devoted himself to private practice and he quickly gained a position in the confidence of his new community. In 1853 he was elected to the state senate, was a member of that body until 1866, and did an important work on various committees. He was president pro-tem of the senate for the time, was chairman of the finance committee and a power in aiding the state in supporting the Confederate government and in looking after the families of men who were in the Confederate army. A strong secessionist, his character and voice were important influences in the secession convention which carried Texas into the Confederacy. He gathered much strength as a politician and was a familiar figure in state conventions, and following the period of reconstruction was a member of the Democratic State Committee. He gave his active aid to the party in various campaigns and was an especially strong follower of Governor Lubbock.

In his law practice Robert Guinn attained a reputation second to none among the criminal lawyers in his part of the state. He tried cases throughout his district, keeping from the death sentence all his clients except one,—Diamond, who committed suicide after the death penalty had been pronounced for the wanton murder of one of the Bryant children. In his private life Judge Guinn was clean and a man of kindly and righteous character. He belonged to the Methodist church and was a close reader of the Word. On a small farm near Rusk he spent many of his years, and had little interests in other matters outside of his profession and the education and culture of his children. Money-making had no place in his nature, and his fraternal side showed itself in membership in the two leading fraternal orders, the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Some time during the decade of the forties, Robert Guinn married Miss Hearne, as already stated, and their children were as follows: Heflin S., whose career has been chiefly spent in engineering work, and as county surveyor of Cherokee county, and who married Mollie Horton; P. P., a farmer of Rusk, who married Mary Clay; Mrs. Callie Reeves, who died at Rusk, leaving a family; Frank B.; William T., who married Laura Cameron, and died in Rusk with a family; James K., of Hughes Springs, Texas, who married Miss Belle Miller; John B., a merchant of Rusk, who married Anna Tucker; Lee D., who is district judge of the Second Judicial District of Texas, living in Rusk and who is married to Miss Florence Crittenden; Lulu J., the wife of E. T. Durrrough, of Atlanta, Georgia; and Hubbard G., of Lubbock, Texas.

Judge Frank Benton Guinn was born at Rusk, May 29, 1855. Part of his boyhood was spent during the troublesome period of the Civil war, and in the later reconstruction era, and these conditions necessarily delayed his education. He was a student in the Masonic Institute, and later entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, in the law department. In 1882 he was graduated in law, and then returned to his native state. Already he had received some official experience as county surveyor of Cherokee county, an office to which

he was elected before completing his law studies. Then in 1882 came his election as county attorney of Cherokee county, and the six years of his service in that capacity were marked by a number of important accomplishments, including his success in breaking up the nefarious practice of playing pool and billiards for the drinks. Eleven of the twelve proprietors of saloons in the county were convicted under his regime, and his administration was salutary in every respect. While in that office Judge Guinn formed a partnership with R. H. Morris, who was at that time district attorney. He was thus given a wide experience as assistant to his partner in the criminal work of the district courts.

When Judge Guinn's term of county attorney expired he declined another term, and spent two years building up a private practice. About that time his relations with Mr. Morris were discontinued and in 1890 he was elected county judge and served on the bench for six years. As ex-officio county superintendent he rendered valuable aid to the public schools by adopting, independently, a system of text books which proved most beneficial, and established a precedent which in later years was applied throughout the state and has resulted in a complete system of books for use in the public schools. This new plan, as inaugurated by Judge Guinn, created a wide interest in public school work, and was one of the many things that his constituents held in his favor. In 1894, when the populist party gained its greatest victory in Cherokee county, Judge Guinn was one of the few Democrats elected, and led the ticket with a majority.

In 1896 Judge Guinn retired to the private practice of law, and at the same time engaged in real estate activities. In this latter field he took up local development and has probably done more than any other individual to improve agriculture along modern lines. He has introduced the culture of both vegetables and fruits and embarked in the truck and fruit business and was chosen president of the Rusk Truck Growers' Association, and the Rusk Fruit Growers' Association, at the same time being made chairman of the County Association of Truck and Fruit Growers. When the railroad companies proposed to furnish transportation to delegates to study fruit culture, picking, packing and marketing in the states of Colorado and California, Judge Guinn was appointed one of the commissioners and was selected to make the report to the meeting of the various growers at Tyler. For some years Judge Guinn planted and maintained an orchard of seven thousand trees in this section, but after fruit culture had proved unprofitable, he shifted his interests to pecan growing, and is now one of the most extensive growers of "paper shells" in Texas. He has taken a deep interest in the work of the Farmers' Congress and is a member of the State Horticultural Society of Texas.

In 1902 Judge Guinn was elected to the Twenty-eighth Legislature of Texas, and was chairman of the committee on penitentiaries, and introduced and passed a bill appropriating \$150,000.00 for the rehabilitation of the Rusk prison iron industry, which gave new life to the institution for several years, and gave the state some standing and respect as a competitor in the markets of the country. He was on the committee on the Public Lands of the senate, and in the twenty-ninth legislature was the author of the present fruit and nursery inspection law. With the aid of Bennett, of Erath, he got through an amendment to the constitution, making it lawful to levy a tax for the payment of juror fees instead of using the funds of the bridge and road account for that purpose. Subsequently, and when not a member of the legislature, he used his influence for the building of the Texas and New Orleans Railway into Rusk, and is admittedly the cause of the construction of the Gallatin spur.

Judge Guinn owned the *Rusk Press-Journal*, and edited it during a portion of 1907 and 1908, and was chairman



A. C. Hanson

of the local committee having in charge the building of the Texas and New Orleans Road to this point.

In 1907 Governor Campbell appointed Judge Guinn assistant financial agent of penitentiaries, having in charge the penitentiary at Rusk. During the early part of his three years of service, the iron industry here became prosperous. Misfortune subsequently befell the plant because of its physical condition and when the board of managers declined to respond to its needs, Judge Guinn went in his resignation. In local affairs Judge Guinn has been identified with the educational matters of Rusk for many years, and is chairman of the school board.

On December 5, 1882, Judge Guinn married Miss Mary Pope, a daughter of Capt. John T. Aycock, and a granddaughter of Dr. C. G. Raines. Mrs. Guinn died in 1899, leaving the following children: Dr. Fred B., of El Paso; Charles R.; Frank R., and Pope A., the last three of Rusk. On February 18, 1903, Judge Guinn married Miss Stella Cox, and by this marriage are two children,—Mildred and Evelyn. Judge Guinn is not a member of any church. Fraternally he is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and has sat in the Grand Lodge of the State.

ADOLPH CLARENCE SWANSON. Among those who have played important parts in the colonization and development of Texas, mention of Adolph Clarence Swanson may not well be omitted, for he is one who has been up and doing in a most telling manner for the past twenty years. He has been engaged in the real estate business in Houston since 1892, specializing in farm lands, and his firm is known to be one of the most enterprising of its kind in the state, with a record of having bought and sold more than two million acres in large and small tracts, both improved and unimproved. Since 1906 he has been associated with Edward F. Rowson, under the firm name of A. C. Swanson & Company, with main offices at Brownsville, Texas.

Adolph Clarence Swanson was born in Boone county, Iowa, on January 20, 1874, and is the son of Charles Christian and Elna (Olson) Swanson, both natives of Southern Sweden. They came to the United States in 1867 and settled in Boone county, Iowa, where the father engaged in farming, and came to own a valuable homestead near the town of Mineral Ridge. The subject was raised on the farm home and educated at the country schools of Boone county, and the Baptist University of Des Moines, Iowa. His first independent work was undertaken in 1890, when he became shipping clerk of Hayden Brothers, Omaha, where he remained for two years and then came to Texas. It was in the year 1892 that Mr. Swanson first came to Houston, and soon thereafter he engaged in the real estate business, making a specialty from the first of farm lands.

In the fall of 1906, the firm of A. C. Swanson & Co., associated themselves with the Heywood Bros., S. A. Robertson and R. L. Batts, and organized the San Benito Land & Water Co., and since that time, the company has built the largest canal system in Texas. The system has the capacity to furnish water to 86,000 acres of land. The San Benito Land & Water Company have also built the town of San Benito, which has at the present time, a population of about 5,000, and it is one of the most flourishing and prosperous towns in the whole Rio Grande Valley.

During the year 1908 his firm organized the Indiana Co-operative Canal Company, which has the capacity to water 24,000 acres. The lands which this canal furnishes water for, are located about seven miles east of Brownsville, and it also furnishes water to the famous "Shaw Sugar Plantation," which is owned by F. Augustus Heinze, of New York.

In October, 1909, together with his associates, Richard E. Brooks and Edward F. Rowson, Mr. Swanson became identified with the Compania Agricola La Sautena, Ltd., of Mexico City, and they were granted the exclusive sale,

settlement and colonization of the La Sautena lands, comprising something like 600,000 acres in the Northern portion of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. These lands are among the most fertile on the American continent, and the tract extends from the Rio Grande on the north. At the present time, on account of the unsettled conditions existing in Mexico, the company has been compelled to suspend development operations.

Mr. Swanson is of a very benevolent temperament and his interests have always been with the laboring people, particularly the farmers. It is his ambition to assist this class of people in becoming owners of their own farms and town property. At the present time his company is interested in the colonization of a 30,000 acre tract of land in the Rio Grande valley, which is known as the San Dominic Colonization Company's Tract. This land has been endorsed by the Catholic Extension Society, and it is being settled with good sturdy German and Bohemian farmers.

His firm is also interested in a number of lot propositions, which they are selling out on terms which are easily met by the laboring class. Among them, are Cottage Grove Addition to Houston, Victoria Addition to Brownsville, Landrum Addition to San Benito, and the townsite of San Dominic.

Mr. Swanson is a member of a number of social orders in Houston, among them the Thalian Club, the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club. He is also a member of Houston Chamber of Commerce; the Oleander Club of Galveston, the Seabrook Hunting & Fishing Club of Seabrook. He has a membership in Holland Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Houston.

KELLUS CARTER. One of the younger citizens of Llano county, a man whose ability and personal popularity have resulted in his election in the fall of 1912 to the office of county treasurer, Kellus Carter is one of the most prominent men of the county, and from his accomplishments early in life gives promise of a career of great usefulness to his community and himself.

Kellus Carter was born in Llano county, December 21, 1884, and has spent all his life within this section of Texas. His father was George W. Carter, a Kentuckian by birth, who came to Texas when a boy. He was a farmer and stock raiser, but died at the age of twenty-eight in 1888, and is buried in Llano county. The maiden name of his wife was Ellen Conaway, who was a native of Texas and was a member and faithful follower of the Christian church. Her death occurred in 1911 at the aged of forty-four. There were three children in the family, of whom Kellus was the oldest.

Mr. Carter was reared in the country, attained his education from the public schools, and on entering life for himself took up the stock business. In 1911 he was called from his private vocation to the office of deputy district and county clerk, and held that place until his recent election as county treasurer. Mr. Carter is an interested observer of political affairs, is a loyal Democrat, and believes in doing everything possible to promote good government. He is an unmarried man, and his diversions are in occasionally following the sport of baseball, and in participating in the other wholesome activities of his community. He is a firm believer in the greatness and continued prosperity of success, and is always willing to help forward any movement for the betterment of his state.

WILLIAM DAVID SWANN, active vice president of the Guaranty State Bank, of Tyler, Texas, has spent fifty-six years as a resident of Smith county. The record of his activity and of his family is therefore of interest in this work of Texas biography.

William David Swann is a native of Sumpter county, Alabama, and was born March 5, 1845. In 1856 he accompanied his father and family to Texas, and here he has since made his home.

Of his father and grandfather, James H. and Isaac Swann, respectively, we record that the latter, a native of the Emerald Isle, came as a young man to America and cast his fortunes with the people of South Carolina, where he married a Miss Sims. Their children were James H.; Caroline, who became Mrs. Ben F. Marshall and died in Carroll county, Mississippi; Elam F., who passed away in Tyler, Texas, and left a family; William, who died in Grimes county, Texas; Amanda, who married Richard Jenkins and died in Smith county, Texas; Tinsy, who married a Mr. Ellis and went to Mobile, Alabama, where both died, leaving several children who were reared in the homes of Isaac and Samuel D. Swann, of Smith county, Texas; Thomas, Isaac and Samuel all had families when they passed away in Smith county, as did Jack, who died in Tyler.

James H. Swann, a native of Alabama, died in Smith county in 1862, only a few years after his settlement here. He had established his home ten miles north of Tyler, in what was then known as the "Hopewell" community, since named the Swann community, and where at the time of his death he was successfully engaged in farming and owned a number of slaves. He was a man of much force, clung tenaciously to honor as man's best asset, and performed every personal obligation as a sacred duty. He belonged to no church, but he practiced those moral precepts that are everywhere recognized as the mark of a true man. It was said by a well known minister of the county, that "While the Barron and the Swann families produced no statesmen or eminent men of the professions, he had never seen a shabby shoat among the lot." During the Civil war James H. Swann's attitude was that of a secessionist, and he passed away without knowing the fate of his two sons who enlisted in the Southern cause.

James H. Swann married Miss Margaret Sims, whose parents were farmers of Sumpter county, Alabama. They were married at Marengo, and Mrs. Swann's death occurred in Sumpter county, Texas. The children born to them were as follows: Martha, who died, unmarried; Fannie became the wife of D. S. Lavender and spent her life in Smith county, Texas; Thomas died in Smith county in 1908 and left a family of ten children; Irene is Mrs. Ham Thompson, of Smith county; William D., of Tyler; Sallie A. married Newton Stovall and resides in Eastland county, Texas. For his second wife James H. Swann married Mrs. Margaret Stephens, and she bore him four children: Henry M., who resides near San Angelo, Texas; John H., of Comanche county, Texas; James S., of Taylor county, and Alfred R., of Tyler, Texas.

William D. Swann attended the country school for three months yearly, until sixteen years of age. And the greater part of his boyhood was given to work in the fields, assisting in the cultivation of his father's crops. He was attracted to the army of the Confederacy when the war got well under way and served for a time in the Trans-Mississippi Department. In 1862 he enlisted for a long term in Douglass' Battery, First Texas, and joined the army of the Tennessee. With his command he was in the heavy engagements all the way to Atlanta, including Mission Ridge, Dalton, Peachtree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Ringgold, and the several battles in defense of Atlanta. His command formed a part of Gen. Pat Cleburne's army in the Confederate force under Hood that made a raid into Tennessee and fought at Franklin, where Cleburne and Adams were killed, and at Nashville, where the usefulness of Hood's army as a fighting machine was destroyed. Then the battery to which Mr. Swann belonged retreated to Columbus, Mississippi, and there spent the rest of the winter. In the spring of 1865 it joined the Confederate resistance at Mobile. When Forts Blakely and Spanish fell the battery retreated to Artesia, Mississippi, where it surrendered and was paroled.

Instead of returning to Texas at the end of the war,

Mr. Swann went to Sumpter county, Alabama, to his relatives, and remained there until the fall of 1866. In the spring of that year he made arrangements to grow a crop on rented land on the shares, having no means with which to maintain himself while a crop was coming on. He continued a tenant for three years. Then he engaged in freighting between Tyler, Marshall and Jefferson. There being no railroad in this section of country at that time, the years he spent in hauling goods showed a profit sufficient to enable him to buy and pay for a farm. He resumed his former vocation and carried on the industry expansively and extensively until 1907. During this time he amassed a fortune in land, represented by 1800 acres in Smith county and a half interest in a ranch with his brother, in Jones county, Texas.

The health of his wife compelled Mr. Swann to abandon Smith county, after he had quit farming and given four years to merchandising with his son at Swann, Texas, and he moved to San Angelo, in the hope that the climatic change would restore the vanishing vigor of Mrs. Swann. Conditions arrayed themselves so that he returned home in a few months and he then took up his residence in Tyler. That was in 1908. Here Mrs. Swann passed away July 15, 1911. She was formerly Miss Sallie H. Hitt, and her parents were Lazarus and Rutha C. Hitt, from Sumpter county, Alabama. She and Mr. Swann were married January 15, 1873, and the children of their union are as follows: William R., a merchant of Swann, Texas, married Miss Cordelia Shank, and their children are Ione, Sadie, Nellie, William and Gladys; J. Roy, the second son is a farmer and stock man near Swann; Fred died at the age of twenty-five years, unmarried; Miss Irene E. is a music teacher in Tyler and Miss Bessie E. is a teacher in the public schools of this city; Elam F. and Harold are young men preparing themselves for business careers.

Mr. Swann built his present modern residence on Mary and Bryan streets in 1912. Since coming in contact with commercial activity in Tyler he has been drawn into it as a banker, and since February, 1910, has been active vice president of the Guaranty State Bank. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that set forth in the creed of the Baptist church, with which he has been identified as a member for a period of thirty-five years.

ZACHARY MONROE. One of the popular young men of Goree, Texas, is Zachary Monroe, the postmaster of this growing town. Although not a native of Texas Mr. Monroe has become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the state, with its energy and broad-mindedness, and no man is more ambitious for its continued prosperity than is Mr. Monroe. In his official capacity Mr. Monroe has given great satisfaction to both the public and his superior officials and his personal popularity is widespread.

Zachary Monroe was born in that pretty little town of many springs, among the Ozarks, Heber, Arkansas, on the 11th of October, 1880. He remained in his home town until he was nine years old and then, in 1889, he went with his parents to Oklahoma. He had been attending the public schools in Heber and now was again placed in school. After two years in Oklahoma City, where his parents had located, he went to Indian Territory and for a year lived in Purcell. He was in school here and then continued his education in the public schools of Duncan, Indian Territory, whither his parents next moved. After two years in the schools of the latter place, he gave up his ideas of any further education and went to work. His first position was in a printing office where he started at a salary of twenty-five cents a day. This salary all went to his widowed mother and the responsibility of caring for her developed and strengthened the character of the boy. He continued to work in the printing business until 1898 and was then engaged as a salesman in a mercantile house, handling dry goods, drugs and groceries. He remained in this work until

January, 1903, when he entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, at Lyon, Indian Territory. His work was of a clerical type and he continued in clerical work for various railroad companies in different places until 1908. It was during this year that he received the appointment of postmaster at Goree, Texas. After serving his first term he was re-appointed and is now serving on his second term. He first came to Texas in April, 1903, and has been a resident of the state since that time.

In religious affiliations Mr. Monroe is a member of the Progressive Christian church, as is also his wife. He is a member of the Republican party and takes an active part in politics, though his interests in this line are chiefly concerned with national matters. He is a member of the school board and active in educational work. In the fraternal world Mr. Monroe is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Maccabees. He is a member of the Commercial Club and was secretary of this organization for two years.

Mr. Monroe was married at Bowie, Texas, on the 25th of November, 1905, to Miss Jeannette McKain, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McKain, of Bowie. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Monroe, the eldest, Georgetown, is deceased. The second daughter, Elizabeth, is a baby.

Mr. Monroe prefers this part of Texas to any other locality in which he has ever lived. He says that in his opinion no man with energy and the honest intention of making a home will ever make a mistake to settle in this part of the state.

JOHN B. GUINN. One of the foremost members of the bar in Cherokee county, John B. Guinn, is now serving his second term as county attorney, and is a resident and practicing lawyer in Rusk. Mr. Guinn is a member of that prominent family known to Texas and founded by Judges John W. and Robert M. Guinn, who identified themselves with the Lone Star state commonwealth, after its admission to the Union.

John B. Guinn was born at Alto, Cherokee county, March 10, 1871. His father, Dr. John Napoleon Bonaparte Guinn, settled in Cherokee county in 1854. His grandfather was also John W. Guinn, who had the titles of both colonel and judge, and he died of cholera while a member of the state senate of Texas, and is buried in the city of Austin. Col. Guinn married a Miss Dobson and of their children the following are mentioned: Lee, who died at Homer, Texas; Dr. John N. B.; Gammon, who died at Homer; Capt. James K., who died at Edwardsville, Alabama, and who was a captain in the Confederate army; Kate, who married Rev. Williams; Simon, of Zavalla, Texas; Catherine, who died as the wife of Mr. McGonigal.

The late Dr. John N. B. Guinn, who was born in North Carolina in 1830, died at Alto, Texas, September 10, 1891. He studied medicine in Alabama and North Carolina and began practice before his graduation. He followed his profession from the age of twenty-one years until his death, and while the war between the states was being fought, he spent about two and a half years as assistant surgeon in Captain Knox's command of General Walker's Division, when he was called back home to supply his community with medical service. His civic duties Dr. Guinn performed in a manner becoming an earnest citizen, waiting upon the sick to bring relief rather than to earn a fee, rendering active aid in the foundation of local societies of the profession and serving as president of the county society. He gave his fellow workers the benefit of his wide experience in talks and lectures before the society. He presided over the Masonic lodge of Alto as Worshipful Master, looked after the spiritual welfare of his church as a member of the board of trustees, was a liberal giver to church work, and his material aid to public education exemplified itself

in substantial contributions when, as one of the ten men in Alto, he annually donated to the public school fund in order that longer terms of school might be taught. He aspired to no office, though one of the leaders in the Democratic party, and always worked for good government.

Concerning the character of J. N. B. Guinn, the following brief sketch has been published elsewhere, and is here quoted: "He was a most excellent man, a man of very fine judgment upon most important questions, a good husband and father, a friend to all classes and a genuine peacemaker, always preferring a compromise to a lawsuit, and so advised those who often called upon him. His opinion with those who knew him always carried weight. I never saw him take a drink of whiskey, or heard him use a profane word, nor did I ever hear him speak harshly, or condemn a fellow man. He was a member of the Methodist church, and a Mason of high rank. He was enterprising and industrious. As a practitioner, he was a success, having devoted the last forty-one years of his life to the active practice of medicine, and was the best student of medicine I've ever known. He was a Confederate veteran, being a surgeon in Oglethorpe's command. After the war he returned home and accumulated some property, which he left to his family at his death."

Dr. Guinn was married October 12, 1854, to Miss Susan Ann Hampton-Burton, who was born in Georgia, January 12, 1838, and who died November 21, 1889, at Alto, Texas. Her parents were Rev. William Burton, a Baptist minister of Georgia. The Burton family has long been prominent in the south, and the following brief mention is taken from the family annals: "Rev. William Bedford Burton, born June 11, 1781, in 1800 moved to Georgia from Virginia. In the early thirties he visited Texas and procured a grant of land in Jefferson county, but returned to Georgia and died September 25, 1847. His eldest son, Isaac Watts Burton, came to Texas in 1832, and served on General Houston's staff during the battle of San Jacinto. Thomas Walker Burton, a son of William Bedford Burton, was born November 3, 1808, and died January 30, 1854. He was a Baptist minister and was twice married. His second wife was Martha Frances Boswell, who was born in 1814 and died about 1876. The fourth child of this marriage was Susan Ann Hampton Burton, the wife of the late Dr. Guinn. Other members of this generation in the Burton family, brothers and sisters of Mrs. Guinn, were: William H. Burton, born in 1833 and died in 1899, a prominent Baptist minister who was well known in Texas; Mary Elizabeth, born in 1834, and whose home was in Alabama, where she married a judge; Thomas J., born in 1866, who was the last survivor of his brothers and sisters and was a lawyer and judge of probate in Alabama; Emily Frances, born in 1840, and who died at Alto, Texas, in 1867, the wife of Capt. James M. K. Guinn, a brother of Dr. Guinn; Eugenia Hasseltine, born in 1842, and who married Dr. Brannon; Louisa Judson, born in 1844, married C. C. Enloe and lived in Alabama; John B., born in 1847, who was a prominent architect and builder at Alto, and later practiced law in Brownwood until his death; Charles Dalton Burton, who was a lawyer, born in 1850 and died in 1877; Robert R., born in 1852, a newspaper man and now deceased.

Dr. and Mrs. Guinn, during their long and happy companionship, became the parents of and reared the following children: Herbert R., born February 14, 1858, a farmer of Rusk county; Zuella Kate, born in 1861, and first married to James McKnight, died at Alto, Texas, as Mrs. Williams; Nellie Lee, born in 1865, the wife of F. C. Agnew, of Alto; Ernest Edwin, born in 1867, a well-known physician of Jacksonville and formerly surgeon at the Rusk Penitentiary; Paul G., born in 1869, who died at the age of nineteen; John B., whose name has been placed at the head of this article; Lena Rivers, born in 1875 and now engaged in business in

Alto; and Frederick Burton, born in 1878, in the drug business at Alto.

John B. Guinn spent his childhood in Alto, and after the public schools attended Battle Ground Academy in Franklin, Tennessee, which he followed with a business course in Temple and Hamilton's Commercial College. As further preparation for his professional career he entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and finished his law course. He was admitted to the bar in 1900, before Judge Thomas G. Davis, after an eleven-hour examination by a committee composed of Judge John C. Box, Hon. W. M. Imboden, Judge Lee D. Guinn, Judge R. L. Robinson and Col. E. C. Dickinson. Mr. Guinn's early career in preparation for the law was not made easy by regular supplies of money from family or relatives, and while attaining his legal education he was also teaching school in Cherokee county. He began that work immediately after his marriage and taught various terms in schools until getting his license to practice law. On being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with Frank B. and Lee D. Guinn, and was a member of the firm of Guinn & Guinn for five years. The firm name was then changed to Guinn, Norman & Guinn. A year later he went to Hill county, Texas, and became an active member of the bar there until November, 1908. During that time he served one year as assistant to the county attorney, Mr. Clark. On his return to Cherokee county, Mr. Guinn resumed his old place at the bar, and in the fall of 1910 was elected county attorney, and by reelection in 1912 is now serving his second term.

In politics Mr. Guinn is an important factor in local Democratic circles, and attended the state conventions as a delegate at which Governor Culberson and Governor Campbell were nominated for their first respective terms. Mr. Guinn has served on the Cherokee County Executive Committee.

At Alto, Texas, on Dec. 24, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Guinn to Lillie Westbrook. She was born at Amory, Mississippi, where her father, B. Westbrook, was then living, but he is now a resident of Bastrop, Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Guinn have the following children: Grace, Fred, Lucile, John B. Jr., and Ernest Earl.

COL. HENRY LEWIS RIPLEY. The history of the United States army contains no more creditable record than that furnished by the career of Col. Henry Lewis Ripley, retired, of San Antonio. Spending his entire active life in the service, he is an illustration of the well-known, although often disputed, fact, that a man not a West Pointer, given the necessary ability, may rise from the ranks to the highest positions in the army. Colonel Ripley was born at Kingston, Massachusetts, September 16, 1848, and is a son of Lewis and Sarah Brooks (Loring) Ripley. He is descended from military ancestors, his great-grandfather, Kimball Ripley, being a member of the revolutionary army and being wounded in the battle of Trenton. The family has long been known in the New England States, having come to the colony of Massachusetts in 1632 from England.

Henry Lewis Ripley was educated in the schools of Kingston, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, from which he was graduated as a civil engineer in 1873. From that time until 1876 he was assistant engineer on the Providence (Rhode Island) Waterworks, but, deciding to enter the United States army, resigned a position paying \$1,500 per annum to accept one which paid but thirteen dollars per month. On April 1, 1876, he joined Company E, Battalion of Engineers, and in one month was made a first-class private, and a non-commissioned officer in 1877. His service in this battalion was at West Point, and upon the graduation of the class of 1879 he was made lieutenant, one of the first non-commissioned officers to be promoted under the law of 1878. In June, 1879, he was assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, in which he served

along the Rio Grande, from its mouth to El Paso, and then went to the Indian Territory and was stationed at Fort Sill and Cantonment. From 1883 to 1885 he was in the Officers' school at Fort Leavenworth, graduating therefrom at the head of his class. He subsequently was appointed as a member of the staff of the commanding officer of the Department of Missouri, serving as such under Generals Miles, Wilcox, Potter and Merritt, his official detail being engineer officer of the Department of Missouri. From this position he was transferred to the Third Cavalry, joining that regiment at Fort Davis, Texas, as a first lieutenant of cavalry. From Davis he came to Fort Clark, Fort Sam Houston (San Antonio) and thence to Fort Brown (Brownsville, Texas). He then returned to San Antonio and was made engineer officer of the Department of Texas, serving as such two years, when he rejoined the Third Cavalry at Fort Reno, was made quartermaster of the regiment, and went to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where he was later promoted captain. He then rejoined his troop at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, where he remained until 1898, and then went with the Third Cavalry to Cuba, with General Shafter's expedition. He participated in the battles of San Juan and Santiago and the surrender of the latter, and then returned to Fort Ethan Allen, but in 1899 went with the troop to the Philippine Islands, in the meantime having been made adjutant of his regiment, a capacity in which he served four years. On his return from the Philippines in 1902, he was promoted major of the Eighth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sill, and from there went again to the Philippines in 1905 with his regiment. There he was detailed on the general staff of the army, the first officer detailed on the staff who was not a West Pointer. He served under General Wood as assistant to the chief of staff for two years, with the exception of six weeks while he was acting chief of staff. He returned to the United States in 1907 and was assigned to duty as chief of staff of what for a short time was known as the Southwestern Division, with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. In the fall of the same year Colonel Ripley was ordered to San Antonio as chief of staff of the Department of Texas, under General Meyer, and when this detail expired, in December, 1909, he rejoined his regiment, the Eighth Cavalry, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. He remained there nine months and then went to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in charge of a squadron of the Eighth, and in December, 1910, was sent to the Philippine Islands for the third time. In March, 1911, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Second Cavalry, which was then stationed in the Department of Mindanao, in the Philippines, and commanded that regiment at Jolo for two months during the absence of its colonel. Subsequently he was sent to Camp Overton, Mindanao, in the command of the squadron at that point. In June, 1912, he returned to the United States and was stationed at Fort Bliss (El Paso) with his regiment, and on September 16, 1912, he was retired. He then came to San Antonio and established his home in this city, purchasing a beautiful residence on Grayson street, opposite Fort Sam Houston. Such is the career of Colonel Ripley; added comment or fulsome eulogy would be futile and would only detract from the impression created by the simple, dignified life of the man himself. A man of few words and many deeds, courteous in his bearing toward all, he is a thorough gentleman and a typical soldier.

Colonel Ripley married a young lady of Texas, Miss Susan G. Pfeuffer, who was born at New Braunfels. They have three children: Barbara, Susan Elizabeth and Henry Lewis, Jr.

CYRUS M. CAMPBELL was born in what is now Austin county, when General Sam Houston was president of the Republic of Texas. Many have been the changes that have come to pass in the history of the great southern state



*H. D. Ripley
Lt. Col. of Cavalry.
U.S. Army.*

since the days of her independence, and Cyrus Campbell was been the witness of many and participant in others. He established his present lumber business in 1884, and with three of his sons has carried on an immense enterprise in the past quarter century or more.

Cyrus M. Campbell was born on September 14, 1839, and is the son of Cyrus and Rebecca (Rollins) Campbell. The name of the father appears as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Texas, and he is further distinguished as being the man who made the irons and put them on General Santa Ana. He was born in North Carolina and came to Texas in 1828, and all his life he followed the cattle and stock business. He died in 1883 at the age of seventy-two. His wife was born in Virginia, and she came to Texas with her family, settling in the vicinity of Austin, where she met and married her husband. She died in 1845.

The early education of Cyrus Campbell came to him through the medium of private tutors in his boyhood, and when that training was discontinued he carried on his own studies up to the age of twenty, gaining a wide general knowledge in that way. He assisted his father on the cattle ranch until he reached his majority, when he engaged in the cattle business on his own initiative, continuing for perhaps a year. The breaking out of the war at that time caused him to throw over all plans of a private nature and he enlisted in McCulloch's Brigade, serving as quartermaster of his regiment, and serving all through the war. He saw much active service and participated in many of the hottest engagements with his regiment, being slightly wounded but once. When he returned from that service he found himself financially ruined. His cattle had been stolen in his absence, and other personal property reduced to far below par as a result of the war. The young man applied himself to plain, everyday farming, and he carried on that work for about twelve years, gaining prosperity and fortune in the work in that time. It was then that he came to Bell county and established his present business, which he carries on today with the help of his three sons, under the firm name of C. M. Campbell & Sons. The firm handles a full line of lumber and everything used in building work, and they conduct an extensive general retail lumber business. The branch yards of this thriving concern are located as follows: San Antonio, Temple, Killeen and Miles, Texas.

Mr. Campbell is a family man, as has been intimated previously, his marriage having occurred in 1868, when he was married at Brenham, Texas, to Miss Ann Dever, the daughter of William Dever of Brennan. Mrs. Campbell was a devout member of the Methodist church during the best years of her life, and she died in January 1912, at the age of sixty-five years. She left four sons and a daughter, named as follows: William C., who is married, is associated with his father in the business; Charles M., also married, is president of the Vity National Bank of Temple; Thomas T., married, is a resident of San Antonio and is president of the Campbell Lumber Company at that point; Roy, unmarried, is the business associate of his father; and Annie Mae, the only daughter, who is the wife of Dr. E. R. White, a leading physician of Temple.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic fraternity, with Blue Lodge, Shriner and Commandery affiliations. He also has membership in the Elks. Politically he is a Democrat, but not one who takes an active interest in political affairs of the district, his influence being wielded independently rather than otherwise. His citizenship is of a high order, and his identification with Temple is one of the commendable features of the place.

JAMES S. LAVENDER is a native son of the county of which he is now serving as district clerk. He was born in the old Hopewell community, now known as the Swann community, on January 30, 1863, and has passed his life

within the confines of Smith county. Mr. Lavender represents an old Alabama family, and is the son of David Smith and Fannie (Swann) Lavender, the father having been born in 1828 in Sumpter county, Alabama, being the son of Robert C. Lavender, who passed his life chiefly in that county and there reared his family.

David Lavender received a limited education in the common schools of his native community, and when he was twenty-eight years old, or in 1856, came to Smith county, Texas, where he proceeded to demonstrate that he had not lived on a farm to that age without acquiring a good working knowledge of the business of agriculture. During the progress of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served throughout the war, coming out without once being wounded or falling into the hands of the Union soldiers. While yet a resident of Alabama he married Fannie Swann, daughter of James Swann, and a sister of William David Swann, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Lavender died in 1880, leaving children as follows: Maggie, the wife of J. C. Stovall; Mrs. Irene Jackson, wife of John R. Jackson; James S., of this review; Mrs. H. B. Matthews, the wife of County Assessor of Smith county; and Bertha, a graduate of the University of Texas, who now holds the chair of Latin in that institution.

James S. Lavender was trained to farm life, and educated in the schools of his native community, later attending the Summerville School at Omen, Texas, one of the most efficient of the small institutions of its kind to be found anywhere, and under the capable leadership of Professor Orr, now county superintendent of Smith county. After finishing his schooling Mr. Lavender gave his attention to farming for some years, and continued to be identified with his native community until he gave up rural activities to accept a clerkship with A. P. Moore of Tyler. After serving a number of years with this gentleman he went to Goodman Brothers, in Tyler, and subsequently returned to the farm, where he engaged as a feeder and dealer in cattle. Following this experience, he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Tyler and devoted himself to market gardening until he assumed the duties of the office of District Clerk, to which office he was elected in 1912, succeeding Mrs. Pat Beaird in the office.

On December 21, 1884, Mr. Lavender was united in marriage with Miss Emma Clay, a daughter of Robert O. Clay and Priscilla (Matthews) Clay. The issue of their marriage are: William E., who married Miss Laura Elliott and is with the Cotton Belt Railway Company at Tyler; Stanley J., an employe of the same company, and Hazel Lavender. Mr. Lavender is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and his family affiliate with the Baptist church.

HON. YANCY D. HARRISON, one of the prominent lawyers of Marshall, Texas, is a Texan by adoption and has been a resident of the Lone Star state since October, 1884.

Mr. Harrison dates his birth in Tennessee. When he was six months of age he was taken by his parents to Alabama, their settlement being at Sulphur Springs, near Anniston, where he was reared. The greater part of his education was received at Oxford College, Oxford, Alabama. He taught school one year in Randolph county, Alabama, and was a member of the Randolph County Board of Education. In the fall of 1884 he came to Texas and took up his residence at Hubbard City, Hill county. He remained there, however, only a short time. At Bremond he was employed to teach school, and taught until the fall of 1885. While there he was elected principal of Marshall University at Marshall, and in October came here to take up the duties of his position, and Marshall has ever since been his home. He remained at the head of Marshall University until that institution was merged into the public school system, in 1887.

Before coming to Texas, Mr. Harrison had studied law

in the office of Pierce and Kelly at Anniston, Alabama, and while teaching he continued the study of law, devoting all his leisure time to it. On retiring from the principalship of the university, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, which position he filled, and also at the same time served as superintendent of city schools, to which he was elected by the Board of Education. He remained in these positions until 1891, when, having passed the necessary examinations, he was admitted to the bar. Since that date he has been successfully engaged in the practice of law.

In 1894 Mr. Harrison was elected a member of the lower house of the twenty-fourth legislature, to represent Harrison county, and served efficiently in that capacity during the session of 1895.

Fraternally, Mr. Harrison is an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, and a Mason; religiously, a Methodist.

Mr. Harrison married Miss Chase L. Womack, a member of a prominent pioneer family of Marshall, and their children are as follows: Yancy D. Harrison, Jno. W. Harrison and Julian P. Harrison.

GEORGE C. BURRUSS, Tax Collector of Smith County, Texas, is a printer by trade, but has spent many years in public life, serving in various official capacities.

Mr. Burruss was born in Macon county, Alabama, March 6, 1855; attended school up to the time he was fourteen years of age, and then went to work in a printing office. His father, Rev. John C. Burruss, a minister of the Universalist Church, was a native of Carolina county, Virginia, born in the year 1821, the youngest of a large family; was self-educated, and devoted his life to the cause of his church. His calling and his age exempted him from military duty in the Confederate army, but his belief in the justice of the Southern cause was strong and he lent it his earnest moral support. He married Miss Fannie Burks, a daughter of Rev. Charles S. Burks, a minister of the Baptist church, who moved from Georgia to Alabama. Rev. Burruss died in Notasulga, Alabama, in 1910; his wife's death occurred in 1893. Their five children were: George C., of Tyler, Texas; Fannie, wife of J. M. Hardwick, of Notasulga, Alabama; Josephine, wife of L. H. Cawthron, of Defuniak, Florida; Louise, widow of Ed Womack, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Fidelia, wife of Joseph Delbridge, of Notasulga, Alabama.

George C. Burruss learned his trade in the offices of *The Tuskegee News* and *The Plantation*, and at Notasulga, Alabama, where the rural community was treated to a weekly paper. Friends in Texas urged him to join the throng rushing hither to gather the crop of opportunities being harvested about 1880, and Mr. Burruss selected Tyler as his abiding place. He found a "sit" on the *Tyler Weekly Courier*, under the proprietorship of L. M. Green, now the editor of the *Courier-Times*, the only paper published in Tyler. He remained on the paper until 1887, at that time being associate editor. He severed connections there in order to engage in the job printing business, which he conducted until 1894.

In 1894 Mr. Burruss entered actively into county politics as a candidate for District Clerk, was elected, and succeeded S. J. Morris in that office. He spent six years as District Clerk. The next seven years he lived on a farm. Then, being offered the deputyship under Sheriff Wig Smith, he accepted that position, remained with him through his term, and was with his successor, Joe Land, one year. He left the sheriff's office to become Tax Collector, by appointment to fill a vacancy, and the following November was regularly elected to the office. From a superficial view of Mr. Burruss' life the impression might be gained that luck played an important part in his political career, but a deeper insight into his personality will show that he makes his luck. His genial manner, backed by an honorable, upright life, has brought him the votes, and his qualifications for the office have been proved. He knows how to make and keep friends.

December 23, 1887, Mr. Burruss married, in Tyler, Texas, Miss Lillie Owens, daughter of H. M. Owens and wife, who before her marriage was Miss Georgie Hambrick. The Owens family were originally residents of North Carolina. Mrs. Burruss is the only daughter in a family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Burruss have two children living, Georgie and Richard.

Fraternally, Mr. Burruss is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church.

COL. AMOS C. BOYNTON, SR. A career of remarkable and strenuous business activity has been that of Mr. Boynton, who is identified in many ways with Panola county, and with his home city of Carthage. He is president and general manager of the Panola Cotton Oil Company, and is president of the National Expeller Cotton Seed Crushers Association. He has lived at Carthage since 1882, and in Panola county since 1851.

Amos C. Boynton was born October 11, 1841, and when a lad of ten years accompanied his parents to Texas. His father was Moses Boynton, who settled at Old "Rake Pocket" now Pine Hill, and spent the rest of his active life there. Moses Boynton was a blacksmith and gunsmith in his old home state of Georgia, and continued working at his trade for a time after reaching fifty. "Rake Pocket" was not a town, but a traveler said it was large enough to "rake out all the money a man had in his pocket"—hence its euphonious name. Moses Boynton settled there with his slaves and disturbed nature sufficiently to make himself a habitation and a sphere for industrial and social purposes. He was rather a noted dealer in slave property and bought more than fourteen thousand dollars worth of negroes as late as 1864. He pinned his faith strongly to the success of the Confederate cause, and could not bring himself to believe that the south would fail in its contest. His substance went out to those fighting and working for a new republic, in many ways, and he was especially solicitous for the soldier who bared his breast to the enemy's bullet and for his family. He was disheartened and discouraged by the results of the war, and was not the same man after it. Close upon the disaster to his country, he paid a security debt which absorbed a large amount of his property and served to subdue both his energy and ambition. He was one of those Primitive Baptists, who held honor above all else, and thought that what was to be would be and could not be prevented. He lived with his son in Carthage for a period prior to his death, and he expressed a wish to spend the fourth of July at the old farm where he could visit the familiar spots and see them for the last time. He had forecast his own death to occur on this visit, and he was stricken suddenly and died about as he feared. Moses Boynton, who was a native of Monroe county, Georgia, and was given a common school education, was a son of Moses Boynton who moved to Georgia from Vermont. This old New Englander had but two teeth, a freak that nature rarely plays with the human race. He was of Scotch-Irish blood, and his first American ancestor came over before the Revolutionary war and settled in Pennsylvania. It is said that a sailing master, John Boynton landed the first European horses in America on the Virginia peninsula at Fortress Monroe, and it is claimed that his was the second colonization vessel to visit the American shores.

The Boyntons have figured prominently in American affairs as soldiers, jurists, professional men and practical workers. Some of them were Revolutionary soldiers under the banner of Betsy Ross (the stars and stripes), and the personnel of both armies during the war between the states included many of the name.

Moses Boynton, the Panola county early settler, married Martha Lary, a daughter of Archie Lary of Forsyth, Georgia, who was a farmer and merchant. Mrs.



Yours truly
A. C. Boynton Sr.

Boynton died in Carthage at the age of seventy-nine years. Her oldest child is Dr. Marion Boynton, who was physician and Methodist minister and died at Shreveport, Louisiana. Antoinette is the wife of Burrell Hambrick, and died in Panola county; Andrew was a Rusk county farmer, when he died; Matilda died in Panola county as Mrs. James Roquemore; Dora married Levi Turner, and died at Carthage; Amos C. is next of the family; Retinea married Ben Templin and lived out her life in Panola county.

Amos C. Boynton had a good English education, and studied the classics in Collingsworth Institute in Talbotton, Georgia. He had just about reached his majority when the war broke out between the states. He was at that time preparing to take up his University course, with a view to a professional career, as in the case of thousands of other youths, the war changed the whole course of his life. He enlisted in Captain Curley's Company A of the Fourth Georgia Infantry, commanded by Col. Doles of Millardsville. The regiment was in Doles' Brigade, Garden's Division, and in the armies of Jackson and Lee during a greater part of the war. During the first year he was in service at Norfolk, under General Hughes, but from there the regiment got into the peninsular campaign, started by McClellan, and closing with the battle of Malvern Hill on the James River. In the defense of Richmond and in Lee's Invasion of the North, Mr. Boynton saw service at the battle of Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Seven Days' Fighting, the Wilderness, Gettysburg, where his command gave support to Pickett's immortal charge, at Chancellorsville, at Spottsylvania, at Cold Harbor and at Petersburg, where a part of his company was taken prisoners by negro troops and sent to Hart's Island, New York. He was finally paroled, June 17, 1865. During the war Mr. Boynton was kept at the front with the sharpshooters and had many duels and close-quarter encounters, and came out of the war bearing scars on his body as mementoes of his long service. He was a sergeant of his company, but at the direction of the colonel, after all the company officers had been either killed or disabled, he took command of the company. That company went out to the front with eighty-seven men in 1861, and only about seven of those who originally enlisted returned, and the survivors at this time are three.

Following his parole Mr. Boynton found a friend who clothed him and provided him with money for the journey back to Talbotton, Georgia. There his sweetheart lived and after a brief visit with her, he went to Morrison, and borrowed enough money from an uncle to buy a good horse. He then rode home with a cousin, Gus Boynton, arriving in Texas several months after the close of the war. In December of the same year, however, he returned to Georgia, and was married on January 29, 1866, to Miss Martha Fort, a daughter of Mrs. Miranda Fort of Talbotton. The Fort family were among the old settlers in that vicinity and very prominent. Mr. Boynton brought his wife to Texas chiefly by the water route as far as Natchitoches, La., and from there to Carthage came overland by private conveyance. With these preparations for the serious business of life, Col. Boynton opened a farm on the head of Murvaul Creek, and continued farming until the spring of 1882. He then moved into Carthage and engaged in the manufacturing of lumber. He conducted a grist mill and a gin, the first mill in Carthage. This town has been built chiefly of the lumber he cut. After his mill had sawed up all the timber tributary to this point, he located his plant elsewhere. Mr. Boynton is one of the firm of the Boynton Lumber Company, with the mill at White City, Texas. Col. Boynton is president of the Panola Cotton Oil Company, a cold-press mill, and is president of the National Expellers Association, which comprises the cold-process oil mills of the township.

By trade Col. Boynton is a blacksmith, but his general acquaintance and expert knowledge of machinery

and with electricity have given him a thorough competency as a builder of mills. He erected the Panola Oil Mill after his own plans, every department of which can be operated independently. Col. Boynton is a Democrat, he has never missed a chance to aid in the welfare of Carthage, and by his strenuous business activity has practically worn out his physical body, though his mind and his spirit are as determined and as valiant as ever. He has always lived at a high pressure, and has never considered his duty to himself until the collapse of his physical machinery.

The children of Col. Boynton are: Lee, a groceryman and feed merchant at Carthage; Albert and Moses, who are lumbermen at White City; Amos C., Jr., who is secretary of the Panola Cotton Oil Company; Walker K., who is a saw mill man; R. Lester, who is associated in the operation of the oil mill in Carthage; and one daughter, Stella, now Mrs. Dr. Daniels of Carthage. Col. Boynton has been a Methodist since early youth and is also a Blue Lodge Mason.

LEE OLIVER ALLEN. One of the rising young men in the public life of Texas is Lee Oliver Allen, sheriff of Williamson county, who resides at Georgetown. A son of George A. and Susan (Roberson) Allen, he was born March 2, 1885, and is in every respect a self-made man, having been left an orphan when a small boy, and subsequently meeting the stern realities of life and battling with them bravely.

Sheriff Allen comes of a line of patriotic ancestry. His grandfather, Elisha Allen, was one of the first settlers of Williamson county; was a Texas pioneer and one of the gallant band under Gen. Sam Houston, who on the battlefield of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, won for the Republic of Texas her independence. His great-uncles, Peter and Nathaniel Allen, were soldiers of the War of 1812, and his kinsmen rendered valiant service as soldiers of the Confederacy during the Civil war. The father of Lee O. Allen, a native of Williamson county, died at Bartlett, and the youth worked his way through the public schools of that place while making his own living. At the age of twenty years he was appointed deputy city marshal, subsequently became deputy sheriff and constable of his precinct, and in those capacities rendered faithful and efficient service. Being a young man of strong convictions, stanch principles, sterling character and fearless courage, his services as a peace officer and his energy and alertness in enforcing the law and apprehending criminals won for him such great admiration and universal commendation that he was eagerly solicited by the people to announce his candidacy for sheriff of Williamson county, in 1912, and his first race was won by a handsome majority, owing to the loyal support of his many friends and the unusually efficient record he had made as a precinct officer. Professional men, business men, ministers, farmers, in fact, good citizens of all classes, toured the county in automobiles, bearing huge banners and making strong and persistent campaign for his election. When he took the oath of office, Mr. Allen had the distinction of being the youngest sheriff in Texas, and his supporters will bear out the statement that he is one of the best in all the great commonwealth in performing impartially the duties of his office.

In 1908 Mr. Allen was married to Miss Effie Meek, of Bastrop, Texas, daughter of a prominent Southern family. Three children have been born to this union: Maid J., named after Mr. Allen's sister, one of the most brilliant newspaper women in the state; Leon Oliver, and Willie Francis. As a man and a citizen, as well as a public servant, Texas can boast of no better resident than this native son, and in that the past may be reasonably taken as a criterion for the future, it may be safely said that Mr. Allen will go far.

NAT W. BROOKS. No brilliant family record of achievement lies back of Nat W. Brooks. He comes of plain

country folk, farming people, who lived quietly, honorably and industriously, but who made no noise in the world, and left their children little beyond a stock of brains and energy and a certain stability of character—a combination which, it is safe to say, excels in potency any legacy of a more material nature. As county attorney of Smith county, Mr. Brooks has manifested a considerable ability in that capacity, and his progress in the community as an attorney since 1900 has been a steady, onward one, with promise of greater success in the years to come.

Born on April 7, 1876, in Smith county, this state, Nat W. Brooks is the son of Alexander M. Brooks, who died on his farm in Smith county in 1895, at the early age of forty-two years. He was born in Talapoosa county, Alabama, and came to Texas in 1869, when he was a youth of sixteen years. He was the son of Aaron Brooks, a farmer of Alabama, descended from South Carolina ancestry, and he married a Miss Henderson. They became the parents of five children, as follows: A. James of Alabama; Floyd H., who came to Smith county, Texas, he died in 1892; Alexander M.; Mrs. Missouri Scroggins of Marshall, Texas; and Mrs. Calista Boone, who died in Smith county in 1889.

Alexander M. Brooks was married in Smith county, Texas, to Miss Alice Shackelford, a daughter of Ludia and Elizabeth (Stone) Shackelford. The father was from Tennessee, and came from that state to Texas prior to the Civil war period. The issue of the Brooks union are: Aaron L., a commission merchant of Harlingen, Texas; Nat W., of this brief review; Lela, the wife of Allen Dugger of Los Angeles, California; Ida, married W. M. Scroggins and resides in Longview, Texas, where Hugh A., the next child, also resides; Floyd J., the youngest, is a farmer of Smith county.

Nat W. Brooks followed his country school training with attendance at the popular and efficient school of Professor Orr at Omen, who conducted what was known as a select school at that place, and after completing his studies there engaged in teaching, in which highly commendable work he continued for four years. It may be said at this juncture that Mr. Brooks did not enter the educational field with a view to making that his vocation, but rather as a means to an end, for during his work as a teacher he was assiduously applying himself to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1900, when he was twenty-four years old, being admitted before Judge Gordon Russell, now on the Federal Bench of this district. Mr. Brooks began practice almost immediately, and he has since that time carried on his legal work without a partner. His connection with politics was never with a selfish end in view, until he was drawn into it in his election to the office of county attorney. He was first appointed to the office as the successor of Judge Odom in February, 1911, and he met no opposition for election, either in the Democratic primaries or in the election following in November, 1912. His regime has been devoid of business of a sensational nature save in the trial and conviction of Tom Tate, who developed suddenly into one of the most noted criminals of the age, and the receiving of the confession of the negro rapist who met destruction at the stake without the formality of court procedure.

Mr. Brooks was married at Omen, Texas, September 24, 1905, to Miss Lena Arnold, a daughter of William Arnold, a merchant of that place and a native son of Smith county, who married Miss Mary Dickey. Mrs. Brooks is one of their six children, and she has borne her husband one daughter, the only child in the Nat Brooks home.

With reference to the religious tendencies of the family, it would seem that there is no unanimity of opinion on these matters, various members of the family having chosen different church homes, while others remain neutral, as Nat Brooks has done. He is a member of the In-

dependent Order of Odd Fellows, that being the only fraternal affiliation he claims.

ROBERT LEE SATTERWHITE. The proprietor and editor of a newspaper occupies a vantage ground which may make or mar a reputation, or build up or tear down a cause worthy of support or approval by the public. For this and other reasons, the city of Tulia and the county of Swisher have reason for congratulation that the Tulia *Enterprise* is in such safe, sane and conservative hands. It is considered one of the best general newspapers for the family published in this section, as well as an outspoken, fair-play exponent of the best elements of the Democratic party—in fact, it is in all respects well worthy of the care and sound judgment displayed in its columns, and reflects credit on the editor and publisher, Robert Lee Satterwhite. Mr. Satterwhite was born January 28, 1871, in Nevada county, Arkansas, and is a son of James Lewis and Mary Jane (Basden) Satterwhite.

James Lewis Satterwhite was born in 1848, in Arkansas, whence his father, Dempsey Satterwhite, had come from an eastern State in that year, making his home on a farm in Washita county. James Lewis White was still a lad of tender years when the Civil war broke out, and he at once offered his services to the Confederacy and served until the close of hostilities with an Arkansas regiment. On the close of his military career, he returned to farming, and so continued in his native State until 1885, when he came to Texas. He is now living a retired life, his home being located in Freestone county. He is a Democrat, a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and a public-spirited and highly esteemed citizen. His wife, Mary Jane Basden, was also born in Arkansas, and was a daughter of Capt. W. R. Basden, who came from Alabama in 1848 and settled in a home on a farm. In 1871 he became a member of the Arkansas legislature, and was long prominent in Democratic politics in the State. Mrs. Satterwhite still survives and lives in Freestone county. She and her husband had seven sons and two daughters, and of these, Robert Lee was the second in order of birth.

The early education of Mr. Satterwhite was secured in the public schools of Arkansas and Texas, and at the age of sixteen years he began working on a farm. He then received his introduction to newspaper life when he learned the trade of printer, and four years later, in 1893, established his first paper, the *Wortham Signal*, at Wortham, Freestone county. This he conducted for two years and then sold out and engaged in farming, which he followed from 1893 to 1896. In the latter year he again engaged in newspaper work, establishing the *Wortham Journal*, and this he sold in 1898 to his brother, Edward Satterwhite, who still conducts it. In that year Robert L. Satterwhite enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War as a member of Company L, Second Texas Regiment, under General Oppenheim. On his return to the pursuits of peace, he located in Knox county and again engaged in farming, but in December, 1909, moved to Tulia. Here Mr. Satterwhite again entered the journalistic field as founder of the Tulia *Enterprise*. His efforts in behalf of the reading public have received the support which they have deserved, both in the matter of advertising and subscriptions, and he is now conducting a clean, wholesome newspaper, filled with the latest news, breezy local happenings and well-written, timely editorials. The office is fitted with all modern appliances to be found in first-class establishments, and the job department is equally well equipped, and turns out all classes of job printing in neat, attractive style.

On August 17, 1893, Mr. Satterwhite was married at Fairfield, Texas, to Miss Bessie Weaver, a native of Texas, and daughter of J. M. Weaver, an early settler of Navarro county. Four children have been born to this union: Leta, born August 20, 1894, at Wortham, Texas, and now the wife of James Sanders, a resident of Deaf Smith county; Leroy, born March 27, 1896; Gladys,



A. W. Hoffman & Wife Mary Louisa

born July 1, 1900; and Mary Besse, born October 4, 1908. Mr. Satterwhite has been the architect of his own fortunes, for when he left home he was possessed of neither money nor influential friends. He feels, however, that he owes much of the credit for his success to his choice of locations, for it is his belief that this section offers greater opportunities to the man of ambition and determination than any other. He has taken an active interest in civic affairs, and has long been known as an earnest worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. While a resident of Freestone county, in 1901, Mr. Satterwhite was sent to represent his district in the State Legislature. Subsequently, in 1903, he was made assistant reading clerk of the house. He has the respect and confidence of a wide circle of friends, many of whom are fellow-members of the Missionary Baptist church.

JUDGE JOHN W. GOODWIN. A son of Colonel George I. Goodwin, and himself distinguished as a lawyer and jurist, John W. Goodwin is a native son of Texas and one of the oldest members of the bar of Brown county, where he has been in practice for more than thirty years.

Judge John W. Goodwin, now district judge of the thirty-fifth district of Texas, was born in Fayette county, Texas, January 1, 1857, a son of George I. and Sarah (Trammell) Goodwin. He spent most of his boyhood in Bryan, where he attended the public schools, and also the Mechanical and Agricultural College, at the founding of which his father had had so important a part. At the age of twenty-one he began reading law in his father's office, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. In the fall of the next year he began practice in Brownwood, and in 1880 was elected county attorney for Brown county. After serving as county attorney for one term, he resumed private practice, and soon built up a clientage probably second to that of no other lawyer in this section of the state. Judge Goodwin retired from private practice in the fall of 1900, when he was elected district judge for the thirty-fifth judicial district. This position he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of both the bar and the general public. He is recognized as a just and honorable judge, a man of sterling integrity, and with exceptional knowledge and skill in the law.

Judge Goodwin has always taken an active part in behalf of the Democratic organization in his section of the state, and has been equally devoted to the civic welfare of Brown county and his home city of Brownwood. In December, 1891, he married Miss Kate M. Cabaniss, a daughter of T. R. Cabaniss and Mary (Moore) Cabaniss. The five children born to their marriage are mentioned as follows: George I. Goodwin, now a student in the Rice Institute at Houston; Robert C. Goodwin; John W. Goodwin, Jr., deceased; Richard Goodwin; and Joseph W. Goodwin.

Judge Goodwin is essentially a man of the law, and has devoted his entire life to its study and practice. His scholarship is profound, and his attention and energies have seldom been diverted from the work which he chose as his profession in early life. The judge is a man of quiet reserve, gentle in his disposition, but strong and authoritative in his judgment and character. He and his family enjoy one of the pleasant homes of Brownwood, where the name Goodwin is mentioned with the highest respect and esteem.

MAJOR HENRY N. HOFFER. The scion of one of the oldest German-American families, or, indeed, of the oldest of any nationality in the country today, Major Henry N. Hoffer, retired farmer and well-to-do citizen of Kaufman, takes his place among the reliable and responsible men of his community, where he has long been known and esteemed for his many worthy qualities of heart and mind. Farming activities have, for the most part, held his attention through life, although he has seen a variety of experience, as soldier, public office, school teacher, and scientific farmer. His career has

been one of the utmost activity and usefulness to his country, and his retirement from his labors is his just reward.

Henry Hoffer has been a resident of the state of Texas since 1851. He came hither with his father, Henry Harrison Hoffer, making the trip by wagon from New Market, Tennessee, where the subject was born on March 5, 1838. He is a son of Henry Harrison and Sarah B. (Hawkins) Hoffer, and the representative of one of the oldest families extant in America. His ancestry is of considerable interest, and it may be stated briefly that he is a great-great-grandson of the man who established the house of Hoffer on these shores. That worthy gentleman was Matthias Hoffer, the German emigrant, and he founded this now numerous family in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Some of the sons of Matthias Hoffer were soldiers in the Continental army and fought long and valiently for the Independence of the American Colonies of Great Britain. The great-grandfather of the subject was Rudolph Hoffer, whose son, Daniel Hoffer, became the father of Henry Harrison Hoffer, the father of Major Henry N. Hoffer, of this review. The men of this family were chiefly farmers, mechanics or surveyors, and seemed for the most part disinclined toward higher education or the professions, content to exercise their sturdy energies in the middle class walks of life, where so much of the best brain and brawn of our national citizenship is ever found.

Rudolph Hoffer married, and among his children were Daniel, who went to East Tennessee, and who served in the war of 1812 under the stars and stripes, later settling in West Virginia where he died and left a family. Daniel Hoffer married Frances, the daughter of John Allen, and he had children as follows: Henry, Walker, a cabinet maker of Knoxville, Tennessee, who died there when he lacked one month of being ninety-nine years old; Dr. Angus, dentist of Washington, D. C., who died at the age of eighty-six years and left a family; John M., who died in San Antonio in 1861, leaving a son, John, who lives at Winters, Texas; George, who died in East Tennessee, leaving two sons who later settled in Indiana; Henry Harrison, who became the father of the subject; and Jane, who married James Critchlow and spent her life at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

"John Allen was a private in Captain James Young's Company, First Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, 1780; James Johnston, lieutenant colonel. See p. 81, volume six, Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series.

"LUTHER R. KELLER,
"Custodian of Public Records,"

This certificate of service was obtained through the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

The following item is a tradition, but was accepted by the D. A. R.: John Allen served in the Revolutionary war. Was in the battle of Bunker Hill. In this battle a bullet passed between his ear and head, making a sleek hairless place the balance of his life.

Henry Harrison Hoffer started life as a tailor, but he later studied dentistry with what books he found available on the subject, and before he came to Texas, he engaged in the practice. He did his work in that profession in Plano, where he first settled in Texas, then in Bonham, and finally in Kaufman, where he retired when he was sixty-eight years of age. He died in 1873, three years after the death of his loved and devoted wife. He was married in 1821 to Sarah B. Hawkins, a daughter of Henry Hawkins, of Granger county, Missouri. Mrs. Hoffer was born on November 7, 1801, and she was the mother of three children: Mary A., who died at Pilot Point, Texas, as Mrs. R. F. Campbell, when she was seventy-six years of age; John, who died in 1861; and Henry N., of Kaufman, and the subject of this review.

Henry N. Hoffer reached manhood while the family was resident in Bonham, Texas, and it was after he had come of age that he entered upon a college course in

Lebanon, Tennessee, but the political events of that period which resulted in Civil strife made a soldier of the college student after six months work in Lebanon. He returned home, announcing his intentions firmly, and promptly enlisted in Dallas county in Company K of the Nineteenth Texas Cavalry with Col. Nat M. Burford in command and James Thomas, Captain of Company K. He went with his regiment to Arkansas, where their first service was done along the White river above Duvall's Bluff. He was with General Shelby's command in the fight at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and other desultory skirmishes and engagements in southwest Missouri of that time. The Nineteenth Texas subsequently became a part of Walker's Division and took part in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, winding up its fighting career at the latter place. The regiment left Arkansas then, and had reached Hempstead, Texas, on its march toward the Gulf, when the news of General Lee's surrender reached it, and the regiment was disbanded at once. Mr. Hoffer entered the service as a private and when he was discharged carried a commission as a second lieutenant.

After the close of the war Mr. Hoffer began life as a teacher in charge of the Kaufman school, then a small institution, as the status and size of the place warranted. After a year of teaching he was appointed deputy county clerk and after three years of efficient service he was removed by the Davis administration. Farming appeared to offer some adequate return for labors expended in its interests, and he engaged in it, only to meet with the discouragement that followed a scourge of grasshoppers in 1867, and he felt impelled to seek another field of activity. He became a merchant's clerk, and after a few years of that service found himself able to enter a partnership with Muckelroy & Son in Kaufman, where he enjoyed a measure of prosperity for the few years in which he continued to be so occupied. He then purchased a farm and returned to his earlier ambition, but results were still unfavorable, and he entered the cotton business as the representative of Skinner & Stone. He represented Martin, Weie & Fitzhugh of Paris for many years after his connection with the first named firm had ceased, and still later he was employed as a buyer for Fitzhugh, Orthwein & Company, of St. Louis, his connection with the business covering, in the aggregate, something like a quarter of a century.

Once more did Mr. Hoffer take upon himself the responsibilities of farm life, in his endeavor to demonstrate that he could farm profitably, and so well did he succeed that he was called from his work to take up demonstration work under Dr. Knapp for the agricultural department of the United States, and he was an assistant in the work with arranging with farmers to co-operate with the Doctor in several counties of North Texas, abandoning the work only when his health prevented his assuming charge of the State of Mississippi for co-operative demonstration work.

As a farmer and stockman Mr. Hoffer introduced the first blooded male Durham into their locality, a movement that did much toward the improvement of the cattle in succeeding years, and on the whole, his connection with the agricultural industry in the state has been one of the utmost benefit to the commonwealth and to the people.

Mr. Hoffer has identified himself with political affairs as a layman rather than otherwise, and his chief work in political circles was his aid as a delegate to the state convention of Democrats that nominated "Sul" Ross for governor.

On November 15, 1866, Mr. Hoffer married his first wife in Kaufman. She was Miss Marion Johnson, a daughter of William Johnson, who came to Texas from Arkansas, and she died in 1869, leaving a daughter, Sallie, who married John T. Parish and died near Fort Worth. Mrs. Parish left a family who mourn her loss.

On October 4, 1871, Mr. Hoffer was united in Kaufman with Miss Louisa Becker, a daughter of William Becker, a cultured German, who came to these shores in 1846 from Badenköff, Germany. He was a practical forester and passed his life in that work. Mrs. Hoffer was born in Kaufman in 1848. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoffer were born six children: Dr. William H. is a dentist of Kaufman; Miss Mary A. lives at home; Jessie is the wife of John H. Williams, of Kaufman; Clarence R. is a stockbroker of Oklahoma City; Dr. Carl W. is also a practicing dentist, of Nashville, Tennessee; Miss Fannie is a popular teacher in the Kaufman public schools.

The family have membership in the Presbyterian church, and the fraternal relations of Mr. Hoffer are represented by his membership in the Masonic order, with affiliations of the Master Mason's degree.

In 1911 Mr. Hoffer and his family took up their abode in a splendid home on Houston avenue, in one of the finest residence districts of the city, and there their many friends enjoy the genuine hospitality which they accord to all whom they welcome within their gates.

HENRY G. SCHARRENBECK. In business circles of Brownwood few men have attained to more deserved distinction than Henry G. Scharrenbeck, merchant tailor, who since 1906 has built up a large and prosperous business in this city. Instances are many of men who have come to this country without means or influential friends and have risen to places of importance in industrial or commercial life, and no better example of this type may be found than Mr. Scharrenbeck. Coming to the United States as a German emigrant, with little capital other than a strong heart, willing hands and a stern determination to win success, he has made the most of his opportunities and stands today in an enviable position among his fellow citizens, a man eminently worthy of being classed with those whose prominence in the business world is the result of their own efforts and abilities. Mr. Scharrenbeck was born in Germany, September 18, 1856, and is a son of John and Anna Scharrenbeck, natives of the Fatherland, where both spent their entire lives, the father dying about the year 1896, and the mother in October, 1883. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters, and of these Henry G. is the oldest.

Henry G. Scharrenbeck was educated in the public schools, and as a youth adopted the vocation followed by his father, that of tailor, to which he served a four-year apprenticeship. He then continued in the same occupation until he entered the German army, as is customary with the youths of his country, and from the fall of 1878 to the fall of 1880 was a member of the famous Dragoons in the cavalry service. He then became again engaged in tailoring, and for some time was the proprietor of a business of his own; but, believing that he could find better opportunities for advancement in the United States, embarked for this country in 1883, and on October 27th of that year arrived at Galveston, Texas. Not long thereafter he went to Weimar, Colorado county, where he established himself in business and remained for one and one-half years, succeeding which he spent more than eight years at his trade at Mexia, Limestone county, and in the fall of 1893 removed to Paris, Lamar county. In 1894 he removed to Roscoe, Nolan county, where he remained about two years, his next location being Sweetwater, in the same county, where he remained a like period. He next took up his trade at Ballinger, Runnels county, and about one and one-half years later went to Dallas, from whence after one year he removed to Meridian, Bosque county. He spent about one and one-half years at that point, a short period at Crawford, McLennan county, and five years at Lampasas, Lampasas county, and in November, 1906, came to Brownwood, which city has since been the scene of his activities. Mr. Scharrenbeck is the owner of a model store, with an up-to-date stock, and enjoys a large share of the city's most representative trade in his line. A skilled workman,

has shown himself progressive and energetic, and is to be thoroughly relied upon in all matters of business.

On April 14, 1882, Mr. Scharrenbeck was married to Miss Hellene J. Reimers, of Germany, where her parents were farming people. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scharrenbeck, of whom three survive: Mrs. Anna Frieda Sanders, living at Dallas, where her husband is foreman of stereotyping for the American Press Association; Gustav W., of Brownwood, who is married and engaged in the oil developing business; and Louise J., who is single and resides at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Scharrenbeck are members of the Christian Science church at Lampasas. He has been interested in fraternal work, and is a popular member of all branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Macabees and the Fraternal Brotherhood. Upon coming to this country, as soon as was allowed by law he took out citizenship papers, and since that time has been connected with the Democratic party. He is a great believer in the future of Texas and has done much to induce settlement here by men of ability and ambition. He is justly regarded as one of Brownwood's most representative citizens.

HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS HENDRIX. In a community where strong men are in the majority, rather than in the minority, which is usually the case, it is difficult to name those who are deserving of especial mention. It is generally safe, however, to follow the opinion of the people and to trust in their judgment as to the merits of the individual whose case is in point. In the field of law, merit alone counts. Training may prepare, inclination may develop, opportunity may aid, but if the inherent ability be not there to perform, the legist remains in the vast army of mediocrity, the ranks of which are ever filled to overflowing, while the leaders are eagerly sought, and found but occasionally. It is for these reasons that the convictions of the people at large hold such weight, for the public, as a whole, is seldom in the wrong. The choice of his fellow-citizens for the county judgeship of Swisher county since 1910, William Francis Hendrix has shown himself eminently worthy of the confidence reposed in him and has won the unquestioned right to be classed among those who are leaders in the profession and of the people.

William Francis Hendrix is a Missourian. He was born at Mexico, Audrain county, May 20, 1862, and is a son of Francis Marvin and Eliza S. (Armistead) Hendrix. His grandfather was a Kentuckian, a successful agriculturist in the Blue Grass State and in Audrain county, Missouri, and in the latter served as sheriff prior to the war between the South and the North. Francis M. Hendrix was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, and was taken by his parents to Missouri as a child, and there early learned the trade of stonemason, which he followed for many years. He is now retired from active pursuits and makes his home at Sayre, Beckham county, Oklahoma. He has never desired public office, but has inherited his father's democratic proclivities, and, like him, also is a faithful member of the Christian church. Mr. Hendrix married Eliza S. Armistead, who was born in Audrain county, Missouri, a daughter of Frank Armistead, who emigrated to that county from Virginia and died when his daughter was but two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix had five children, of whom two daughters and two sons are living, one son having died in infancy.

The eldest of his parents' children, William Francis Hendrix was eleven years of age when the family moved to Dallas county, Texas, and there he attended the public schools for three years. In 1877 he accompanied the family to Eastland county, and after completing his primary education there he entered Lawrence & Griffiths' Business College, at Dallas, being graduated therefrom in 1888. Following this, he took up the study of law in

the office of Davenport & Connor, and in March, 1889, was admitted to practice, his first field of endeavor being the city of Eastland. Subsequently he followed his profession in Stonewall and Lubbock counties, and was one of the organizers and the first attorney of the latter county. In 1892 he went to Custer county, Oklahoma, and settled at Arapahoe, where two years later he was elected a member of the Third Oklahoma Legislature, and served in that body during 1894 and 1895. In 1905 he returned to Texas and entered private practice at Tulia, and here, in 1910, was elected county judge. His subsequent re-election in November, 1912, evidenced the confidence in which he is held by the people of Swisher county, and he has efficiently and conscientiously maintained the highest tradition of the Texas judiciary. Judge Hendrix is a "people's judge," in that he has ever been known to be absolutely impartial, rendering his decisions as he has seen the right, with utter disregard for the rank or station of those who come under his jurisdiction. Among the legal fraternity he is decidedly popular, which, perhaps, is the best evidence of his equitable and incorruptibility. He is a valued member of the State and American bar associations, where he has made friends and admirers by his championship of the best and truest ethics of his honored calling. In fraternal circles, he is popular with the members of the Masons, in which he has attained the Council degree; the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of Pythias. He was reared in the faith of the Christian church, and has ever remained true to its teachings.

Judge Hendrix was married April 15, 1891, in Lloyd county, Texas, to Miss Alice Barnes, daughter of J. G. Barnes, an early settler of Texas who came from Alabama. Mrs. Hendrix died at Fort Worth, Texas, July 16, 1910, and was interred in the cemetery at Tulia. Seven children were born to this union, three of whom are living: Ernest C., born at Arapahoe, Oklahoma, in 1894; James Francis, born at that place in 1896; and Rudy W., born also at Arapahoe, in 1898. On September 7, 1911, Judge Hendrix contracted a second marriage at Tulia, Texas, when he was united with Mrs. Minnie Ross, who was born at Glenrose, Somervell county, Texas, daughter of John McCoy. To this union has come one son: Fred Roy, born at Tulia, November 28, 1912.

ROY F. SAUNDERS, M. D. Physician and surgeon, with offices in the Flat Iron Building at Fort Worth, Roy Farra Saunders is a son of Bacon Saunders, long distinguished as one of the most eminent surgeons of the South. The son was born at Bonham, in Fannin county, Texas, August 31, 1879. As a boy associate of his father he manifested special taste and aptitude for the medical profession, particularly in the branch of surgery, and since his graduation and the beginning of his independent practice has performed some of the most difficult operations and now ranks among the foremost in ability of the surgeons of Texas.

Dr. Saunders holds the chair of surgery at the Texas Christian University. He is also assistant chief surgeon of the Fort Worth & Denver Railway, for the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railway and local surgeon for the International & Great Northern Railways.

Dr. Saunders received his education at high school, the Texas Christian University, and the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1906 M. D. He was married April 23, 1908, to Miss Kate Guthrie, daughter of C. E. Guthrie, formerly from North Carolina. They have one daughter, Jane Elizabeth Saunders, born June 18, 1910.

LEE M. TAYLOR. Since the close of the war no family has been more prominently and usefully identified with the city of Georgetown and Williamson county than the Taylors. While banking has been the chief activity of Captain Emzy Taylor, also of his son, Lee M. Taylor, there are a number of enterprises and movements which

have owed their success to the Taylor business ability and capital, and Georgetown, as one of the centers of wealth and culture in the state, has long recognized the high position of this family in the community.

Lee M. Taylor, who is himself a retired banker, is a son of Emzy Taylor, and was born at Georgetown, November 17, 1865. His grandparents were Josiah and Catherine (Lee) Taylor.

Captain Emzy Taylor, who was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 7, 1841, was brought to Georgetown in 1849, grew up in that city, attended the local schools, and was clerk to his father, an early merchant of Georgetown. In 1861 he enlisted in Colonel Hood's regiment of Texas troops, went to Virginia, but ill health brought about his discharge before the first year of the war was ended. Though he was greatly emaciated by his long confinement in hospital and was said to be suffering from consumption, Mr. Taylor re-enlisted in 1862, going out in the Sixteenth Texas Volunteer Infantry, as second senior lieutenant, and subsequently as first lieutenant, and became captain of the company after the death of Captain Chalmers at Mansfield, Louisiana. He saw nearly three years of active service, and among other battles fought at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, at Milliken's Bend and many lesser engagements. After the war he was in merchandising at Georgetown in partnership with J. L. Brittain for two years, and was then alone until he sold his business in 1881. His career as a banker began in 1882, when he began conducting a private bank at Georgetown. On June 2, 1890, this institution was reorganized as the First National Bank of Georgetown with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars and Mr. Taylor as president, and his son, Lee M. Taylor, as cashier.

Captain Emzy Taylor in 1876 was the leading spirit in the projecting of a railroad from Georgetown to Round Rock. After the line had been built it was turned over in 1877 to the International and Great Northern Railroad. He was also instrumental in establishing waterworks at Georgetown, and was secretary of the company which brought about the location of the Southwestern University in the city, which still remains the home of that substantial institution of learning. Mr. Taylor was also one of those who brought the Texas Chautauqua to Georgetown, one of the earliest institutions of that kind for education and entertainment in the state.

Captain Emzy Taylor was married July 7, 1864, to Miss Margaret C. Henderson, who was brought to Texas in 1856. Captain Taylor and his wife had two children who reached maturity: Lee M., and Corinna, who married R. T. Cooper of Georgetown.

Lee M. Taylor was graduated A. B. from Southwestern University of Georgetown in 1883 at the age of seventeen, being the youngest graduate to date from that institution. Three days after graduating he took his place in his father's bank as cashier, and has been identified with the First National Bank of Georgetown either as assistant cashier, cashier, or vice president until he recently retired from executive responsibilities. Mr. Taylor owns a large farm in Williamson county, and has investments in the Oil Mill of Georgetown, the Belford Lumber Company and the Georgetown Ice Company.

He is a man who believes in enjoying his wealth, rather than hoarding it, and he and his wife spend their summers traveling, either in the north or abroad. They have but one child, Mabel, wife of W. A. Quebedeaux, who is engaged in the automobile business in Georgetown. Mrs. Quebedeaux graduated in music in 1907 and received her degree, A. B. from the Southwestern University in 1909.

Mr. Taylor served as city alderman for six years, and has often been called on to run for the office of mayor. He is a retiring, unassuming, dignified man, of sterling character, and whether in business or in public affairs has the complete confidence of his community. He and his family are members of the Baptist church.

On November 3, 1887, Lee M. Taylor married Miss Fannie M. Taliaferro. She is the daughter of Rev. Robert H. Taliaferro, a pioneer Baptist preacher of Texas. Mrs. Taylor was also a student in the State University, though she did not graduate. A woman of brilliant intellect, she is active in social affairs of Georgetown and is especially interested in Texas history. Both she and Mr. Taylor are very loyal Texans, and he is author of a book, "The Texan," which has been published and which shows the real character of the present-day Texan in contrast to the Texan of pioneer days.

LOUIS OGE. It must be with considerable pride that Louis Oge looks back upon the share which he has had in the "winning of the West," for he belonged to that band of men who have helped to make the name of Texas famous, the Texas Rangers. Now one of the wealthy and prominent citizens of Antonio, Mr. Oge has vivid recollections of the days when he carried a mail sack over the historic Overland trail, not knowing what danger lurked around the next butte. Such a life proves any man to be courageous and self-reliant and after his days of fighting Indians and desperate characters of various descriptions were over he turned to business with the same determination to win that had brought him out of many a difficulty before. His present position shows that he was successful.

Louis Oge is the son of Adolph Oge and came to this country with his parents when he was only a child. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine in October, 1832, and it was in 1845 that he first saw America. He and his parents were members of the Castro colony and they landed at New Orleans. From this port they came to Galveston, thence to Port Lavaca and so overland to Castroville in Medina county, Texas. It was only a short time thereafter until the family removed to San Antonio.

It was when Louis was fifteen years of age that he first went to work, his employer being John G. Woodward, a farmer, whose farm was located on the Medina river. He remained here until 1850, when he joined the Texas Rangers, being a member of the company commanded by Big Foot Wallace, the famous frontiersman and Indian fighter. Mr. Oge saw service on the frontier between San Antonio and the Rio Grande, a frontier which was at that time infested with Indians. The Comanche and Lipan Indian tribes were bad in those days and the Rangers were in almost continual conflict with them. It was a time of sudden alarms, sharp fighting, fast and hard riding; there were surely nothing but real men in the ranks of the Texas Rangers. Later Mr. Oge entered the government service through his old friend, Big Foot Wallace, who was employed by Henry Skillman to carry mail from San Antonio to El Paso. The latter, Henry Skillman, was given the contract to carry the United States mail between San Antonio and El Paso, and Mr. Oge was one of the seven men chosen by their leader to guard the mail stages against the attacks of Indians and "hold-up" men, and was later in charge of the men. He remained in the work for four years and during this time repulsed many a dangerous attack. He then took up a similar work in New Mexico, being a government mail carrier between Mesilla, New Mexico, and Tucson, Arizona. For four years he was in this service and then he became a conductor, carrying the mail from Tucson to Fort Yuma, Arizona, for Butterfield & Co. This route was a portion of the overland mail route which had been established between Springfield, Missouri, and San Francisco.

It was in 1860 that Mr. Oge returned to Texas. Two years later he entered the cattle business. For the twenty years succeeding he was the owner of a ranch in Frio county, having his headquarters at Frio town. Having built up a modest fortune in the cattle business he



Lorris Oye

ired in 1882 and moved to San Antonio, where he made his home ever since.

Since coming to San Antonio he has largely increased his fortunes by judicious investments. He is the owner of valuable business property in the central business district of San Antonio, on Commerce and Houston streets, and the ownership of this property has placed him among the city's wealthiest citizens. He also owns a handsome home on Washington street.

Mr. Oge has taken an active part in the life of the city since coming here to live. He was chairman of the school board of San Antonio for four years and was also one of the aldermen of the city under the Elmeddord administration.

Mr. Oge married Miss Elizabeth Newton, a native of Mississippi and a daughter of Rev. William C. Newton, a native of Alabama and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South during the last forty years of his life. Four children have been born to them, namely: Josephine, who is the wife of Henry Flannery; George Oge, a stockman; Annie, the widow of the late Charles Bertrand, who was a prominent young lawyer of San Antonio; and Frank Oge.

MARTIN M. JOYNER. The life of Martin M. Joyner affords ample illustration of the material progress a determined man may make in the business of life, despite the most untoward conditions of early youth and education. As president of the Jester Guaranty Bank of Tyler, Mr. Joyner has been identified with the banking interests of Smith county for the past twelve years, and he is today one of the men in his community who share in the wholesome regard of the best people of the city, possessing their fullest confidence and their entire approbation. In Tyler, where he makes his home, he is referred to as a man standing at the head of the citizenship of the place, and wherever he is known the same generous friendship and esteem are his.

Born near Kilgore, Gregg county, Texas, May 12, 1864, Martin M. Joyner is the son of Thomas J. Joyner, who came into East Texas from Middle Tennessee in 1849 and here settled. He was the son of a Tennessee farmer, and was the sole member of his father's family to identify himself with this part of the United States. He was an uneducated man, and his success in business was of a mediocre nature, which prevented his children from launching their careers with the advantage that would have been theirs in the event of their proper education. Thomas Joyner identified himself with the Confederate service during the Rebellion and was with the troops of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy. He moved to Rockport, Texas, in 1905 and died there five years later at the advanced age of eighty-three. He married Miss Sarah J. Laird, a daughter of John Laird, also a native of Tennessee, and she died in 1877 at the age of fifty-four. They were the parents of five children, named as follows: Elizabeth, who married A. L. Still and lives in Kilgore, Texas; Sina, the wife of G. G. Turner, of Overton, Texas; Henderson, of Fort Worth, Texas; D. C., also of Overton, Texas; and Martin M., the subject of this brief review.

Martin M. Joyner unfortunately had no school advantages beyond those of the country schools district, and when he should have been in a higher institution of learning in preparation for the serious affairs of later life, he was performing the hardest kind of common labor with pick and shovel, and this work served to lay the foundation for his future business success. Born on a farm, the circumstances of his parents did not permit more than the humblest advantages, as has already been mentioned, domestic conditions compelling the young family to seek the industrial field rather than intellectual equipment, and when Martin Joyner was seventeen years old he began his independent career as a section hand out of Kilgore on the I. & G. N. Railroad. He applied himself studiously to the work in hand, and with charac-

teristic ability so advanced in the knowledge and understanding of his work that when he was eighteen he was made a foreman, and he remained in the company's service in that capacity until 1892. He had by that time managed to save a small capital from his earnings, and with this fund he engaged in the merchandise business in Troup, where he continued to sell goods for ten years, making a wide circle of friends in the community and establishing a universal confidence in the community by reason of his honesty, sincerity and ability as a business man, such as has been of the utmost value to him in the later years of his life there. In 1902 he associated himself with a few men of Troup who were possessed of greater means than he, and together they organized the First National Bank of Troup, Mr. Joyner being chosen cashier of the new bank. He managed the bank for the ensuing ten years, covering a period of the most intense business activity and of rural and urban development that the district has ever experienced, during which time the institution reflected always the healthy condition of its surroundings. On November 18, 1912, he resigned his position to assume the duties of president of the Jester Guaranty Bank of Tyler, and has just entered upon the responsibilities of his new position. In addition to his connection with the last named institution, Mr. Joyner was one of the promoters of the Arp Guaranty State Bank, of Arp, Texas, and is now a director of the concern. His ability as a banker and financier is acknowledged throughout the county, and he is known for one of the safe and sane financial men of the district, his name alone being sufficient to carry confidence in any banking institution that might come into existence.

Mr. Joyner has consistently eschewed politics, either as a business or as a pastime. He is a Democrat, coming from such a Democracy as developed from the service of his father in the Confederate army. He is an ex-mayor of Troup and served on the board of education of Troup for fourteen years and as Treasurer of the board at one time.

On October 20, 1889, when Mr. Joyner was twenty-five years of age, he married Miss Sudie Arnold, a daughter of James and Mrs. Nancy (Bellew) Arnold. Mrs. Joyner is one of the three children of her parents, and she and Mr. Joyner have six children, named as follows: Letha, who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Troup; Benton, who is identified with the clerical department of the same bank; Ernest, Darwin, Jeannette, and Thomas.

Mr. Joyner is a past chancellor of Cascade Lodge, No. 96, Knights of Pythias, and has represented it in the Texas Grand Lodge; he is Past Consul of the Woodmen of the World, and was a steward in the Methodist church, South, at Troup. The family enjoy a high place in their home community, where they are identified with the best social activities of the place.

ROBERT E. LEE SANER, attorney, member of the firm of Saner & Saner, at Dallas, was born on a farm near Washington, Arkansas, August 9, 1871, and is a son of John Franklin and Susan Crawford (Webb) Saner. His father, of Swiss descent, served as a soldier in the Confederate army throughout the war between the states, while his mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Saner was educated in the public and high schools of Washington and Hope, Arkansas, and graduated from Hope High School in June, 1887, following which he commenced teaching a school at Seymour, near Washington, being at this time not yet sixteen years of age. This school was considered a very difficult place to teach, as the students had caused two teachers the year before to leave the school unfinished, on account of their obnoxious conduct. He taught three summer sessions of three months at this school and made a record as a disciplinarian that became well known over the county. After the first session taught at Seymour, near Washington, he taught five months' school in the lower end of Hempstead county,

Arkansas, at Centreville. During the sessions of the above schools, on Saturdays, at picnics and other public gatherings, made many speeches and had many public debates with other school teachers throughout the county. In this way he became well known as a young public speaker, had many invitations to speak all over the county and won a gold medal for oratory in a contest at Hope, Arkansas, in the summer of 1889. In 1888 he had saved up enough money to enter Searcy College, located at Searcy, Arkansas, after having won a scholarship in a public contest held for that purpose, making a general average of ninety-nine per cent. In 1889, finding that his funds were running short, he, together with a stranded printer by the name of Hill, established and conducted, after school hours, the first daily newspaper ever published in Searcy, which was known as the *Searcy Morning Call*. This paper was sold by them within a year after its establishment to Mr. James Baugh, and its name changed to the *Searcy Daily Citizen*, and has since continued under that name. His work upon the little daily paper enabled him to make enough money to finish out the year at the college, where he took high rank in mathematics and was elected president of the literary society.

During his college course he and a classmate, named Sam Deener, engaged with Arthur DeLand and William B. Smith, two other students, in a debate during the commencement exercises. Both Smith and DeLand were capable debaters and having their subject more thoroughly in hand, Mr. Saner felt that they would win did he not anger them and thus cause them to lose their heads. This he proceeded to do, and both DeLand and Smith, being high-tempered, forgot their subject and demeaned Saner, making a vicious personal attack in their speeches upon him, while Saner, having accomplished his purpose, stuck to his subject, not replying to the personal attacks, and by this ruse won the debate for his side, thus demonstrating generalship in handling himself in a contest of this character.

In the fall of 1890 he was offered and accepted a place as general agent for the Searcy & West Point Railroad, a small line of railroad running from Searcy to West Point, Arkansas, and connecting with the Iron Mountain system at Kensett, Arkansas. In this position he was also agent for the Pacific Express Company and the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. He succeeded Mr. Thomas Paschall, who left the railway service to take the position of cashier in a newly organized bank, and while Mr. Saner was not an expert bookkeeper, after ten days' training working frequently most of the night on the books, after Mr. Paschall had tutored him during the day, he took over the business with a number of clerks and trained men and others under his charge, and conducted the same successfully until the fall of 1892. This railroad was capitalized at \$75,000, and a fact unique in railroad history is that in one year, through Mr. Saner's efforts and effective management, the little line paid dividends of \$60,000. By the fall of 1892 he had saved enough money to enter Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee. After the session had closed, and looking forward to augmenting his slender resources by further work, he was engaged by a Chicago school furniture house and canvassed portions of the States of Kentucky and Indiana. Returning to Arkansas, with his brother, John C. Saner, they entered Vanderbilt University in the fall of 1893, and remained together in that institution until the end of the term in 1895. In the summers of 1894, 1895 and 1896 he traveled for Belmont College, a young ladies' school of Nashville, Tennessee, as their business representative, always making enough to continue him in pursuing his studies at the university. He was the winner of the Young medal in oratory in 1893. Before this contest considerable fun was made of him by the older students in the university for his presumption in entering the contest for this honor during his first year at the university. Usually those who entered such

contests were either juniors or seniors. His fraternity mates went so far as to have him rewrite his speech several times, and frankly told him they were afraid he would reflect upon them by failing to win a place in the preliminary contest. He, however, persisted, and not only won a place in the preliminary contest, but won the medal at the commencement. The ridicule that he endured during this first year for his supposed breach of the proprieties in entering the contest convinced him that there was a strong faction of upper classmen controlling the student politics of the university and he determined to clip their wings and commenced to organize the disaffected ones, and so thoroughly was his organization perfected that during the beginning of the next session he had everything within his control and was elected president of the Philosophic Literary Society, and the next year was elected business manager of the *Vanderbilt Observer*, a magazine published by the several literary societies. His success in securing control of the student politics and punishing those who had sneered at him was so complete that he was referred to in the University Annual, issued by the combined Greek letter fraternities, as the "Richard Croker of Vanderbilt University."

During his university career Mr. Saner was an ardent fraternity man, having joined the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity in the fall of 1892 and during his stay at Vanderbilt "spiked" every man that joined his fraternity from the time he joined until he left the institution. He was selected by his chapter as a delegate to the Thirtieth Biennial Congress, which met in Washington, D. C., in December, 1894, and has filled many of the most prominent places of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, the last being a member of the High Council.

In 1894 Mr. Saner was a contestant for the Founders' medal in oratory and came within one vote of winning the same. If he had been successful in this contest he would have broken the record of Vanderbilt University, as no man had ever won the two medals in oratory. The following year he was a contestant for a place to represent Vanderbilt University in the Southern Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest and missed this honor again by one vote, being selected as the alternate. At the end of the scholastic year in 1895 he removed to Dallas, Texas, and entered the University of Texas, at Austin, for the fall term, and while there was again selected in a preliminary contest to represent the University of Texas in the Southern Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest, but failed by one vote in speaking before the Supreme Court of Texas as judges upon this occasion, and was again selected as the alternate. He graduated at the University of Texas in June, 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and after finishing his course came to Dallas and opened a law office. In 1898, during the contest for governor, he was induced by his friends to take the secretary's place for North Texas in the Sayers Campaign Committee. After Governor Sayers was nominated and elected Governor of Texas, Mr. Saner was made secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee and continued in that position until the latter part of 1899, when he resigned to become attorney for the Landed Endowment of the University of Texas, which connection is still retained by him, and under his efficient management the revenues have gradually climbed up from about \$40,000 from land leases to more than \$140,000 per year (1912).

Soon after Mr. Saner located in Dallas, the late Governor Barnett Gibbs resigned his place on the Board of Directors of the Dallas Commercial Club and in doing so requested this organization to elect Mr. Saner to the vacancy created thereby. This was done and for several years Mr. Saner was an enthusiastic advocate of Greater Dallas, serving as chairman of the City Development Committee.

Mr. Saner joined the Texas Bar Association at the Galveston meeting in 1899, and seeing the membership that

tended the meeting all over the State was so small, the total membership being then less than 100, joined with Judge Philip Lindsley of Dallas in getting them to adopt a new policy and instead of meeting at Galveston each year, as they had for nearly twenty years, to meet in the different cities of the state, thus enthusing the local bars in the different sections. This policy being carried out, being first to Dallas and then to the other cities of the state, the membership of the State Bar Association has grown until it has about 500 members at the present time. In 1901 Mr. Saner was elected a director of the Texas Bar Association and has remained on the board continuously since that time, having been chosen five times as chairman of the Board of Directors, an honor never conferred upon any member before in the history of the association. In 1912 he became the president of this body. He was vice president of the American Bar Association for Texas in 1908 and 1909, is a member of the International Law Association, and a member of the general council for Texas of the American Bar Association and was appointed on a special committee by that body on Judicial Reform in the Federal Courts. He is known in whatever work he is engaged to do as a "doer" of things and has a splendid record in the Texas Bar Association in this connection from the excellent programs arranged by him for their annual meetings. He was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Jurists and Lawyers at St. Louis, in 1904. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Saner is a director of the Commonwealth National Bank of Dallas, president of the United Securities Company of Dallas and is interested in the development of the interurban railways, being a director of the Texas Traction Company and vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Traction company, now building. Mr. Saner has been prominent in club and social life. He is a member of the Dallas Club and vice president of the Lakewood Country Club, of Dallas, and belongs also to Dallas Lodge, No. 260, A. F. & A. M.; Dallas Commandery No. 6, K. T., and Hella Temple, No. 34, A. A. O. N. M. S., having reached the thirty-second Scottish Rite degree.

On March 31, 1903, Mr. Saner was married at Brenham, Texas, to Miss Ileana Marvin Smith, daughter of Captain Thomas Smith, who was a captain in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Saner and their one daughter, Dorothy Lee, reside in their comfortable home at No. 1411 Annex avenue.

JAMES T. DANIEL. A prominent figure in many of the legal controversies which have been before the courts of Erath county during the past fifteen years, a man of unerring judgment, and able in the solution of numerous complexities, James T. Daniel, of Stephenville, is accounted one of the eminent legal lights of the bar of Central Texas. His career has been an industrious and interesting one, including the struggle for an education, service in the country schoolroom, assiduous labor in gaining recognition, and final success in the line of his calling. He was born July 28, 1852, near Rome, Floyd county, Georgia, and is a son of Lemuel W. and Jane C. Daniel.

Judge Daniel is of Scotch descent on his father's side and on his mother's side is of Dutch ancestry, and both families were numerous throughout the South, particularly in the State of Georgia, where they were extensive planters and slaveholders prior to the outbreak of the war between the States. Lemuel W. Daniel was born in Georgia, and, following in the footsteps of his forebears, early took up agricultural work as a means of livelihood. He operated his land with slave labor, and did not live to see the struggle between the South and the North, passing away about the year 1853. He and his wife were the parents of five children, of whom James T. was the youngest. After his death his widow was married a second time to James H. Daniel, who, although he bore the same name, was no relation to her first husband.

There were four children born to this union, and the family came to Texas in 1876, locating in Palo Pinto county, where Mrs. Daniel died in 1895. Of the first marriage, two children still survive: L. R., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits at Mineral Wells, Texas; and James T.

James T. Daniel was but a babe when his father died, and he was reared in the home of his stepfather. His early education was secured in private schools in his native State, following which he went to Athens College for three months. The educational advantages to be secured from the southern schools and colleges in that day were somewhat limited, but Judge Daniel made the most of his opportunities, and as a youth managed to secure his teacher's certificate. He came to Texas in 1872, locating first in Smith county, where he was engaged in teaching school for several years, then going west in the State to Palo Pinto county, where his family had located. There he was also engaged in educational work, and taught successfully in the county schools for several years. It had always been his ambition, however, to enter the legal profession, and with this end in view had devoted a large proportion of his spare time to study along this line. In Palo Pinto county he was given opportunities which had not been before granted him, and in September, 1885, he saw his ambitions realized when he was admitted to the bar at Palo Pinto, under Judge T. L. Nugent.

Judge Daniel entered upon the practice of his calling in Palo Pinto, and his connection with a number of serious cases of litigation brought him so prominently before the public as a lawyer of ability that in 1892 he was elected to the office of district attorney, a capacity in which he continued to act for two terms. His advent in Stephenville occurred in 1897, and since that time he has continued in the active practice of his honored vocation here. For more than fifteen years he has held a commanding position at the bar, and his reputation as a legist has extended throughout the county. The convincing style of his eloquence has been the subject of comment and admiration among his associates, and it is a circumstance of note that while his professional duties have brought him constantly into cases where controversy and contention between opposing counsel necessarily prevail, his greatest admirers, among his professional brethren, have been men who at one time, or another have had occasion to meet him at the bar and to feel the force of his power as opposing counsel in the case. In his political belief a Democrat, he has been active in his support of his party's policies and candidates, and has frequently been heard on the rostrum, where his eloquence has done much to aid in the election of the nominees of democracy. He has always worshiped as a member of the Christian church.

On October 19, 1884, at Strawn, Palo Pinto county, Texas, Judge Daniel was united in marriage with Miss Addie Thompson, daughter of Robert Thompson, who was for many years a sheepman of Texas, but retired some years before his death, which occurred about the year 1889. The mother passed away when Mrs. Daniel was an infant. Five sons and one daughter have been born to Judge and Mrs. Daniel, namely: Martin Coke, a railroad man of San Antonio, Texas, who is married and has a family; Olin W., also a railroad man, living at Denison, Texas; Louis M., a resident of Fort Worth, and also engaged in the railroad business; Waite B., following railroading in Fort Worth; Boyer F., a resident of Austin, who has recently enrolled with the I. & G. N. Railroad; and Miss Dora, now attending the public schools, who will further her education in the Mellbany Academy, at Stephenville. Judge Daniel possesses those faculties which make friends, and wherever he has gone he has formed large circles of admirers. He is a man of keen judgment, honorable in all of his dealings, and his transactions have prospered. Kind and generous, he has ever stood for those things that

have been for the right, has been bitterly opposed to dishonesty and underhandedness, and ever has been interested in the welfare of his friends and of his adopted place. His residence in Stephenville has contributed materially to the growth of good citizenship and probity in the community.

A. J. NELSON. One of the most sterling pioneer citizens of Williamson county was the late A. J. Nelson, who represented the nation of Sweden as his birthplace, and was one of the earliest of the many colonists from Sweden who have borne important share in the development and commercial and civic prosperity of this state. He possessed to an eminent degree the best characteristics of his people, industry, a sturdy self-reliance, a loyalty to the fundamental principles of democracy, and throughout his residence of nearly forty years in this state was a citizen of the highest rank.

A. J. Nelson was born in Sweden July 24, 1835, and died September 17, 1895, after a stroke of paralysis which invalidated him for the last year. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and at the age of twenty-one started with his father's family for the new world, landing at Boston, and thence going to New Orleans and from there to Texas. His father located a few miles south of Georgetown, and there father and son worked as pioneers to develop a tract of land and were already substantially situated before the beginning of the war. A. J. Nelson during the struggle between the North and the South was engaged in the transport service of the Confederate army. He subsequently became a factor in the live stock business, both as a producer and dealer, and after the severe panic of 1873 began investing in land and the development of its agricultural resources. In 1871 he had acquired the homestead located by his father, and eventually became owner of about eight thousand acres of Texas soil, and several thousand acres were brought under cultivation by his supervision. His father, who was born in 1802, died in 1884, and the maiden name of the mother was Emma Hanson.

Mr. A. J. Nelson was one of the heavy stockholders in the First National Bank of Georgetown and held the office of vice president in that institution until his death. He was a Democrat and a member of the Lutheran church. Williamson county during its earlier and later period of history has owed much to the Swedish people and the Nelson family was one of the most prominent of the early pioneers. On January 4, 1870, Mr. A. J. Nelson married Hedvig Nelson, daughter of John Nelson. She was born in 1850, and has been a resident of Texas since she was seventeen years of age. She is now living in the beautiful home of the Nelsons at Round Rock, and is executrix of the estate, though the successful management devolves upon the eldest son, C. A. Nelson. There were six children: Mary B., Carl A., Oscar A., Alda, Thomas and Walter.

C. A. Nelson, oldest son of the late A. J. Nelson, was born in Williamson county, August 23, 1875, was reared in a home of comfort and as his father was a man of means the best of educational opportunities were extended to him. He was a student of the Southwestern University at Georgetown and later at Bethany College at Lindsborg, Kansas. His father's illness made it necessary for him to leave college without finishing the course, and he has for the past twenty years managed the large estate. Seldom does a father turn over to a son a property which has been managed more capably than has been that of the Nelson estate, which under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Nelson has more than doubled its value since his father's death. A large amount of the estate is still undivided and comprises ten thousand acres of land in Williamson county and fifteen thousand acres in other parts of the state. Each one of the daughters has received a large farm, and one daughter, Mrs. C. N. Avery, and the other Mrs.

M. L. White, both live in Austin. Each of the brothers of C. A. Nelson has a thousand acres of the best land in Texas. Thomas E. was born February 7, 1888, spent two years in the University of Texas and was graduated from Bethany College at Lindsborg, Kansas, and has entered upon a promising career in public life. He served as private secretary to Congressman Buchanan, and since January, 1914, has been superintendent of the Folding Room of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C. Walter, the youngest son, was born February 3, 1891, received his education at Trinity College at Round Rock, and lives at home with his mother and brother and assists in the management of the estate. Though a very young man, he gives promise of becoming one of the leading business men of the state. He is a member of the Masonic Order, as are both his brothers. Thomas E. and C. A. Nelson are Knights Templar Masons and affiliate with the Mystic Shrine, while C. A. Nelson is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. All the family belong to the Swedish Lutheran church.

C. A. Nelson is a partner with his cousin, John Nelson, in the J. A. Nelson & Company's Bank of Round Rock. This bank was organized in 1897 with seventy-five thousand dollars of capital stock. He is also vice president of the First National Bank of Thorndale; director of the City National Bank of Taylor; director of the First National Bank of Georgetown; director of the Weir State Bank of Weir; director of the Texas Trust Company at Austin; and a stockholder in the Nally Grocery Company of Austin. Mr. Nelson owns individually four hundred acres of highly developed land in Williamson county, and a thousand acres in other parts of the state.

J. A. NELSON. A Williamson county banker and business man, J. A. Nelson represents one of the oldest Swedish-American families in that section of Texas and has made himself one of the important leaders in the commercial and civic activities of his county.

Born April 16, 1866, in Williamson county, Mr. Nelson is the only son of the late J. August Nelson. J. August Nelson was born near Jonkoping Lan, Smoland, Sweden, in 1838, a son of Arvid Nelson, the Nelsons in Sweden having been country people of moderate means. J. August Nelson in 1854 left his native land in a sailing vessel bound for Boston, and from that port went south and after a brief tarry at Lavaca in the same year settled in Williamson county. His old homestead lies four miles north of Round Rock, where August and the other children grew up. Arvid Nelson died at the age of seventy-seven, leaving a thrifty property. August Nelson was educated in a somewhat limited manner in Sweden and lived quietly in Williamson county until the Civil war. Enlisting, his service was terminated by sickness, and he afterwards was in the freighting service for the Confederate government. He was later a very successful farmer, and was also a soldier. After the war he resumed his place on the farm, married, and had just begun a career promising much success when stricken in one of the tragedies not altogether uncommon in the older Southwest. He was drawn to give witness against a horse thief, who subsequently took vengeance by shooting him from ambush. The murderer was apprehended years later in Missouri, returned to Williamson county, and given a prison sentence for the crime. August Nelson was married on his father's farm July 13, 1865, to Miss Johanna Augusta Palm, born in May, 1846, a daughter of Johannes and Mary (Anderson) Palm of Sweden. The Palm family is one of the most prominent of the early Swedish immigrants in Texas. Mrs. Nelson after the death of her husband married C. A. Engstrand, and her three daughters by the second marriage are: Bell, wife of O. A. Voight of Round Rock; Hilda, wife of H. G. Brothman of Temple; and Sarah, wife of E. M. Black of Round Rock.

Mr. J. A. Nelson was reared in the country of Wil-



Alexander Campbell

Johnson county, and obtained a common school education. His successful attainments have been due not to fortunate circumstances, nor to influential family connections, but to the quality of industry and integrity possessed in his own character and exemplified during many years in practical business. Mr. Nelson is president of the J. A. Nelson & Company's Bank at Round Rock, and he and his banking associates also carry on a large hardware and lumber business. Besides his bank and mercantile business he is a stockholder in the Austin Fire Insurance Company of Austin, the Great Southern Life Insurance Company of Houston, the Round Rock Broom Company of Round Rock, the Anderson-Nelson Company, General Merchandise, of Round Rock, and The Republic Company of Dallas. Besides a fine homestead in Round Rock, he owns a large farm in Johnson county and lands situated elsewhere in the state.

Mr. Nelson was married October 29, 1889, to Miss Jennie Carlson, daughter of C. J. Carlson of Round Rock. To their marriage have been born six children, namely: Edith, Leroy, Lambert, Lillian, Vivian and Ansel. Mr. Nelson affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and he and his family worship at the Swedish Lutheran church at Palm Valley.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. Since 1886 Alexander Campbell has been identified with the grocery business in Denison, though he has had, prior to that time, experience in varied other lines of industry, since the beginning of his active career. His success in this enterprise has been praiseworthy, and he is reckoned today among the successful business men of the city.

Alexander Campbell was born on February 14, 1847, at a North Carolina, and is a son of John Campbell, a North Carolina farmer and planter, who died in his native state on December 29, 1846. The mother died in the year 1859. Alexander Campbell was the youngest of twelve children born to his parents, of which goodly family there are but two surviving at this writing—John Campbell, a brother of Alexander, being a resident of Bellevue, Texas, there engaged in the real estate and loan business.

Alexander Campbell had his education, which was somewhat limited, in the public schools of Missouri, and he first came to Texas in 1860. He located in Grayson county and worked in the farming communities thereabout for something like twelve years, after which he identified himself with the railroad service as a bridge builder. It was not until 1886 that he engaged in his present enterprise, and he has since continued, successfully and worthily in the grocery and feed business. His store is located at 830 West Chestnut street, and the building, which he owns personally, is a twenty-five by sixty foot front. A general line of staple and fancy groceries makes up his stock, with a full line of flour and feed in connection.

Mr. Campbell has been twice married. His first wife died on February 14th, 1884, and on June 9, 1887, he married Mrs. Deborah E. Washburn, of Denison. His first wife, who was in her maiden days Miss Bertha Utiger, was a resident and native daughter of Highland, Illinois, and her child died in infancy. Three sons have blessed the second union. Albert J., the eldest, is now twenty-four years of age, and is employed as an auditor for Swift & Company, in Shreveport, Louisiana. Royce A. Campbell is a boiler-maker in Wichita Falls, Texas, and Dayton W. Campbell is with his father in the business in Denison as manager of the store.

Mr. Campbell is a Democrat and has always held to Jeffersonian principles in his political faith. He is a member of the Baptist church, and has been a deacon in the church for the past twelve years.

Despite the large family of which Mr. Campbell is a member, he practically stands alone, the name being represented by but one other of his immediate house and

generation. William Campbell, the last to pass on, died in Grayson county in October, 1911, leaving a widow and four children. The Campbell family is one of sterling Scotch ancestry, as the name indicates, and those who bear its name possess many of the splendid traits that have made for character and accomplishment in Scotsmen from time immemorial.

MARION SANSOM. As a business developer in the live stock industry one of the ablest and best known in all the southwest is Marion Sansom. He is president and general manager of the Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Company, with branches in St. Louis, Kansas City and Oklahoma, and has various other connections which are familiar to the stockmen of the southwest. It would be a mistake to classify Mr. Sansom as a broker or commission man strictly. His part has been much more important than that of a mere buyer and seller. For a number of years he has controlled large capital resources, and has handled these resources in such a way as to develop and to promote the live stock industry and business generally throughout the southwest, and due to his effective work it can be truthfully said that in thousands of cases he has caused a production of two carloads of cattle where only one was produced before and has directed his men in such a way that hundreds of farmers and stockmen are indebted to his favors and assistance for their individual prosperity. Mr. Sansom is known and honored in all live stock circles from the extreme southwest to the great cattle market of the middle west.

Marion Sansom is a native Texan born in Walker county on a farm June 20, 1852, a son of R. P. and Susan (Manning) Sansom. The mother was also born in Texas and the father came here in the very early days. His early training was in the common schools and he also attended Trinity University at Tehuacana, but left school before graduating. He was endowed by nature with quick perception, sound judgment, and a capacity for handling large propositions and his schooling and experience have only increased his abilities in those directions. As a boy and youth he lived on the farm with his parents, and thus became thoroughly familiar with the work of raising cattle, horses and other live stock, and thus gained a thorough stock of knowledge which was fundamental in his subsequent winning of success. He several times drove live stock of his father to the New Orleans market, and at an early day acquired the knack of making good bargains, so that he had all the necessary essentials for the successful stockman. When he entered the commercial field for himself he was well equipped to meet any exigency that might arise. Mr. Sansom is a man of few words and has usually followed the precept of acting first and speaking about it afterward.

As the executive head of the large corporation known as the Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Company, he is engaged in the buying and handling of an immense number of carloads of live stock every year. The business is incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and has a surplus of more than two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The company was incorporated in 1903. In the year 1913, the company handled more than seven hundred thousand head of live stock, which means more than twenty-two thousand carloads of cattle. An important feature of the business is the large sums directed by the company to loans on cattle and other stock, and at the present time the company has more than three million dollars thus invested and in active use in producing live stock for the market. Mr. Sansom has various other interests outside of the company of which he is president, and was the organizer and first president of the Stock Yards National Bank at Fort Worth. He was also president for more than twenty years of the First National Bank of Alvarado, and is a director in the State National

Bank of Fort Worth. He owns large interests in oil mills and cattle ranches, and owns most of the stock in the M. Sansom & Company, wholesale grain and hay dealers. He is a lover of fine stock, and on his own ranches has produced many specimens of live stock which have taken prizes at home and abroad.

Since 1902 the home of himself and family has been in Fort Worth. For a period of ten years he was member of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas eight of which he served as president and his splendid business ability and thorough knowledge of agricultural and industries Texas made him a most capable adviser in the direction of the affairs of that institution. While living at Alvarado, Texas, Mr. Sansom married Miss Eliza Powell, daughter of Rev. John Powell. Their three children are: Mrs. Will Schultz; Marion, Jr., and Nina Susan, all of whom make their home in Fort Worth. Mr. Sansom holds membership in the Masonic Order and is a member of the Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A. CHAUNCEY DELONG, M. D. For twenty-two years active in his profession as physician and surgeon, Dr. DeLong since 1903 has been located in San Angelo, where he enjoys an excellent practice and the thorough esteem of fellow members of the profession.

Representing an old family of Texas, Dr. DeLong was born in Washington county, September 9, 1859, the only son of Chauncey H. and Carrie DeLong, of Washington county. The father, who was a rancher and stock raiser in that county held several public offices, and his death occurred at Burton, in Washington county, February 24, 1874. The mother died in 1893 in Milam county, while visiting with her son, the doctor. Her father was Rev. A. C. Delaplain of Washington county. He was a pioneer Methodist minister who had come to Texas in 1833, when it was a Mexican Province, served in the war for independence, and died at the advanced age of eighty-six years at Caldwell, in Burleson county. For many years he preached the gospel and continued in the good work almost to the time of his death.

Dr. DeLong attained his early education in Union Hill, Washington county. He first engaged in practice in Lee county, where he remained from 1891 to 1900, and then came into west Texas and since 1903 has been located at San Angelo. For about five years he has served as city health officer, and has done much effective work in promoting sanitation and the safeguarding of the public health.

Dr. DeLong has been a stanch Democrat since casting his first vote. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a popular member of the San Angelo Club, and his church is the Southern Methodist.

December 28, 1888, Dr. DeLong married Miss Roxie Womack, a daughter of Dr. R. H. Womack of Lee county. Her father was one of the early physicians, of Texas, and is still living at his home in Lexington, Lee county, where he is active in practice at the age of about sixty-nine years. Mrs. DeLong's mother was born in Texas, and a daughter of a Mr. Newcomer, who was one of the first settlers in Texas. Dr. DeLong and wife have three children, namely: Richard C. DeLong, Miss Susie Carrie, and Miss Willie May. All are at home in San Angelo. The doctor is of French descent and the family in its earlier generations were settlers in Ohio and Illinois.

JOHN R. WESTBROOK. More than half a century of identification with the agricultural interests of this section of Texas has made John R. Westbrook conspicuous among the more successful men of Deport and vicinity,

and his fine farm, some two miles distant from the city, is one of the representative places of its kind in the county. Coming to Texas as a child, he freely imbibed the elements of citizenship peculiar to the native Texan and has in later life proven himself to be a positive force for progress in the more vital affairs in his community.

Born in Madison county, Tennessee, on December 17, 1847, John R. Westbrook is the son of Samuel H. and Amelia (Clark) Westbrook, and the grandson of Gray and Margaret (Lassister) Westbrook, and concerning these worthy people it is peculiarly fitting that some mention of them and their lives be entered in connection with the sketch of the subject.

The facts relating to the grandparents of John R. Westbrook are meager enough, but it is known that Gray Westbrook was of German blood and ancestry; that he was the father of eight children, among whom were Professor J. Westbrook, Dr. Richard, who came to Texas and left a family here when he died, Mrs. Brame of West Point, Mississippi, and Samuel H., the father of John R., whose name heads this review. It was also known that Gray Westbrook spent his young life in North Carolina, and that in later years he settled in Tennessee, and died while yet a young man in that state.

Samuel H. Westbrook was born in North Carolina in 1822, and died in 1906 when he was eighty-four years old. He came to Tennessee as a boy and was there reared, gaining no education that might be dignified by that name, beyond the knowledge that came to him in the school of experience. In young manhood he wedded Amelia Clark Worley, who was reared in Tennessee, and she bore him three children,—William, who was killed on the field of battle during the Civil war; Maggie, who became the wife of T. I. Bryant, of Deport, Texas, and John R., of this review. The mother died about 1850, and Samuel Westbrook married Nancy Vickers in later years. The children of their union were four in number, and named as follows: James, a resident of Deport; Susan, the wife of Robert Isbell, of this place; David P., one of the successful farmers living in the vicinity of Deport; and Martha, who married James B. Nixon, and lives near Deport. During the period of armed rebellion incident to the Civil war, Samuel Westbrook joined the army of the Confederacy and served with General Magruder at Galveston, passing through much active military service without meeting physical harm, although his son, William, previously mentioned, fell at the Battle of Missionary Ridge. Sam Westbrook always remained among the more inconspicuous citizens of his community, and his experience in the ranch business in Texas brought him no more notoriety than he had experienced in his residence in Tennessee. It was in 1860 that he moved his family to Johnson county, this state, and after spending two years in the Cordova Bend of the Brazos River in the stock business, he came back to Lamar county, in which he had located first as early as in 1851, later spending some time in Cherokee county, of which they were residents until 1857. Soon after the removal of the family to Texas, the mother died, and the second marriage of the father followed in the course of time. Samuel Westbrook was well advanced in years when he died in 1906, and his name is being worthily perpetuated by the activities of his children in their connection with the business and farm life of their communities.

In the early struggle for existence John R. Westbrook gathered little of value that might aid him in the successful prosecution of the business of life. His father, an illiterate man, was not unduly anxious to facilitate matters with regard to the education of his children, seeing little need of greater advantages for them than he himself had experienced. But though he was untrained in mind, he was thoroughly experienced in the duties of farm and ranch and hands and body re-

bonded readily to the duties of the life with which he was most familiar. John Westbrook was but four years of age when his father piloted the family by wagon across the Mississippi river, through Arkansas and into Texas, where they stopped a short time in Rusk county, and where the mother of the boy died and was buried. When in later years, the father and elder brother went to war, the care of the home and family, then increased by the second marriage of the father, devolved upon the stay-at-home-son, and he manfully gave his energies to the provision of the necessities of life for the family, much as he would have preferred to have gone in his father's stead and do battle for the south. When his father returned from the war, the young man, then little past his majority, turned his attention to work on the cattle plains as a cowboy for a short time in the western part of the state. In 1869 he came to Lamar county, became a "bull-whacker" on the trail to Jefferson, Texas, where all the supplies for this section of the state were obtained and brought hither by ox team. Mr. Westbrook, in the capacity above mentioned, was a driver of one of these caravans, spending four years at this work, which netted him some experience, infinitely more excitement, and a very little money.

It was apparent to him that the real opportunities for men of his advantages lay in the cattle business, and when his experience as an ox-driver had palled upon him, he returned to the farm, purchasing forty acres of land and establishing himself as a land owner in the early seventies. Upon that tract his present modern and attractive farm residence and other substantial improvements stand today. Corn and cotton were his chief crops, and the cultivation of them demanded more and from year to year, so that he gathered up various tracts of the rich, black soil adjacent to Deport, converting the virgin prairie into productive farms until his holdings dot the landscape in all directions from his home place. His estate today comprises some fourteen hundred acres of land, and to all of his several farms he has added substantial improvements that add a permanent value to the community and provide homes for a number of families who are dependent upon a landlord for the opportunity to work. Mr. Westbrook's home, built in 1904 at a cost of \$5,000, is a two story house of ten rooms, and is one of the fine country places in this vicinity.

In 1882 Mr. Westbrook departed somewhat from his usual occupation and entered the merchandise business at Roundup, and there he conducted a general store for twenty-two years. His early connection with the business was but an experiment, but his success was so pleasing an order that he continued from then until the present time, and he is admittedly one of the most prosperous and successful men of affairs in this vicinity. In 1903, in connection with his son-in-law, he established a business in Deport and four years afterward two of his sons became associated in business with him in a general store. His is one of the centers of trade in this little mart of commerce. His sons have been reared in the school of merchandise and it is needless to say have been a valuable aid to him in the conduct of the business in more recent years.

With the continued accumulation of material wealth, Mr. Westbrook cast about for a proper field of investment. Banking seemed a profitable field to him, and he accordingly took a quantity of stock in the First State Bank and the First National Bank of Deport. He is vice-president of the latter named organization, and in addition is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Blossom, in the First State Bank of Paris and in the City National Bank at the latter named place also. In addition to these interests, he is financially connected with the oil mills of Blossom and Detroit.

While he has taken a passing interest in public affairs and is vitally concerned about the policies of government, he has taken no active interest in party affairs, and no public office has ever tempted him away from his

private business activities. He has never been affiliated with any lodges, and has not been a church member at any time in his life.

On September 19, 1877, Mr. Westbrook married Miss Alice Wright, a daughter of W. B. Wright, a farmer in the vicinity of Deport and a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Army of the Confederacy. Mrs. Westbrook was one of the four children of her parents, and she is now the mother of children named as follows: Bertha; Midie, the wife of Guy Shelton, of Deport; Yuma E., wife of W. I. Lawler, postmaster of Deport; Samuel W., a farmer of this community, who married Mollie Campbell; Joe, who is his father's associate in the store, and who married Hattie Oliver; Miss Inez; Robert, who married Carrie Phillips; and Jesse, who married R. A. Tate, and lives in Deport.

The family is one that has added much to the citizenship of Deport and vicinity, and is undeniably one of the substantial, dependable and reliable ones of the county. Their standing throughout the county and wherever they are known is of the highest, and each has contributed something to the welfare of the community by reason of the high order of integrity that has characterized the family in its various members.

JOHN T. JONES, for many years one of the prominent citizens of the Texas Panhandle, and now president of the Jones Lumber Company of Dallas, Mr. John T. Jones has had a career of noteworthy success in this state where he has resided since he was seventeen years of age, and where his earlier years were spent in subordinate employment in connection with the lumber industry. Mr. Jones possessed the ability and the industry which make successful men, and from one grade he advanced himself to the next higher, until he associated on equal terms with the leaders of the communities in which he had resided, and is now head of one of the largest lumber companies in the state and one of the foremost business men of the commercial city of Dallas.

John T. Jones was born in Robinson county, Tennessee in December, 1872. His parents were William H. and Ann (Holeman) Jones. His father was a tobacco dealer in Tennessee, and in 1882 brought his family to Texas, though after a few years in this state he returned to Tennessee. John T. Jones had a common school education in Tennessee and due in part to the associations and influences arising from his boyhood recollections of Texas, he came in 1889 a second time to this state determined to make it his permanent home. Locating at Waxahachie he became an employe in a lumber firm of that city, and went through all experiences of minor responsibility. In 1895 he established a lumber business for himself at Milford, Texas, which was his home for about two years.

Mr. Jones in 1897 moved out to northwest Texas and became one of the pioneers and one of the organizers of the town of Dalhart, now one of the most flourishing of the young Panhandle cities, but at that time only one among many of the undeveloped town sites of this new country. At Dalhart Mr. Jones established a lumber yard and also a hardware store, and was interested in the local bank. He has the distinction of having served as the first Mayor of Dalhart. That town remained his residence and business headquarters until 1903, at which date he moved to Dallas. For some time previously he had been one of the interested parties in the Jones Lumber Company of Dallas, and in 1904 he was chosen president of this large company, and has since directed its affairs, the business now including a large number of branch establishments in various parts of the state. Mr. Jones is also associated with the South Texas Lumber Company of Houston.

Mr. Jones is one of the best known Masons of north Texas and has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite. His affiliations are with Trinity Valley Lodge A. F. & A. M.; Dallas Chapter No. 47 R. A. M.;

Dallas Commandary No. 6 H. T. and Hella Temple No. 34 Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Dallas County Club, one of the leading social organizations of the city.

In 1896 he married Miss Margaret Wilson, a daughter of Joseph Wilson, of Milford, Texas. Their three daughters are Alice, Emma and Jessie. The Jones residence is at 4935 Junius street in Dallas.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG. Thirty-three years of continuous residence in Kaufman have established Robert H. Armstrong firmly in the community life of the place, and his years here have been marked by a wholesome usefulness that win for any man the high regard of his fellows, and make his retirement a source of regret to all. Mr. Armstrong is the retiring postmaster of Kaufman, and it is a deplorable circumstance that his withdrawal from the post is due as much to the ill state of his health as to the new administration. He has in his long and busy lifetime been identified with various phases of activity, his labors including soldiering, farming, cattle ranching, contracting and building and service in the public eye as postmaster of his town. He has accounted well to society as one of its members, and is one whose influence was ever a strong one in whatever cause he chose to identify himself. Especially in politics did he wield an undeniable power, and he did much to shape the policies of the political factors of his community. His service as postmaster was a goodly one, and the Kaufman office expanded most worthily under his regime, instituting a number of rural routes, and adding much to the development of the department. His enforced retirement is deeply regretted by many who have learned to know him for the many excellent qualities that have dominated his life, and esteem and respect him accordingly.

Robert H. Armstrong was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on October 25, 1836, and is the son of William and Sabrina (Taylor) Armstrong. The father was a farmer who came into the Cornercracker state in 1794 from Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1789, and he was a son of Plunket Armstrong, who died in Bourbon county, Kentucky. Of his numerous children, William became the father of Robert H. of this review. William Armstrong soldiered under General William Henry Harrison from 1812 to 1814 in the United States and Canada in our second war with England, and was one of Kentucky's volunteers for that service. After the war he settled down and devoted himself to a mechanical life in the vicinity of Paris, but remained there only a short time and then moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and then back to Winchester, Kentucky, where he put up a cotton factory. He removed to Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1832, where he took up farming, wool manufacturing, etc. He died there, October 3, 1865. He and his wife became the parents of eleven children, and the mother died in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1876. They were people of pronounced religious sentiment and were stanch members of what was then known as the Campbellite church. The politics of the Whig faction dominated the family, and when that party yielded allegiance to the Republican party, the men of the house of Armstrong took up the interests of the new party and have since maintained a stanch and worthy connection with it. The children of William and Sabrina (Taylor) Armstrong were as follows: John Edward, who died in 1832 as a lad of twelve years; Jesse T., who died in Plano, Texas, at the age of 72 years; Julia, who first married Richard Booker and died as the wife of J. A. Hornsby in Kentucky; Margaret J., who married Henry Ellis, and is now deceased; Caroline, who died in childhood; W. P., a railroad engineer in Mississippi, and now deceased; Mariam, who married George T. Hill, and died at Shelbyville, Missouri; Robert H., of Kaufman, and the subject of this review; Amanda became the wife of Al Chinn and died in Shelby county, Missouri; J. D. was a mining man and passed away in Salina, Kansas; Mary E., died in LaGrange, Kentucky,

the wife of Mark Blakemore; Nancy W. Armstrong makes her home in LaGrange, Kentucky.

Robert Armstrong secured only a rural education, and he was properly trained in the business of farming as a boy at home. Until he made the journey to Texas that resulted in his permanent settlement here, he devoted himself to farm life, and gained a fair degree of success in the enterprise, as might be expected of one of his characteristics. In 1861, when he was twenty-five years old, he withdrew from farm life and enlisted as a private in Company F of the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, Col. W. C. Whitaker in command. His regiment was part of the army of the Tennessee, and he served under Generals Buell and Rosecrans and other corps commanders. At Louisville, for meritorious service, he was commissioned lieutenant, captain at Stone River, Tennessee, and lieutenant-colonel of his regiment at Anderson Station, Tennessee, October, 1864, just before he was mustered out, and his service, on the whole, was one of the highest order. He first took place at Pittsburg Landing, followed by the action at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peachtree Creek, Marietta and other noted engagements of the Atlanta campaign. After the capitulation of that stronghold, his regiment was ordered back to be mustered out, but General Sherman rescinded the order and placed the command to which Lieut.-Col. Armstrong belonged in charge of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, to guard it from Stephenson, Alabama, to Wartrace, Tennessee. It may be stated that it was during this service that Captain Armstrong was given a Colonelcy. His work along this line continued thereafter until the closing days of 1864, when the regiment was ordered to Nashville and was mustered out there early in 1865.

Colonel Armstrong went from the field of battle to the harvest field, and he thereafter occupied himself with agricultural activities and during a period covering about ten years he was actively engaged in the mule trade, in the Southern States. His knowledge of the Lone Star state, it may be said, began prior to the war, when he had spent two years on the frontier, occupying himself with hunting and fishing as he traveled over Texas, Indian Territory and Northern Mexico, along the Rio Grande. It was in 1857 that he made this memorable trip, passing through Kaufman at that early day, and getting his first glimpse of the town that, unknown to him then, was to become the abiding place of his latter years. In 1859, with his companions, he bought a herd of cattle and with them he went to New Orleans, from which point he returned to Kentucky for another stay of twenty-two years.

In August, 1881, Mr. Armstrong came to Kaufman with the force of men that was employed in the building of the old Trunk Line Railroad, now known as the Texas and New Orleans. His knowledge of mechanics, acquired in various ways, made him a valuable man in the company that employed him, and he found himself in the position of a construction foreman with the company that was then engaged in adding a new artery of commerce to Dallas. He was placed in charge of the distribution of ties and timber along the line, and was operating between Kaufman and Athens for some time. He abandoned the job for reasons of his own, and returning to Kaufman, he identified himself actively with the building enterprise of the place. He continued in the contracting and carpentering work for a number of years, and evidences of his workmanship are still to be seen on every hand in the homes and business houses that add very substantially to the appearance of the county seat.

In his politics Col. Armstrong never failed to announce and emphasize his party adherence. Unpopular though his party might be and was in Texas soon after the war, he acknowledged his loyalty to that faction that had done so much to preserve the integrity of the Union, and he came to be a familiar figure in convention and other po-



R H Armstrong
Kaufman
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ical work in his adopted state. He was a delegate from Kentucky to the National Convention in Cincinnati that nominated Mr. Hayes, and twenty years later he was a delegate from Texas to the St. Louis National Convention, when William McKinley was nominated for the presidential office. It has been his good fortune to know many of the Republican leaders of Kentucky and Texas, and especially in Texas has his political duty carried him into the councils of men who have been potent factors in the shaping of the party policies of the nation.

Some slight measure of reward came to Col. Armstrong for his allegiance and service to his party when Benjamin Harrison was elected president. He was appointed postmaster at Kaufman, May 22nd, 1889, then a fourth-class postoffice, succeeding J. A. Marshall in the office. The second induction of Grover Cleveland into the presidency caused Col. Armstrong's retirement and he was succeeded by one W. H. Ayres. With the retirement of J. F. Peery, Mr. McKinley's appointee, Col. Armstrong was appointed by President Roosevelt on June 5th, 1902, and his subsequent retirement, on June 20th, 1913, completed a service of 16 years as postmaster of the Kaufman office. As has been previously stated, Col. Armstrong has seen a marvelous growth in the affairs of the Kaufman office. During his incumbency it was raised from a fourth to third class office, and his service has been one calculated to advance the importance and efficiency of the department in this city.

Colonel Armstrong was one who manifested a lively interest in the Grand Army movement during its earlier days, and is one of its staunchest members at this time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, with affiliation in the Blue Lodge, and has membership in the Christian church.

In November, 1882, Colonel Armstrong was married in Kaufman to Miss Alice Leeper, an orphan girl whose birthplace was in Tennessee. Nine children blessed their union, concerning whom brief mention is here made as follows: George M. is city claim agent of the Wells Fargo Express Company in New Orleans; Mariam B. died March 12th in 1911 as the wife of Chester Jones; Essie B. married Ed Sampley of Jerynm, Jack county, Texas, and lives in Kaufman; Robert H., Jr., a clerk in the S. P. R. R., lives in Kaufman, Texas; Miss Nancy M. is teaching school at Coleman, Texas, R. No. 3; William McK. Armstrong, living in Kaufman; Joe W. and Paul R. died in infancy, and one died still-born.

The Armstrong family is one that enjoys the unalloyed friendship and esteem of the best citizenship of the community, and its various members take their places in the leading social and other activities of the city, where they have long been known and where they have earned the steadfast regard that is accorded to them.

MEL KEITH, M. D. Among the learned professions, none has made such rapid strides in the last several decades as that of medicine. It has passed, in its advancement, all other societies of letters or learning. New conceptions of the transmission of diseases have been proven true, new modes of diagnosis have been discovered, and new medicines have been found or invented. Surgery has daringly invaded every organ of the human body; the microscope, in its improved form, is constantly revealing mysteries formerly hidden. No learned profession demands so much of its members. The conscientious physician of today, to conform with the ethics of his calling, must necessarily devote his entire time to its demands, for, when not occupied in caring for his patients he is obliged to apply himself to study and research in order to keep fully abreast of the progress being constantly made in this most noble and humane of all vocations. The roster of physicians of Erath county contains no more distinguished name than that of Mel Keith, M. D., a practitioner, who, by reason of his skill, training and devotion to his patients has attained to a

high place in the ranks of his profession. Since 1899 he has been engaged in practice in Stephenville, and has gained the respect, esteem and good will of the people of his community and the gratitude of many who have had reason to appreciate his ability. Doctor Keith was born February 10, 1868, at Stephenville, Erath county, Texas, and is a son of M. L. and Mary J. (Boucher) Keith.

Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of Doctor Keith were among the earliest settlers of Stephenville, where numerous members of both families are to be found occupying honorable positions in the various walks of life. M. L. Keith was born and reared in Stephenville, early engaged in business, and became the first postmaster here, a position he continued to fill for some years. On leaving that office he engaged in the book and stationery business, in which line he was engaged until his retirement, a few years prior to his death, which occurred in 1885. He was a business man of ability and good judgment, making a success of his ventures, and as a citizen none was held in higher esteem. He was married in Stephenville to Miss Mary J. Boucher, a native of this place, of French descent, and she died in 1880, having been the mother of five children, of whom four are now living, all residents of Erath county. During the early history of Texas, M. L. Keith enlisted in the Texas Rangers, with which he served for some years, was engaged in the border warfare protecting the whites from the ravages of the hostile Indians, and at the outbreak of the war between the States cast his fortunes with the Confederacy and battled valiantly under the colors of the Lost Cause. The hardships and exposures of his various military experiences undermined his health, and doubtless hastened his death.

The oldest of his parents' children, Dr. Mel Keith received his early education in the public and private schools of Stephenville, where he received his introduction to the business world as a clerk in his father's store. Subsequently, he took up the study of pharmacy, with the intention of becoming a druggist, and it was while thus engaged that he became attracted to medicine. Accordingly, he entered Fort Worth University, as a student in the medical department, and, because of his pharmaceutical training, he was able to complete the prescribed course in two years. This, however, did not complete his training, as he has been a constant seeker after knowledge, and in 1906 took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic College. The Doctor's first field of practice was the town of Gustine, in Comanche county, Texas, from whence he came, in December, 1899, to Stephenville, his old home town, where he had been born and reared. It was not long before his abilities were recognized by the people of his vicinity, and his devoted and conscientious service to the best ideals of his profession have been rewarded by a large and constantly growing practice. He enjoys membership in the various organizations of the profession, and has a wide acquaintance among his professional brethren in this part of the State, in which he numbers many warm personal friends. For some time past he has served Erath county in the capacity of health officer, his wide experience and acknowledged ability contributing materially to the welfare of his fellow-citizens. His political proclivities made him a Democrat in young manhood, and he has continued to be a stalwart supporter of the policies and candidates of that party. With his family, he attends the Baptist church.

Doctor Keith was married December 3, 1890, at Stephenville, to Miss Luella Harwood, a daughter of G. E. W. Harwood, who for a number of years was a farmer and business man of Stephenville, Texas, but who is now living a somewhat retired life at Troy, Oklahoma. One son and three daughters have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Keith, namely: Harwood, born in 1895; Marie J., born in January, 1898; and twins, Lu-

cile Lofin and Lillian Lyle, born February 14, 1904. Doctor Keith is a firm believer in Central Texas, not alone because of its resources and the opportunities which it offers to ambitious young men, but because of its healthful climate. Wherever he has been located he has gained universal esteem and has steadily won friends by his loyalty and warm sympathy. Unsolicited, he has received many testimonials to his skill and kindly interest in his patients. The services of such a man are a valuable boon to any community, and the people of Stephenville manifest their appreciation of the favor conferred by Doctor Keith in choosing this place as the field of his professional labors.

JAMES MONROE WELLS. Among the older merchants of Bonham, Texas, none holds a higher place in the esteem of his fellows than James Monroe Wells. Mr. Wells has been engaged in business in this city for upwards of a third of a century and his business has grown steadily until he is now the senior partner of one of the leading mercantile establishments in Bonham. He is a man of keen business sense, undoubted executive ability and a capacity for handling many different matters at the same time. He is one of the wealthy and influential men of the city and has the respect of the community for his wealth has not been gained at the expense of others.

James Monroe Wells was born February 19, 1854, in Bibb county, Alabama. His father was John M. Wells, who was also a native of Bibb county, Alabama. Jack Wells, the father of John M. Wells, was born in North Carolina, on the bank of the Pedee river, in 1790. He was a soldier during the war of 1812 and after he grew to manhood removed to Alabama, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was engaged in brick contracting and building in Alabama during his active career, but his last days were spent in managing his plantation, and both he and his son, John M. Wells, were slaveholders. He married Didemia Smith and his death occurred in 1862. They were the parents of the following children: Kenyon O., who died at Verbena, Alabama; David died in Bibb county, Alabama; Dr. W. M. Wells, of Durant, Oklahoma; Amanda, who was the eldest married Dennis Askins and spent her days in Autauga county, Alabama; Matilda became the wife of George Farr and also died in Autauga county; Lizzie married William Motes, and Mary became the wife of William Easterling, both of the latter sisters living out their lives in Autauga county, Alabama.

With the above large family there was not much money for education, for an education in those days was an expensive matter indeed, so John M. Wells grew up on the plantation and when he came of age he became a planter. When the Civil war broke out he hastened to enlist for no man believed in the cause of the Confederacy more firmly than did he. He was a lieutenant in a company which formed part of the command of General Joe Wheeler during the early part of the war, and after his service in this section of the army was at an end he returned to Alabama where he became assistant superintendent of the Navy Iron Works, at Briarfield, Alabama. After two years spent in this work he again re-entered the active service and as a forage master in the commissary department of the army served till the end of the war. He was one of the few Confederates who would not take the oath of allegiance to the United States and in consequence he had no rights of citizenship until the general amnesty act gave him the right to vote just prior to his death. In 1865 he moved to Texas and settled on Blue Prairie where he lived until his death at the comparatively young age of forty-two. He married Miss Martha Price, a daughter of James Price, who was a planter in Autauga county, Alabama. She died in 1861, leaving three children, Minnie, who married J. M. Hancock and died in Cleburne, Texas, in 1878; James Monroe, and Mary,

who was Mrs. T. J. Humphrey and lived in Paris, Texas, at the time of her death. John M. Wells married for his second wife, Miss Emma Love, in 1867, and they had two children, Thomas D., of Paris, Texas, and Annie, who is the wife of Dr. T. C. Geron of the same city. The second Mrs. Wells was also of Autauga county, Alabama.

James Monroe Wells came to Texas with his father in 1865. His education was received largely in private schools and his first venture in the way of earning his living was teaching school. He later clerked for a time, and then he took a commercial course in a business school in Dallas, Texas, in preparation for a business career. He earned the money for his education himself and his reputation for hard work won him a position with Thomas Forbes, Jr., & Co., who was head of a cotton firm in Sherman at that time. He was sent by the latter as a cotton buyer to Bonham and for three years was thus engaged. He then organized the firm of J. M. Wells and Company, handling cotton in Bonham, and while thus engaged in the cotton business he had an opportunity to make many friends, and this wide acquaintance served him well later on. He was a member of the above firm for seven years, and then, in 1890, associated himself with Zac Smith and the two engaged in a mercantile business under the name of W. A. Nunnelee and Company. This was one of the old and reliable firms of the city, a fact that was strongly in favor of the young merchants, Mr. Nunnelee having a reputation for integrity and ability that made his name a power. After seven years the two partners dropped the old name and appeared under the firm name of Wells and Smith. They conducted the business with success for three years when Mr. Smith sold his interests to Robert L. Nunnelee and the firm now became known as Wells and Nunnelee. After a decade of business under this name, Thomas Humphrey purchased a third interest in the business and since 1910, Wells, Nunnelee and Humphrey has been the cognomen of this house.

The above firm handles one of the largest businesses in the city and in addition to this establishment, Mr. Wells is interested in other enterprises equally as important. In 1894 he aided in the organization of the Bonham Wholesale Grocery Company, and is now vice president, a member of the board of directors and the largest stock-holder in the company. He is one of that group of men who promoted the Bonham Cotton Mills and is a director and one of the largest stockholders. This factory which was established in 1901, is an important industry of this place. The great cotton fields of Fannin and other nearby counties are tributary to it, and the venture has proved to be a most successful one. The mill employs skilled labor as well as common labor and has a large clerical force, so the payroll sustains a considerable element of the city's population. Mr. Wells is also a director of the First National Bank and owns a large block of stock.

Mr. Wells is also interested in an industry of an entirely different kind. In 1900 he purchased three thousand acres of land near Vernon, Texas, and leased as much more and on this extensive grass land he is raising horses and mules from the finest of stock.

The growth of Mr. Wells' business interests have effectually prevented him from taking any active part in political affairs. He has never cared for office and has contented himself with casting his vote as a member of the Democratic party. In religious matters he has been active in the Baptist church for many years, having been deacon for a long time, and having been superintendent of the Sunday school for nearly a quarter of a century. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a Master Mason and belonging to the chapter and commandery.

Mr. Wells was married in Bonham, on the 10th of October, 1883, to Miss Mary Nunnelee, a daughter of Simeon and Erveline (Pace) Nunnelee. Her father came here in 1846 from Dallas county, Alabama, and

one of the very early and prominent men of his day

ROBERT ISBELL. Success in life waits not upon an excess of learning, and even the most unlettered men have proven this to the confusion of the many who believe contrariwise. It is true that education is a potent factor in business success, and a quality that is most desirable from every view-point, but the fact remains that men who were strangers to learning have cracked some hard financial nuts and acquainted themselves at first hand with the success that has been denied many of their educational superiors. Robert Isbell, who has lived in the community of Deport practically all his life, is one of these unlettered and untaught men who have depended upon native talent and intuition in solving the problems of finance that have confronted him, and his success has been even in excess of his earliest hopes. All he learned in school was the alphabet. Since he reached man's estate he has learned to write his name and read it, and he has steered a successful course through the shoals of business life without other guidance than came to him through the careful use of his eyes and ears. Plenty of men of education have failed to accomplish as much.

Born in Shelby county, Alabama, on March 15, 1851, Robert Isbell is the son of another of the same name, and the grandson of one Zachariah Isbell, and the latter passed his life in the vicinity of Shelby county, Alabama, there dying at an advanced age. Conspicuous among his family were the following sons and daughters: William, Robert, Ezekiel, John, Rebecca, who became Mrs. William Walker, and Polly, who married a Mr. Watson. These children scattered through Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and their posterity multiplied and introduced the name and blood into many sections of the entire west.

Of these children, Robert Isbell, the father of the subject, married Elizabeth Love, a daughter of Allan Love, resident of Calhoun county, Alabama, indicated in a sketch of Samuel Love to be found elsewhere in these volumes. Mrs. Isbell died at Gainesville, Arkansas, February 1, 1866, leaving Nancy, who married George Parker, and died in Pickens county, in the Chickasaw nation; John, who was a Confederate soldier, and who died near Birneyville, Oklahoma; Luraney, who married Jim Gregory and spent her life among the Chickasaw Indians; Rebecca, the wife of Dave Bishop, of Waco, Texas; Robert, of Deport, Texas; Zeck B., who lost his life at the hand of an assassin in the Chickasaw country; Julia, the wife of Stephen Thompson, of Birneyville, Oklahoma; and William, a farmer of Jack county, Texas.

In further mention of Robert Isbell, Sr., it may be said that he was born in 1815, in Shelby county, Alabama, and that he was wholly illiterate. He was of a restless and roving temperament and continued westward until he reached the Chickasaw Nation. During the Rebellion he was a resident of Missouri, and he served four years in the Confederate army in a company in charge of Capt. Cooper, made up about Bloomfield, and as a part of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate establishment. On his way westward he stopped briefly at Gainesville, Arkansas, and remained but a few years at Lamar county, Texas, but when he left this county he made his way on to Gainesville and was later tempted to cross over into the Chickasaw Nation, where his blood was ultimately mixed among the younger generation of that tribe. He was the first man to bring civilizing influences into the community of Birneyville, and he was murdered there in 1875. His lack of education might not have proved a hindrance to his financial success, had he not been the victim of a nomadic disposition that kept him constantly on the move, so that he passed away at the age of sixty without having accumulated any property, and without any fame save

that accorded to him by his devoted family, who knew him for many excellent qualities of heart and mind.

Robert Isbell, Jr., worked as a farm hand for a number of years in the community that today claims him for one of its most opulent citizens. Concerning his earlier years, it may be said that he accompanied his wandering family to Missouri as a boy, thence to Gainesville, Arkansas, and after the war the progress of the family brought him into Texas, where they settled in Lamar county. Robert Isbell was then fifteen years old, and his residence today commands the spot where the camp of Robert Isbell, Sr., was first pitched in Lamar county.

Ambition early manifested itself in the life of this young man, and he thirsted to become a landowner and a man of affairs in his community, wherever that might be. Soon after his marriage, which occurred in 1873, he went to the Chickasaw Nation, there remaining until 1882, and being occupied as a farmer, returning in that year to Red River county, Texas, and buying land on Blossom Prairie. With added experience came increased confidence in his ability to successfully cope with his fellow men in trade and traffic, and he launched out upon a career of land dealing in which he has since continued with profit and pleasure. He has converted raw and unattractive land into fertile farms and has brought neglected places into the fullness of life because of the improvements he has brought about thereon. He has fed cattle for the market and otherwise mingled with the commercial side of life in his locality in gathering together the modest fortune he possesses. From his farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres adjacent to Deport he has sold all but forty-three acres which he has retained for town-site purposes, and Isbell's addition to Deport places his name permanently in the annals of life of this busy little town. He owns a farm of some four hundred and sixty acres south of the town of Clarksville, and cultivates, with the aid of his sons, about three hundred acres of it. Other business connections he maintains in Deport is that with the Deport Cotton Oil Company, in which he is one of the heaviest stockholders, and the First State Bank, of which he is a stockholder and director.

Mr. Isbell was married on June 5, 1873, to Miss Mary Susan Westbrook, daughter of Samuel H. Westbrook, and a sister of John R. Westbrook, one of the leading business men and farmers of Deport, and concerning whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Isbell, concerning whom the following brief mention is made: William, the eldest of the six, married Fannie Compton, and was killed in a cyclone disaster of 1907, leaving four children, Lela, Aletha, Beatrice and Norris; Luraney, married Murphy Elkins, and was burned to death in 1905, he left two daughters, Anna and Ophelia; Samuel Robert, Jim Allen and John are farmers in the vicinity of Clarksville, where they manage one of the magnificent farms of their father, and George W. aids his father in conducting the general business of the place.

Mr. Isbell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his official connection with its affairs has covered a long period of years. He has represented his denomination as a delegate at state conferences, and in other ways proved his interests and usefulness in the church body. His fraternal relations are confined to the Masonic order, and he is a Master Mason.

DR. SAMUEL HUGH FULTON, M. D., has practiced medicine in Ladonia since 1892, and he has not only the distinction of being one of the leaders of the medical fraternity of Fannin county, but also of being a son of one of the earliest of Texas' frontier adventurers and one who subsequently left his imprint upon Lamar county, where he established his home, and upon the early navigation of the Mississippi river and its navigable tributaries, the Ohio and Red rivers.

The Fulton family was founded in Texas in 1833, when Samuel Moore Fulton made his settlement on Red river, he subsequently building up a business community in Lamar county, at Arthur City, his home for nearly twenty years. He was born in 1800, in Norfolk, Virginia, where his father, Samuel Fulton, was a shipbuilder from the early days of United States history. The latter came to America upon the heels of the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis, at Yorktown, from the Clyde river, where his father was the founder of the Fulton (later Armstrong) Docks, and where they built up the shipbuilding industry from the founding of that great enterprise. The first Armstrong married one of the Fulton daughters and when he came into the great factory, extending now for twenty miles along the Clyde, his personality eventually shook off the Fulton influence and finally supplanted the founder's name. Samuel Fulton, Sr.'s, career as a shipbuilder in America began as a foreman, and time witnessed his development into one of the noted constructors of vessels at the Norfolk yards. When he tired of his strenuous life with the encroachment of age, he moved to Wytheville, Virginia, and there passed his remaining years, dying in 1815, when sixty-five years old. He was married in Scotland to Nancy Cravens, who followed her son to Texas and passed away at Arthur City in 1847, when about seventy years of age. She was the mother of six children. Of the latter, Andrew and David died at Dardonnelle, Arkansas; William died in Lamar county, Texas; and Samuel Moore was the father of Dr. Fulton.

Samuel Moore Fulton was reared in a home of plenty and was influenced toward a life of business by contact with his father. He left his home in 1818 and established himself at Fulton, Arkansas, which place was named in his honor, and there entered the trapping business, working his way into the frontier and gathering up skins as a trapper and trader with the Indians. He first came to Texas while pursuing this vocation as a young man of twenty-three years, and during the trapping season for the succeeding ten years carried on his occupation along Red river, visiting also other points in this Mexican region.

Two years before the rupture of the Texas patriots and the Mexican government, Mr. Fulton came to this State to locate permanently and established himself at an advantageous point on the river with whose waters and possibilities for trade he had an intimate knowledge. When the war for independence broke out, he added his personality to it as one of Houston's men and bore a part of the burden of freeing Texas and establishing a new nation upon the western hemisphere. Soon after the Republic became a fact, he engaged in steamboating on Red river and the Mississippi and came to be an officer of the Ohio, Red River & Mississippi Packet Company, and it was while on one of his trips to New Orleans, in 1853, that he was detained in port by a yellow-fever quarantine and died of the disease himself. His capacity for business and finance was most marked, and his estate of 33,000 acres and 180 negroes shows his principal holdings. He located his league and labor of land along Red river, in Lamar county, in which county he was the largest taxpayer of his day, and his vast interests were managed from Arthur City. Following the Civil War his land passed out of the family by sale and his effective part in the pioneer settlement of the great State of Texas is known only to the records of history he made.

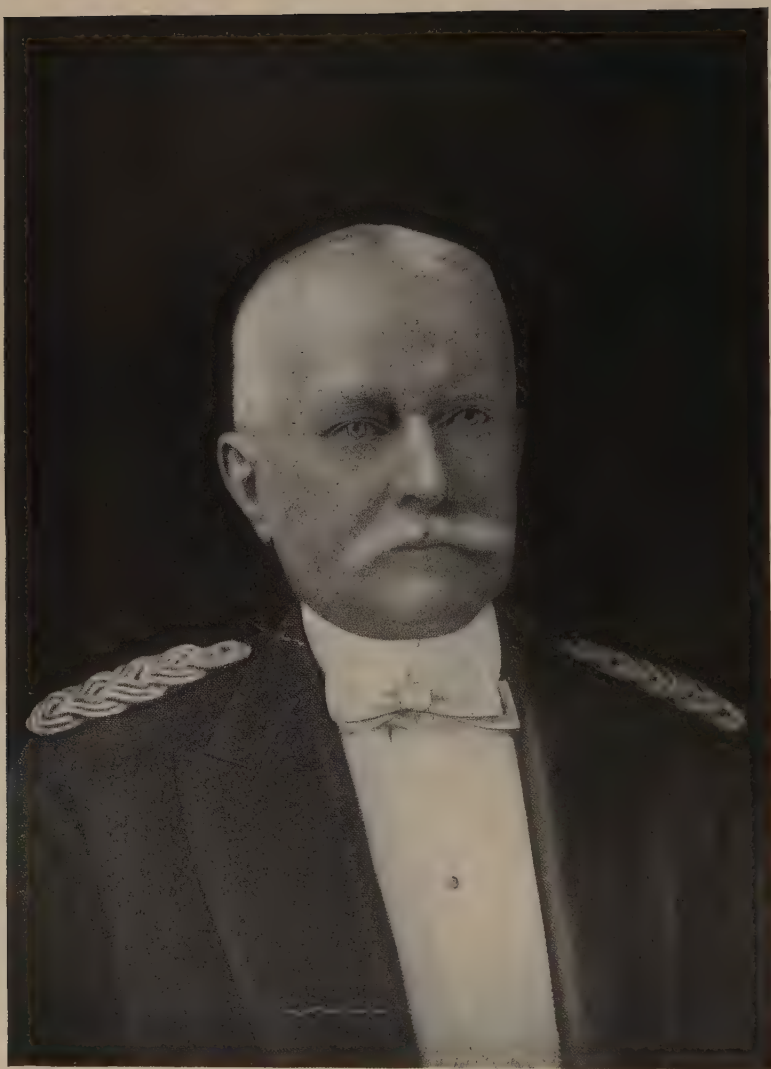
Samuel Moore Fulton was the only member of his family to make a military record. He took great pride in the achievements of the founders of Texas, and was a delegate to the convention having to do with the ratification of the treaty admitting Texas to the Union, being one of the six who voted against the proposition, while the other five were Capt. Allen of Bonham, Capt. Cravens, Ulysses Matthewson, Capt. Harrison and Hi Runnells, a brother of Gov. Runnells of Texas of a later day.

In the early forties Mr. Fulton was a member of the Wright party which explored the country up Red river to the Wichita mountains, they being among the first white men to invade that part of the Indian country. He belonged to the "old school" Presbyterian church, but generously supported all denominations, and liberally donated of his means toward the building of the First Methodist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian and Baptist churches, all erected at Paris.

The domestic life of Samuel Moore Fulton began when he was married, at Clarksville, Texas, to Frances McCarley. She was a daughter of George McCarley, and died leaving a son, William, who passed away near Clarksville in February, 1913. William married (first) Miss Jameson and (second) Rebecca Dinwiddie, and left a family of seven daughters by his last union. Samuel Moore Fulton married (second) Clara Roberts, a daughter of Mark R. Roberts. Mr. Roberts came to Texas in 1834 from near Nashville, Tennessee, where he had erected the first house in the western part of that State. He settled in Fannin county, Texas, and passed away in 1879, at eighty-seven years of age. He was well known as an Indian fighter, as colonel of a ranging company, and was a large slaveholding planter. He married Mary McNeal, and fourteen of his eighteen children grew to maturity. Mrs. Fulton died January 18, 1861, having been the mother of these children: Mary, who became the wife of B. F. McCuiston of Lamar county; Nancy, who married A. P. Ryan of Paris, Texas; Maria, who passed away unmarried; Albert McN. and Lorenzo, who died early in life; and Samuel Hugh.

Samuel Hugh Fulton was born at Paris, Texas, June 10, 1852, and passed his childhood in Lamar county, attending Shiloh and McKenzie College, at Clarksville. When still a youth he went to the cattle range of Jacks county, Texas, and made a hand on the trails leading to Kansas, the then shipping point for Texas, following both the old Chisholm trails and helping drive the third herd of cattle over the Sweetwater trail in 1868. He spent a number of summers on the drive and visited the popular shipping stations of Baxter Springs and Abilene. When he abandoned the trail he returned to civilization and engaged in farming in Red River county and later in Lamar county. He lived either at Pattonville or Paris during this period, but left that county in 1880 to take up the study of medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was a student in both the Louisville Medical College and the Kentucky School of Medicine, and graduated from the former in 1892. For ten years he practiced on certificate, and began his professional career at Woodland, Texas, subsequently coming to Ladonia from Jardine, Texas, upon his receipt of diploma from college. In 1896 he took a post-graduate course at the New Orleans Polyclinic, and during his entire career has been identified with the State and county medical organizations. Dr. Fulton is local surgeon for the railroad interests of Ladonia. He has extensive farming operations, having developed from its virgin state and brought under cultivation and improvement seven hundred acres of land, in three farms, provided with homes for a large tenantry, and has otherwise exerted effective force in the modernizing of his section of Fannin county. A large, genial, whole-souled man, bearing his years lightly, the Doctor is popular with all who know him, and with a rare fund of reminiscence and an entertaining manner of recalling events and experiences of the early days, is greatly in demand in social circles.

On November 9, 1887, Dr. Fulton was married in Hunt county, Texas, to Miss Lona Payne, daughter of Capt. William Payne, who came to Texas from Giles county, Tennessee. He married Amelia Campbell, a daughter of Eli H. Campbell, one of the original Texas pioneers, who located his headright in Bowie and Hunt counties. To Dr. and Mrs. Fulton there have been born two children: Edward Lorenzo, a graduate of the law department of the Texas University, class of 1911, who is now assistant



O. W. Ludd

county attorney of Wichita county; and Miss Clara, who is prosecuting her studies in the Girls' Presbyterian College, at Milford, Texas.

Dr. Fulton is without a record in active politics, although he supports the policies and candidates of the Democratic party and those movements which make for good government. His fraternal connection is with the local lodge of the Odd Fellows.

CAPT. OTHO WILLIAMS BUDD, on the retired list of army officers since 1891, is a representative of one of the more prominent old families of Maryland, of Welsh origin, and identified with American history since the time of Lord Baltimore, in whose company the first of the Williams family came to American shores. Captain Budd was born at Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and is the son of Samuel and Louisa Jane (Williams) Budd. The former was born in New Jersey and the latter at Williamsport, Maryland. Mrs. Budd was the daughter of Otho Williams, who was a son of General Otho Williams of Revolutionary fame, and who in that long struggle for independence commanded the Maryland line in the Carolinas and won distinction for his achievements at Cowpens, Eutaw Springs and other historic battles in the Carolinas. General Williams was the son of Thomas Owen Williams, who with his father came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore, the Williams family receiving a grant of land in the royal province of Maryland. Their first settlement was in Prince George County, but they later removed to Washington county and founded the town of Williamsport on the Potomac river, where representatives of the family have continued to live during the succeeding generations.

When Otho Williams Budd was five years old his father died, and he accompanied his mother to the home of her father in Maryland, then located near Williamsport, in Washington county. He attended school there and received his college education in Franklin & Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1861. His people were of southern blood and instinct, and young Budd was anxious to join the Confederate army despite his youth, but his mother prevailed on him to go to Europe instead and continue his education. He spent something like seven years traveling in Europe, visiting England, Scotland, and practically all of Continental Europe, including Russia and Turkey. He also traveled in Egypt, Algiers, Morocco and Tripoli, Africa. Returning home in 1867, he was in the following year appointed second lieutenant of Troop M, Fourth United States Cavalry. His entire military career, ending in 1891, was confined to his activities in the Fourth Cavalry. In 1869 he went to Jefferson, Texas, with his troop, where he was on duty for a year in the reconstruction service. Following this he was engaged in the campaigns against the Indians in West Texas, stationed at Fort Concho, and remained on duty there for about a year. In 1871 he accompanied his troop to San Antonio and for fourteen months was located here, after which he was ordered to Fort Brown, in Brownsville, Texas, near the mouth of the Rio Grande River. While there Captain Budd led a notable raid against the Mexican cattle thieves headed by Cipriano Flores, the successor of the dreaded Cortine. Taking his troop secretly to Santa Maria Ranch, thirty miles above Brownsville, where he crossed the river, he surrounded the desperadoes, shot Flores, who had jumped into the river and attempted to escape, and capturing the others, fourteen in number, hung them all to a giant cypress tree that waited conveniently near on Mexican soil. He was warmly commended for this act by the big cattlemen of that region, who had suffered much from the depredations of the Mexican cattle rustlers, and a few months later, having been transferred to Eagle Pass, Texas, he received at that place a highly complimentary tribute for his achievement from General Phil Sheridan, who was there on a trip of inspection. Shortly thereafter he

was promoted to the first lieutenantancy of I troop of 4th cavalry. In this capacity he was ordered to Fort Clark at Spofford Junction, Texas, and from there he was later sent to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and from the latter place to Camp Supply, Indian Territory. He was there when the war with the Sioux broke out in the Northwest, and was ordered promptly to that scene with his troop, joining the expedition against the Indians that was organized immediately following the Custer massacre. He took part in the battle at Crazy Woman's Fork, in the Powder River country, as well as in other engagements with the Indians. The winter and spring of 1876 he passed at Red Cloud Agency, or Camp Robinson, and then returned to his old station at Camp Supply. In 1880 he was ordered with his troop to join the campaign against the Apaches under Victorio in New Mexico, and was so engaged until that band was put out of business, which was accomplished by driving the Indians on to Mexican territory and into ambush in the Candelaria mountains in Chihuahua, several miles south of El Paso, where all were killed by Mexicans under Col. Trevino.

Following these activities Captain Budd went to Fort Riley, Kansas, for a well earned rest, and his next service was in Colorado and Utah in the campaign against the Ute Indians. In 1882 he received his captain's commission while attending the military school at Fort Leavenworth, being in the first class when the school was first organized under Gen. Sherman. He was assigned to the command of Troop C, 4th Cavalry. In 1884 and 1885 he was engaged in the Apache campaigns of Arizona and New Mexico, the Apaches at this time having Geronimo, chief of the Chiricahua band of the Apache tribe, for their leader. After the breaking up of this raiding expedition, Captain Budd was stationed for some time at Fort Grant and Fort Bowie, all in Arizona. In 1886 he was detached for recruiting service and was stationed for a time in Milwaukee, and while he was on duty in that city he was attacked with pleuro-pneumonia, which subsequently led to such a breakdown in his health and strength that in 1891 he was compelled to take a place on the retired list. For fifteen years thereafter Captain Budd lived at Asheville, North Carolina, and in 1903 he established his home in San Antonio, where he has since resided.

Captain Budd was married in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Margaret Sanderson of that city. They have one son,—Otho William Budd, Jr., and two daughters: Elizabeth and Margaret. Elizabeth married G. B. Pid-dicord, of Asherton, Texas.

GEORGE C. BAUGHN has resided in Texas continuously since December, 1880, but he knew the state in earlier years, his first acquaintance with it being in 1854. He remained within the borders of Texas only long enough at that time to make him a lasting convert to the state, and he was never quite content until he had established himself permanently in this community. Now past the fourscore mark, George Baughn has retired from active farm life, in which he was long engaged, and is taking his ease in these later years, as befitting one who has toiled long and prospered well.

Born in Cumberland county, Virginia, on September 29, 1832, George C. Baughn is the son of Silas M. and Elizabeth (Carter) Baughn, as the name was then rendered. Mr. Baughn of this review having seen fit to drop from the name the last article that his fathers had retained, and concerning these parents the following brief data are here incorporated: Silas M. Baughn was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, in 1806, and is the son of John Baughn, who migrated to that state with three brothers, from Wales, in the British Isles. The brothers were Joe, Warner, and Payton. The father became a man of importance in Cumberland county, and was a teacher and a surveyor there. He once served the county as Tax Collector, and in other capacities of similar im-

portance. His children were Silas M.; John T., who died single; Joe W., who moved to Tennessee; and Prudence, who married Thomas Flippen.

Silas M. Baughn married Elizabeth Carter, and of the four children born to them, only two reached years of maturity—James W. and George C. of this review. James W. died in that state, leaving a family. Following the death of the mother, Silas Baughn married Elizabeth Rhodes, who bore him one son, William Silas, a farmer near Henderson, in Chester county, Tennessee, and a member of the Primitive Baptist church of that place, where he is popular and prominent. Silas Baughn did a considerable moving about with his family in the years following his marriage, spending some time in North Carolina, Georgia, thence back to his native state, Virginia, and later settling in Tennessee, where he died.

George C. Baughn was but six weeks old when his parents moved from his birthplace, in Cumberland county, Virginia, and settled in North Carolina. A short time after they moved to Georgia, and the mother died in 1839, when her son George was but seven years old. As a boy he had no school advantages worthy of the name. He barely learned to read and write during his attendance at such schools as were provided in his time and his later contact with men and affairs have equipped him with a practical rather than a theoretical education.

In 1854 Mr. Baughn moved to Texas, and there he soon married Sarah J. Shackelford, who died in March, 1857, leaving a son, James M., who survived her death but a short time. In the same year the bereaved young husband returned to Tennessee, and he later married Susan J. Bell, the daughter of Samuel and Mary (McFadden) Bell, the mother being a daughter of Guy McFadden, well known in his community.

Mr. Baughn had contracted for a farm at the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion, and he was just beginning to make some progress toward independence when existing conditions forced him into the army. He differed from his brother in politics, and entered the Confederate instead of the Union army, and in 1862 joined Company F of Col. Browder's First Tennessee Infantry, in Cheatham's Division of Hardy's Corps. His first fight was at Fort Henry, and then came Shiloh and Corinth before the Atlanta campaign. He participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek and also in the historic engagement of July 22nd before Atlanta. He was later wounded while engaged in sharpshooting, the ball passing through the palm of his left hand. Gangrene complications resulting therefrom left him with a badly crippled hand and caused his discharge from the service in the fall of 1864.

Returning to his family and his home in Tennessee he found that comparatively little of his stock had survived the forage of both armies, which, in view of his pending indebtedness and his crippled hand, caused him some unpleasantness in anticipation. It is a pleasure to say, however, that he was a man who knew to realize substantially upon his faith in God, and he turned his face away from the darkness, applied himself to the care of his farm and his family, and succeeded in winning through the most untoward conditions. He was able to bring up his children in comfort and plenty and came to be known as one of the most prosperous men of his community. In 1880 he sold his property and again came to Texas, purchasing a fine farm of one hundred acres in 1881, and this place he cultivated assiduously until he felt retirement incumbent because of the weight of years. So close to the town of Deport were his land lines as to crowd the city in its growth and expansion after the advent of the railroad, and he sold one-half of his farm to be platted and put on the market for city lots. Upon this addition a considerable portion of Deport has already been built. This district lay immediately in the path of the cyclone of 1907 and none of the homes of the citizens of that part of the city were left standing after the visitation of that storm. Mr. Baughn's own home

was demolished into a fair quality of kindling wood, while he himself lay upon a sickbed, but Providence again stood guard over his destinies, and he suffered but slightly from the experience.

Mr. Baughn has long been a member of the Baptist church, having joined that body in his early Tennessee home on July 21, 1850, and he has been a faithful and consistent member of the church through all the long, intervening years. The quality of his faith has been of the most exalted order, and a man less fortified by trust would have fallen beneath the struggle that he experienced in earlier years.

The second marriage of Mr. Baughn was productive of a goodly family, concerning the members of which brief mention is here made as follows: Mary J., the eldest, married B. E. Nobles and resides at Farwell, Texas; John W. is a merchant of Mineral Wells, Texas; George C., Jr., is a farmer of Blossom, Texas; W. Lafayette is a merchant of Deport, Texas; and Milton H. is a lawyer and is filling the office of city attorney in Mineral Wells, Texas. All received liberal educational advantages, attending school in Henderson, Tennessee, as well as in Texas, and the lawyer-son was a student in Trinity College at Tehuacana, Texas, and gained his admittance to the bar at an exceptionally early age.

Mr. Baughn became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1865 and is a charter member of Deport Chapter. He is well advanced in Masonry and its vital truths, and his membership in that honored old fraternity is a matter of some pleasure to him. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Deport, and such political activity as he has ever manifested has been as an adherent of the Democratic party, although he has never been a man of political ambitions, or more than ordinary interest in affairs of a political nature. A good citizen, concerned in the civic and municipal affairs of his community, he has ever wielded a healthy influence in his home town, but the affairs of the nation he has been well content to leave to the politicians.

REV. CARL G. LINDBERG. Although the Rev. Carl G. Lindberg, pastor of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, has been known to the people of Georgetown, Texas, for but a comparatively short period, he has already impressed the community with his unselfish work in the cause he serves, and has given evidence of the possession of qualities which must assuredly call forth general approbation, even from those who differ with him most sharply theologically and politically. His sincere piety, his intense moral earnestness, his great industry, his kindness and his spirit of tolerance should go far, not alone to make him beloved by his flock and prosperous in the business affairs of his parish, but to gain him the good will and support of those of other creeds, without which no minister of the Gospel considers he has achieved the full measure of success.

Reverend Lindberg was born October 6, 1867, in Sweden, and is a son of Anders Larson, who has spent his life in agricultural pursuits in that country, where he died. He was given excellent educational advantages, and early expressed a desire to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and accordingly was sent to Upsala Methodist Seminary, Sweden, from which noted institution he was graduated with the class of 1894. In 1895 Reverend Lindberg emigrated to the United States, and first located at Ishpeming, Michigan, where, however, he remained only two months, then going to his first charge, the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church at Virginia, Minnesota, where he continued for two years. Following this he had charge of the church at Norway, Michigan, for two years, and when his pastorate there expired was sent to Republic, in the same state, where he continued three years. This period was marked by much prosperity for the church at that point, and Rev. Lindberg was also able to erect a church at Crystal Falls, Michigan. He was then transferred to Hector, Minne-

a, where he remained for three years, and at the end of that time, in 1906, came to Texas, his first charge being at Fort Worth, where he was pastor of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church for three years and where he acted as parsonage. He next was sent to Manda, Texas, where he erected a church and remained three years, and in 1911 came to Georgetown, where he has continued in charge. A logical, forcible speaker, and an able interpreter of the great truths which he preaches, he is also possessed of much more than ordinary business ability, and in this capacity has been able to do much to advance the interests of the church and to advise those in his congregation. An active, alert member of the community, he is ever ready to give his support to movements making for its business welfare, and among the progressive citizens of Georgetown his judgment is considered excellent upon matters of importance.

In 1897 Reverend Lindberg was united in marriage with Miss Anna Carolina Mordell, of Superior, Wisconsin, who was born in Sweden, but was brought to the United States by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Mordell, in childhood. Four children have been born to this union, namely: Florence, Esther, Eveline and Clifford.

CLARENCE NUGENT. For a period of more than forty years the Nugent name has been one of the most prominent in the citizenship and in the professional life of Stephenville, and Erath county. Mr. Clarence Nugent has been a successful lawyer there for the past fifteen years, and his father was one of the eminent attorneys and public men of Texas and lived in Stephenville until a few years before his death, when he moved to Fort Worth, but his remains lay at rest in the East End cemetery at Stephenville.

It is specially fitting that some space should be given to this work to the career of the late Thomas Lewis Nugent, the father of Clarence Nugent. Thomas L. Nugent was born at Opelousas, Louisiana, July 16, 1841, and died at Fort Worth, December 14, 1895. His father was Thomas Nugent, a native of Ireland. It was an old Scotch-Irish and Protestant family, and Thomas Nugent was born on the family estate, near Rashowney, in Queen's county, Ireland, in 1792. Being the younger son of a large family, he resolved to seek his fortune in America. In November, 1816, he arrived in Philadelphia, and in 1818 moved to Natchez, Mississippi, from which place he subsequently went to New Orleans. There in 1827 he married Miss Anne Lavinia Lewis, daughter of Judge Seth Lewis, chief justice of Mississippi territory, and subsequently for many years district or circuit judge of Louisiana. After their marriage they settled at Opelousas, where Thomas L. Nugent was born. The Nugent family in Ireland belong to the church of England, but in America became Methodists. Thomas Nugent and his wife were devout Christians, and from them Thomas L. Nugent inherited a strong love for religious subjects. Thomas Nugent was noted for his honesty and integrity and a sweetness of disposition which was remarkable. His wife was a woman of strong character, and very practical and of strong principles. With her naturally womanly character, she also was very intelligent, and it is said that she could discuss politics with the ablest men of her time, and for that reason was a companion and friend to her son.

The late Thomas L. Nugent in one respect at least resembled the great southern poet, Sidney Lanier, in that he had a fine ear for music, and, though never trained in the art, played the violin with exquisite taste and harmony even from childhood. He kept his instrument by him through college life, and its music was a great source of comfort to him for many years. While in college he was studying for the Methodist ministry, and at that time the possession and performance upon a violin was regarded as inconsistent with true Christian devotion, but he satisfied his own conscience in the matter, and it

is said that he continued to give utterance to the music of his soul upon the instrument in spite of criticism.

Thomas L. Nugent was graduated from Centenary College in Louisiana with highest honors in 1861. Immediately thereafter he went to Texas for his health, but returned home in a few months. In 1862 he permanently settled in Texas. Soon after he enlisted in a Texas regiment, and went through the war wearing the uniform of a Confederate soldier. However, he had many doubts as to the righteousness of the institution of slavery and rejoiced when the news of Lee's surrender came. At the close of the war he taught school in Austin and elsewhere, and his work as an educator was exceptional in a time when strictness and sternness was considered essential to the vocation, since he ruled with love and kept the respect of his pupils without any exercise of the harsh measures often then in vogue.

In the meantime he had taken up the study of law, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. In 1871 Mr. Nugent settled in Bosque county, which was then on the frontier. In 1872 he moved to Stephenville, in Erath county, where he lived, with the exception of two years' residence in El Paso, until his removal to Fort Worth in 1891. The late Thomas L. Nugent served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and did much to give him prominence in that body. In 1879 Governor Roberts appointed him district judge over the newly created Twenty-ninth judicial district, comprising Palo Pinto, Hood, Somerville, Hamilton, Coryell and Erath counties. He was subsequently elected twice, and finally resigned the office in July, 1888. A Democrat during his early political career, he subsequently became a People's party man, and in 1892 accepted the nomination from his party as candidate for governor. During the last five years of his career he practiced law in Fort Worth. Thomas L. Nugent married Miss Clare F. Hardman, a daughter of Gen. W. P. Hardman, and she preceded him in death by several years. There were five children in the family, three sons and two daughters.

Mr. Clarence Nugent, next to the youngest of the family, was born April 1, 1872, in Meridian, Bosque county, Texas. His first education was received in the public schools, and later he took a collegiate course in El Paso. His law studies were pursued under his father at Stephenville, and in 1897 he was admitted to the bar. He began practice at Stephenville, and for the past sixteen years has enjoyed a splendid professional success. Politically Mr. Nugent belongs to what might be called the social democracy.

On May 31, 1903, in Erath county, Mr. Nugent married Miss Aro Irene Graham, a daughter of A. H. and Emma Graham. Her father is an early Texas settler, and for many years an active farmer and stock raiser. He served in the Confederate army, going through the war, and the great battle in which he participated was that of Chickamauga. He is still living and in good health, and very active for one of his years. Mrs. Nugent's mother died in 1904. There are four sons in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, namely: Lewis Graham, William C., T. L. and J. C. Nugent. Mr. Nugent has lived practically all his life in the town of Stephenville, and has grown up and has always enjoyed the friendships continued from his boyhood days. He is well established in his profession, has a large acquaintance throughout Erath county, and from every point of view is a successful man.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILEY, retired farmer and highly honored citizen of Ladonia, has been a resident of Texas since 1865, coming to the Lone Star State after a military service unexcelled in the annals of the country for its patriotism and the brilliancy of its achievements while the unsuccessful effort was being made to establish a new flag for the Southland. He came hither bereft of all save courage and personal honor and began civil life as an humble farmer, and with such paraphernalia only as he

had saved from the wreck of the old Confederate government. Mr. Wiley was born on the banks of the Cumberland river, in Wayne Co., Kentucky, where his grandfather, a native of Scotland, had settled during pioneer days, after residence in Maryland. The grandfather was a boatman on the Cumberland river, and was one of the first to navigate that stream for commercial purposes. He married Jane Pigg, and they became the parents of the following children: Telitha, who married James Duncan; Cassandra, who became the wife of George Logan; Deborah, who married Elijah Bosley; Jane, who married Mr. Inzer; and George W. All of these save Mrs. Inzer passed their lives in Cooper county, Missouri, she dying at Roachport, in that State.

George W. Wiley, Sr., the father of our subject, was born in 1782, in Baltimore, Maryland, and early accompanied his parents to Kentucky, subsequently passing his life on the borders of civilization. He labored with his hands to maintain his family, following a life of industry and usefulness. He aided as a soldier of Col. Dick Johnson's regiment, under Gen. Harrison, in defeating the British during the War of 1812, and was present at the battle of Lundy's Lane, where the old Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed, and was within twenty feet of that old savage when Col. Johnson's bullet laid him low. He married Patsy Pigg Turpin, daughter of Aaron Turpin, her father having led a colony into Kentucky among the first settlers of that State. In 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Wiley left Kentucky for Missouri, where they entered a tract of public land in Cedar county, and there Mr. Wiley met with an accident sustained by the falling of a tree, but lived several years afterwards, but died from the effects in 1854. 1866 Mrs. Wiley came to Texas, and her last years were spent in Fannin county, where her death occurred in 1876, burial being made in Smyrna Cemetery, north of Honey Grove. The children born to George W. and Patsy Wiley were as follows: John H., who was killed in the battle of Mine Creek, as a Confederate soldier, on the retreat along the Kansas-Missouri line, of Price's army, in 1864, and was buried where he fell, just east of Fort Scott, Kansas; Aaron Turpin, who died at Sterrett, Oklahoma, and left a family; Mary J., who married Hugh B. Morris and died at Tipton, Missouri; Sarah, who became the wife of A. W. Johnson and resides in Montague county, Texas; George W., of this review; and Telitha, who married William Wallace and lives at Woodford, Oklahoma.

George W. Wiley was born September 15, 1839, and passed through the pioneer "log pen" used for a schoolhouse in Cedar county, Missouri, subsequently witnessing the change from the old to the more modern schoolhouse of a settled community. He had reached his majority before the outbreak of the struggle between the North and the South, and was one of the first volunteers for the Confederate service from Cedar county, Missouri. He enlisted in Company C, Capt. Musgrove, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, under Col. Walker, and was sworn in at Stockton, Missouri, in 1861. The command was ordered to Cowskin Prairie, in Southwestern Missouri, where it was drilled and equipped, and then began field work with the battle of Oak Hill. The battle of Lexington came next in order of prominence, and when the army of Gen. Price fell back to Osceola, Mr. Wiley was discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He returned home and attempted to remain, but knowledge of his connection with the Confederate forces was known to the Federal authorities, and he was kept on the move, constantly harassed, and dodging into the brush, and from one hiding place to another until April 26, 1862, when he was captured. He was released upon his promise to report at Montevilla, eight days later, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, but instead of being on hand he was in VanBuren, Arkansas, and prepared to again take service with the Confederates. After serving with Gen. Raines' escort for a short time, he joined the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, and renewed his active ser-

vice, following which came the battles of Springfield, the Hartville, Wilson Creek, Marmaduke and Shelby's raid and the battle of Hartville, Missouri. Succeeding this came the battle of Helena and the long period of fighting which extended from Little Rock to Camden, Arkansas. In the spring of 1864 he was in the battle of Fredericktown, Cape Girardeau, Jackson and Bloomfield, where he was detailed with three hundred men to pontoon the St. Francis river at Chalk Bluff for the passage of his command back into Confederate territory. In the autumn of that year began the movement of Gen. Price's army which developed into his famous raid into Missouri, and began with the engagement of Pilot Knob and included skirmishing all the way to Jefferson City, Herman, California, Booneville, Independence, Glasgow, Big Blue and Westport, Missouri, where the Confederate forces were turned back and pressed by a Federal force far outnumbering their own, and a running fight was carried on along the line of Kansas and Missouri until the battle of Mine Creek, where one of his brothers was killed and the other brother taken prisoner. At Newtonia, which followed, Mr. Wiley turned his only capable horse over to his comrade, "Uncle" Boyd Miller, who had abandoned his worn-out cavalry horse and was found bewailing his ill luck, and gave Miller instructions to go to Texas and to report Mr. Wiley's predicament should he fail to reach Texas himself on foot. Both succeeded in accomplishing the journey and found each other, and Mr. Wiley continued with his regiment into Louisiana. He was detached for service at Pigeon Hill, Louisiana, for a time, and then reported with his company at Shreveport, for surrender to Gen. Miles upon orders from the authorities of the Trans-Mississippi Department, upon the heels of the surrender of Gen. Lee, at Appomattox.

Mr. Wiley's inclination at the end of the war was for settlement in Texas. His attachment to its soldiery and his sympathy for those of the "Lost Cause" were elements entering into his decision to abandon his old home in the North and become actually as well as practically a Southerner. He located eight miles north of Ladonia, and with his old war horse, "Buck," and a pony, he took up the burdens of a new citizenship. Notwithstanding old "Buck" had three bullet wounds in his hide, he dropped as willingly and naturally into civil pursuits as did his master and survived many years and to celebrate the anniversaries of many noted engagements of the war. Mr. Wiley raised his first Texas crop on George Stephens' farm, on Village Creek, and before springtime had come in 1867 had married and established a humble home near the Waggoner farm, where his wife had been reared. Before the tract of land which came to Mrs. Wiley from her father was materially improved it was exchanged for a farm near Ladonia, and adjacent to this city this now aged couple won their modest financial and domestic achievements, and in the town and country close by their substantial holdings still lie.

For many years, and while the soil was still new and fertile, Mr. Wiley devoted his energies to grain and stock, but when obstacles injected themselves into the foreground and threatened further profitable handling of grain, he drifted into "cotton and corn" and terminated farm life as a farmer of this kind. For a period of nine years he maintained a store upon his farm, and for a like period he and his son carried on a grocery business in Ladonia. In his earliest months in Texas he and his brother made their own boots at night, as a matter of economy, and he employed himself wherever there offered an opportunity for profit, gathering seeds and selling them, reaping grain by the acre, or threshing grain by the bushel for hire—all these things and more he did while establishing himself in the new country.

On January 2, 1867, Mr. Wiley married Mary Melvina Waggoner, a daughter of David Waggoner, who came to Texas during the first years of the Republic and settled in Fannin county. He was born in Virginia, a son of



V. H. Horton

Waggoner, a native of Germany who emigrated to Kentucky, his children being brought up at Big Clifty. Waggoner was born in 1810, came to Texas in 1836, a colony, married in Illinois, was a Mexican War hero, fought Indians in Northern Texas during the Republic, and was a justice of the peace and a county commissioner under Statehood. At one time he owned some of the town site of Paris, Texas, to which locality he had moved from Red River county; was a financier of his time and amassed a large fortune in lands situated in Fannin, Hunt and Red River counties, settling his properties largely upon his children before his death. He owned many slaves when the Civil war broke out and his estate was reduced some \$40,000 by the Emancipation Proclamation. He was one of the charter members of the First National Bank of Bonham, and owned twenty shares of its stock at his death. Mr. Waggoner had the following brothers and sisters: John; William; Adam; Rebecca, who married Anselm Terry; Peggy, who married Andrew Terry; and Maria, who married John Dow. David Waggoner married Sarah Elizabeth Rattan, and they became the parents of the following children: Ferdinand, who spent his life as a farmer, married Mary Blackwell, now deceased, leaving a family of six children; Virginia, who married Cyrus Perry and resides in San Saba county, Texas; William, who died while in the Confederate service; Mary M., nee Wiley; Aura, who died as Mrs. James Cunningham, of Putnam, Texas; and Minerva, who married Jordan Miller, of Ladonia, Texas.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wiley: John W., of Ladonia, who is engaged in the cotton business and married Dovie Eagleton; David, who is a druggist of Sulphur, Oklahoma; Dr. Charles, who was graduated from the Louisville Medical College, and was engaged in the practice of medicine at Throckmorton, Texas, at the time of his death, in 1904, March 14; and Robert and James, who reside at Rodeo, Arizona.

While Mr. Wiley served for a long number of years as a member of the school board, he has never been an office-seeker, and his political connections have been confined to the support of Democratic candidates and principles. He and his wife, as earnest Christian people, have given their devotion to the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

V. H. HORTON. With only a limited education to begin with, Mr. Horton entered a store when a boy, became thoroughly familiar with the trade, was later connected with the railroad service in Gainesville, where he was promoted from porter to cashier, and for a number of years now has been one of the active managers and second vice president of the largest merchandise store of north Texas.

V. H. Horton was born in Alabama in 1868, a son of C. and Josephine C. (Horton) Horton. His father, who had been a merchant at Scottsboro, Alabama, moved to Texas in 1883, settling at Winnsboro, where he continued as a merchant until his retirement from business in 1907. He now has his home in Sulphur Springs, and since 1898 has been active in the ministry of the Baptist church. The mother is also living. Mr. V. H. Horton was the first of eight children, the others being: James T., a farmer at Sulphur Springs; Jetta, wife of George W. Payne, a rancher at Weaver, Texas; E. M., a farmer at Sulphur Springs; Lettie, wife of L. B. Lemar, a merchant at Tulsa, Oklahoma; Charles B., in business at Fort Worth; and Bernice and Elizabeth, both of Sulphur Springs.

V. H. Horton practically grew up in his father's store, and continued with him until he moved to Gainesville in 1893. As a boy in Alabama, he attended the common schools for a time, but did not complete the course even in the lower grades. After moving to Gaines-

ville, he became connected with the Santa Fe Railroad Company, was first porter and finally became cashier of the local office. He continued with the railroad company for two years after his marriage, and then became assistant bookkeeper in the large establishment of his father-in-law. After four years he had placed himself as head of two of the departments in that store, and he then bought an interest in the firm. He thus became second vice president of the William Kilgore Company, Incorporated, and since then has had charge of all the bookkeeping of the concern. The William Kilgore Company, Incorporated, is one of the oldest general merchandise houses in Cooke county, having been established in 1882. In 1902 it was incorporated with a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars. They do a general retail trade, which extends over all the territory bordering the Red River.

In 1900 Mr. Horton married Miss Maggie Kilgore, who was born in Texas and was an adopted daughter of William Kilgore, the founder of the above mentioned company of Gainesville. He was born in Tennessee, came to Sherman, Texas, during the early days, and has been a merchant ever since moving to this state. Mr. and Mrs. Horton are the parents of one child, William Garrett, now nine years of age and attending school. In politics Mr. Horton is a Democrat without any aspirations for official preferment. He gives all his time to his business, and is one of the leading business men of Gainesville. At the present time he is serving as a deacon in the Gainesville Christian church, and fraternally has been honored with some of the minor chairs in the Woodmen of the World. Both outside and inside of business his hobby is automobiles, and inasmuch as the Kilgore Company have a large trade in motor cars, this diversion never interferes with his business success.

J. FRANK KEITH is one of the prominent lumbermen of Beaumont and is identified as well with other important interests of the city. He has made his way to prosperity and business prominence over formidable obstacles, and his success is one of the creditable ones of the county. Mr. Keith was born in Jasper County, Texas, in December, 1857, and is a son of H. C. L. and Sarah La Porte Keith, both of whom are now deceased.

H. C. L. Keith was born June 19, 1829, and reared in Bainbridge, Decatur county, Georgia, and came to Texas in 1854, settling on a farm in Jasper county. In 1860 he removed with his family to Sabine Pass, but on account of the war trouble he sent his family to Crockett, in Houston County. When the war was over, they returned to Sabine Pass, and there the father died, May 21, 1869. One of his brothers was Captain K. D. Keith, who served under Dick Dowling in the memorable fight at Sabine Pass, where less than fifty Confederates captured a Federal gunboat and nearly three hundred prisoners. The death of the father left the mother more or less dependent upon her own ingenuity to rear her five fatherless children, and she labored heroically to rear them and give them some education.

The responsibility of having to make the living developed upon J. Frank Keith, and his first work was driving the horses around in an old-fashioned gin. After following this and any other work he could get to do around Sabine Pass, in 1872 he went to Columbus, Texas, and there worked for his uncle, John W. Keith. At Columbus he met a Beaumont sawmill owner, Capt. W. A. Fletcher, and in 1874 he came to Beaumont with Capt. Fletcher and worked in the shingle mill of Long and Company, managed by Mr. Fletcher. When the Sabine & East Texas Railroad was built from Beaumont up into the pine woods, in 1881, Mr. Keith went up into the pine region in Hardin county and there built and operated a sawmill for the same Beaumont parties who owned the shingle mill, until 1889. He then returned to Beaumont, becoming connected with the Texas Tram and

Lumber Company, also owned by the same interests, continuing with the firm until 1898.

In 1898 Mr. Keith went into the lumber business on his own account, organizing the J. F. Keith Company, who owned two sailing vessels and a lumber yard in Tampico, Mexico. The charter of the company was later amended, changing the name to the Keith Lumber Company and adding to its business the manufacture of lumber, and of this company he is now president. The manufacturing department of this business, including the mill at Voth, Texas, was in March, 1913, leased to and is now being operated by the W. F. Ryder Lumber Company, of which Mr. Keith is one of the owners and vice president.

Mr. Keith built and is the owner of the Keith building, a modern five-story office structure at 618 Pearl street, in the heart of the Beaumont business district, and he has further added to the city by the building of his fine home, known as Arbol Grand, on Calder Avenue, which, with its beautiful grounds and surroundings, is undeniably one of the most beautiful homes in Texas.

Mr. Keith is known in Beaumont as the Father of Keith Park, the park having been named by the city in his honor. This is a beautiful square located in the business district, the land having been set apart for that purpose by the founders of the town. It remained bare and unimproved until Mr. Keith, who in his travels in Mexico and Central America had observed the beauty and attractiveness of the public plazas in the cities of those countries, offered to make, at his expense, the necessary improvements to convert the bare and unattractive square into a beautiful park. This he did, and no other city in Texas today has so magnificent a park so near the business center. Beautiful trees and shrubbery, lawn seats, band stand and a fountain and pond in the center contribute to its general attractiveness, and the city not only named the park in honor of Mr. Keith, but made him Park Commissioner in charge of the same, and retained him in this office several years, or until he insisted upon being relieved.

Mr. Keith is a director of the American National Bank of Beaumont, and is known to be one of the largest taxpayers in Jefferson county.

Mr. Keith married Miss Alice Carroll, of Beaumont, a daughter of the late Frank L. Carroll, a sketch of whose life appears briefly elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Keith has one sister and four brothers, all of whom are prominent citizens of this city and Waco, Texas. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Keith: Cecil, the wife of Chester A. Easley; Olga, wife of H. C. Wiess; Azilee, the wife of V. C. Clark; Miss Alice Keith, and William C. Keith.

ROBERT A. MILLER, M. D. The period just prior to 1877, in Erath county, was prolific in pioneers. There were first pioneers in the various settlements, all of whom, save a score or more of sturdy veterans, have passed away. Next came pioneers in trade, then those who established professions. The minister and lawyer came first, and then the doctor, although it was not until after the little villages began to spring up that practitioners in special lines came to seek for patronage and a livelihood. Doctor Robert A. Miller was a pioneer in medicine in the town of Dublin, where for thirty-six years he has been a resident. During this time he has been a witness to and a participant in the wonderful changes that have made this part of Central Texas one of the most prosperous sections in the State. On his arrival here there was but one double log cabin, where meals could be secured and where the passengers on the stage coaches could rest for a while from their wearisome journey and secure a night's lodging. Also there was one little "raw-hide" general store, a building 20x40 feet, owned and conducted by F. C. Oldham, who is still an honored resident of Dublin and probably its oldest citizen. The Indians had just been driven out of the

county, but raids occasionally occurred in the adjoining counties, and the name of the town Dublin was a derivation of the colloquialism "doubling" (or corraling), used to illustrate the manner in which the horses were placed in order to protect them from the Indians. About this time, 1877, began the slaughter of the great American buffalo, or bison, a ruthless slaughter that all but exterminated this noble beast before the government sent troops to stop the killing. Other animals which were here on the Doctor's arrival, and which have since disappeared, were antelopes, deer and wild turkeys, the latter being found in great numbers. The nearest railroad station was at Fort Worth, the terminal of the T. P. Railroad, and everything going further west had to be carried by freight. In comparison to these conditions, it is interesting to note those of today, the flourishing farms, the long miles of railroad, the modern hotels and great business houses, the beautiful churches and schools, and the general peace and prosperity that come only to a progressive, law-abiding country. Much may happen within the span of thirty-six years, but it is doubtful if a greater change has taken place in any section within this period than that to which Doctor Miller has been an eyewitness.

Robert A. Miller was born August 5, 1853, at Lafayette, Walker county, Georgia, and is a son of John L. and Elizabeth (Henderson) Miller, the former a native of Knoxville, Tennessee, and the latter of Greenville, South Carolina, and both of whom moved to Georgia as young people. On his father's side Doctor Miller is of German descent. In his youth John L. Miller took up farming as a means of livelihood, and was engaged in that vocation throughout his life. He came to Texas in 1878 and located at Wills Point, where he was for years engaged in tilling the soil and raising stock, and is still a resident of VanZandt county, being eighty-six years of age and still in good health and spirits. During the Civil war he enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate army, under Capt. J. Y. Woods, in Company G. of the Eleventh Georgia Volunteer Infantry. A brave and gallant soldier, he participated in numerous engagements, and after being wounded at Gettysburg he was not able to do active service, but remained with General Lee's army until the surrender at Appomattox. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom six are living: Dr. Robert A., of this review; Dee L., living in Dublin, and engaged in the dry goods business; Charles A., a farmer of Henderson county, Texas, Chandler postoffice; Tom A., in New York City, a manufacturer of undergarments, who was formerly in the mercantile business; and two sisters. The mother of these children died March 11, 1911, at the age of seventy-eight years. She came of an old and honored Southern family, the Hendersons being for many years extensive plantation owners and slaveholders prior to the war between the North and the South.

The early education of Doctor Miller was secured in the public schools of Georgia; followed this by several courses in medical schools in the city of Atlanta, and eventually became a student in the Louisville (Kentucky) School of Medicine, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883. He has never ceased to be a student, embracing every opportunity to gain a further knowledge of his beloved profession, and in 1900 took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Polyclinic School, and in 1903 further advanced himself by a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic School of New York. He came to Dublin, Texas, in 1877, and this has been his field of endeavor since he entered practice. During his early years Doctor Miller continued his practice in Dublin, with occasional excursions to the growing villages of the surrounding country, stopping a few days to attend to the needs of the patients which came under his care. His clientele in Dublin has never been merely local, for the reputation that he has acquired for skill and thorough mastery of his profession has brought pa-

ts from all the surrounding country to obtain the tment that was not yet accessible near their country es. Dr. Miller has been industrious and prudent, with a sagacity born of native shrewdness and wide ervation, has invested his earnings in property that, h modest improvements, has brought an income, and h shared in the wonderful enhancement of values that marvelous growth of the section imparted to it. He regarded as a master in his profession, and not content a the knowledge which his early study gave him, he kept his eyes open to the progress of the science and adopted every improvement which the progress of icine has introduced. In political matters he has ways been a Democrat, and has worked earnestly in the erests of the party and its candidate. From 1888 il 1901 he was a member of the District Board of idical Examiners, to which office he was appointed by dge Bell. His fraternal connections include member- p in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which has been honored by election to official position, and Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed through chairs.

On October 5, 1876, Doctor Miller was married at gar Valley, Gordon county, Georgia, to Miss Susie G. yes, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Mayes, and his only child. Her father was for a number of years passenger conductor on the Western Atlantic Railroad, and represented his county for two terms (four years) in the State Legislature of Georgia. Both he and his wife passed away several years ago. Five children have en born to Doctor and Mrs. Miller: DeAlva, who mar- ed George B. Doubleday, of Dublin, and now living at urley, Bailey county, Texas, where Mr. Doubleday is engaged in the real estate and insurance business; Dr. ayes, practicing medicine at Seminole, Texas, who is married and has one child; Paul, who has been twice married, and is now a cotton buyer at Tahaka, Texas; om, who is bookkeeper for the Britannia Beach Copper mining Company, is married and a resident of Britannia beach, British Columbia; and Coda, who died when two d one-half years of age. Doctor and Mrs. Miller are nsistent members of the Baptist church.

DAVID NICHOLSON MYRICK. A life record of excep- tional interest and one that should prove an inspiration to young men who must rely upon their own ability to make their way in the world has been that of David nicholson Myrick of Ladonia. He is now retired, after long and successful career as a farmer. Mr. Myrick as lived in Texas since 1877, when he came here from Giles county, Tennessee.

He was born near Pulaski, Tennessee, November 28, 1847, a son of David N. Myrick, who was born in Mur- ray county, Tennessee, and died in Giles county when about fifty years of age. He was a man of education and well informed and was the son of a wealthy slave- holding planter, who moved to Texas before the Civil war and died in this state. The grandfather was a na- tive of Virginia, and traced his ancestry back to Irish immigrants of the colonial days. David N. Myrick, Sr., married Nancy Bolt, a Georgia lady. Mr. Myrick came to Texas before the Civil war and entered the Confed- erate service while here. After the conclusion of peace between the states, he returned to Tennessee, and lived here the rest of his life. His children were Elizabeth, who married a Mr. McCall; David N., of Ladonia; and Mary, who became a Mrs. McMurtrey.

David N. Myrick had to meet the hardships and re- sponsibilities of life at an early age. He was a boy in his early teens when bound out to T. P. Alexander, a Giles county farmer. He thus worked and lived up to the time of his majority and had opportunity to secure very limited knowledge of books. After the expiration of his term of service, he applied himself energetically to his study in the country school and paid his own way through a course of tuition. His first regular employment was

as a wage-earner in a country mechanical shop, in Giles county, and in a short time he had become so proficient that he entered into a partnership with his employer, and did the woodwork in the wagon and repair shop. The place was known as Williamson's Shop, and the firm relationship continued about seven years.

Selling out his interest in Tennessee, and with savings amounting to about fifteen hundred dollars, he went out to Colorado on a prospecting tour, visiting Denver and the adjacent mountain countries for several months, and when he reached home half of his savings were gone. He took up his old occupation of farming and continued with some success for three years. At the end of that time he got together as much capital as his possessions would bring and came out to Texas. On the way to this state he stopped in Mississippi, where he married the young lady whom he had met while he was visiting in her old home in Tennessee, and they made the trip to Texas as their wedding tour.

Mr. Myrick located fifteen miles east of Bonham, where he bought a farm, paying part down in cash and assuming the indebtedness as an obligation upon the place. It was one hundred acres, partly improved, and he was soon engaged in producing cotton and corn, with such success that his indebtedness soon disappeared. He remained in that location fifteen years, and then came to Ladonia to be near a good school for the advantage of his children. Starting with the original one hundred acres, Mr. Myrick in the course of a few years had built up an estate of twelve hundred acres, and this is the extent of landed property upon which he now pays taxes and farms it with a number of tenants. He has placed comfortable homes upon his land for his tenant farmers, has built barns for their stock, and his own enterprise is the support and source of livelihood of some twenty families. Besides the small fortune invested in making his farm productive, he has spent generously and wisely of his means for the education of his children.

In 1891 Mr. Myrick brought his family to Ladonia, where he had erected a twelve-room two-story residence, with all the comforts and conveniences of a modern home. Here he has since witnessed the growth to maturity of his children and the passing out of his sons and daughters into the world of affairs. During his residence in Ladonia, Mr. Myrick has lent his capital and his experience to some of the financial and other enterprises of this place. He was an organizer of the Weldon National Bank and was vice president until it was merged into another institution. He helped organize the Electric Light & Water Company, and was connected with its management until March, 1913.

On January 15, 1877, near Verona, Mississippi, Mr. Myrick married Miss Lou Kellum, a daughter of Samuel Randolph and Martha (Williams) Kellum, formerly of Giles county, Tennessee. Mr. Kellum was an overseer before the war and belonged to one of the old families of east Tennessee. Mrs. Myrick was born August 8, 1854, and she and her husband have had the following children: Bela, who was educated in the Mary Nash School at Sherman, and in the Porter College in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and is now the wife of Edward M. DeLoach of Memphis, Tennessee; Earl, who went through the Ladonia schools, attended college in Whitewright, Texas, finishing with a course in Hill's Business College at Waco, is now an employe in the Houston & Texas Central Railway at Dallas, and married Miss Olive Truitt; Latchie, is a graduate of the Ladonia schools, and finished in the noted Women's College of Belmont, at Nashville, Tennessee, and is now a member of the Faculty of the McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois; Momie, a graduate of the Ladonia School, and a student of the Mary Connor College at Paris, Texas, is now the wife of Dr. Green of the state of Washington, and has one son, Ralph; David N. Jr., after finishing at the Ladonia schools was a student in Sherman and also in McKendrick College at Lebanon, Illinois, later graduating from

the Metropolitan Business College at Dallas; Mary Lou, did the work of the local schools and married Franklin Thomas Withers, and is now a resident in Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Myrick has carried a portion of the responsibility in city management and of education in Ladonia, as a member of the council and as a member of the board of education. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and the family are Methodists.

BROOKS STAFFORD, M. D. With an experience of more than thirteen years as physician and surgeon, Dr. Stafford holds a high place among the medical fraternity of the city of Galveston. He represents one of the old families of Texas, his paternal grandfather having come to the Republic from Louisiana about 1840, while through his mother he represents a name which has been identified with Texas from the time it was a province of Mexico.

Brooks Stafford is a native of Galveston, where he was born October 5, 1877, a son of Joseph S. and Nannie (Brooks) Stafford. His father was born in the city of Houston in 1841. He was a young man when the war came on, and, entering the Confederate army, became a captain in Hood's Brigade. Following the war he took up business, and for many years was a cotton broker in Galveston. His death occurred about 1885. The mother, who was born in Texas, is now living at Columbus, this state. Members of her family fought in the war of Texas independence.

Dr. Brooks Stafford grew up in his native city of Galveston, received his education in the public schools, and began his practical career as a clerk in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad company. After ten years of that work he looked for something better and prepared for a professional career in the medical department of Tulane University at New Orleans. After his graduation in 1900, with the degree of M. D., he returned to Galveston, and has since been active in the local profession. For some time he served as assistant quarantine officer at the Port of Galveston. Dr. Stafford has membership in the Galveston County and the Texas State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association.

Dr. Stafford is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is unmarried, and his residence is at 2415 Avenue P.

THOMAS JACKSON CLEGG. Carlsbad is the new health town of west Texas and the site of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, which is destined to become a permanent monument to the enterprise and initiative of Thomas Jackson Clegg, who owns the old Collins Ranch, from a portion of which the site for the new town was taken. The Collins Ranch comprises sixty thousand acres of land in Tom Green county, located on the North Concho River, fifteen miles northwest of San Angelo. For many years Mr. Clegg has been one of the largest ranchmen and cattlemen in the west part of the state, but his most important enterprise of a successful career from many points of view will be the town of Carlsbad, which has already brought health and restoration to many.

The Carlsbad mineral waters were discovered while wells were being sunk on the ranch to furnish water for stock purposes. The mineral properties of these wells are particularly valuable, and when the situation and climate are considered Carlsbad can but take rank as one of the most eligible health resorts in the entire state. The samples of the waters as analyzed in the laboratory of chemistry at the University of Texas show large proportions of calcium, magnesium, sodium, chlorine and sulphuric acid radical. The effects of the medical properties contained in the waters are best stated by the medical department of the University: "In small doses these waters act as laxatives and in large doses as purgatives. They stimulate the secretion of the stom-

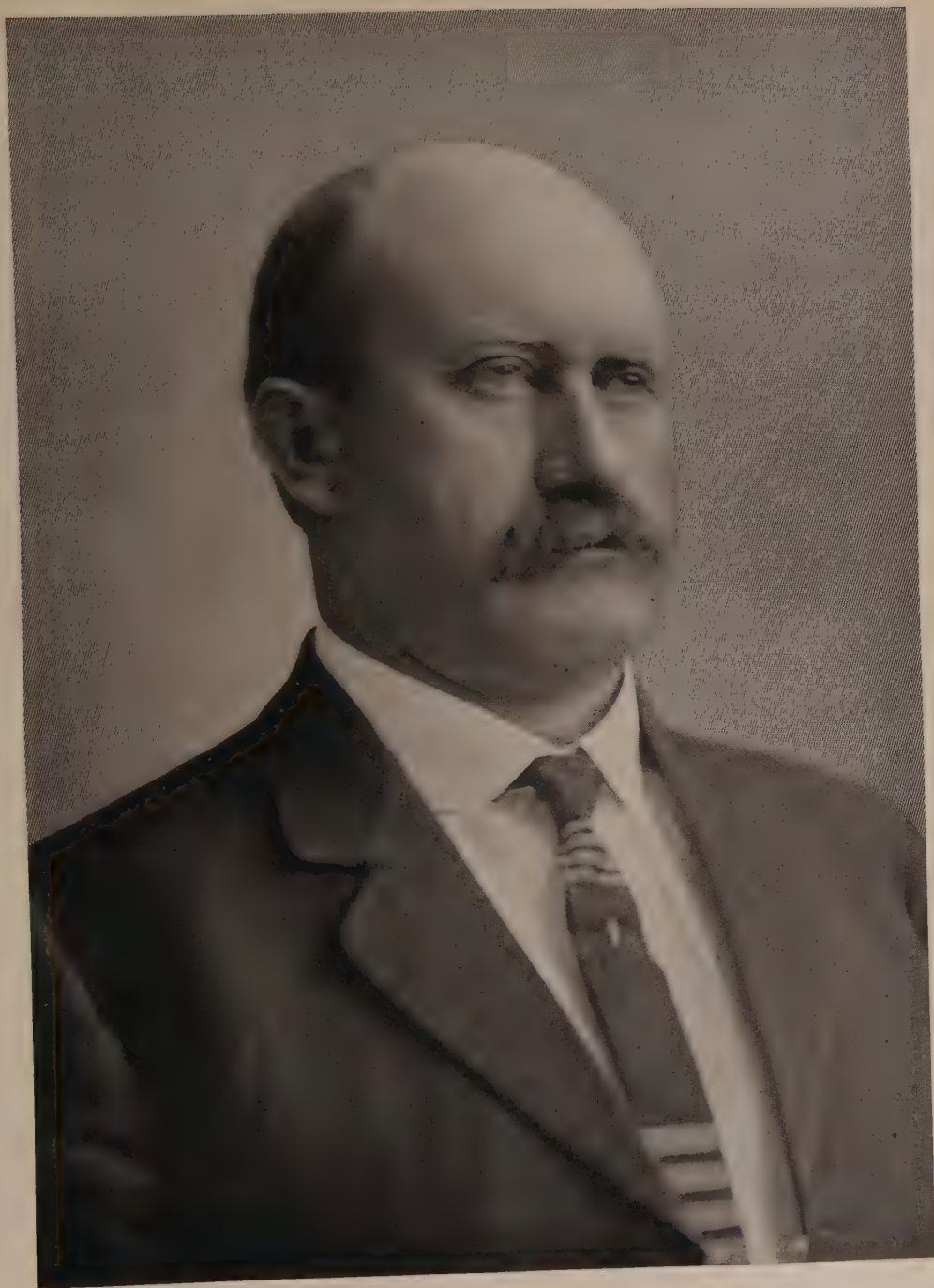
ach, improve digestion and increase the flow of the urine and the intestinal fluid. They are especially valuable in such diseases as chronic constipation, chronic indigestion, chronic rheumatism, lithemia and gouty conditions, in derangement of the liver and in some forms of Bright's disease. Persons suffering from obesity are also greatly benefited by the use of these waters."

Carlsbad was recently selected by a state commission as the site for the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. This commission was composed of Governor Colquitt, the state health officer, Dr. Ralph Steiner, and C. U. Connelley, Frank Buskirk and Colonel Charles F. Hume. The state in its first provisions indicated the establishment of two institutions of this nature, but on account of the natural advantages of Carlsbad and its comparatively central location and with a view to economy, the state law was amended by the thirty-third legislature so as to concentrate all the state appropriations to this one institution. The law provides that one thousand acres may comprise the grounds for the institution. A local board of management is constituted, composed of George J. Byrd, M. B. Pulliam, C. W. Hobbs and Thos. J. Clegg, who were appointed by Gov. O. B. Colquitt. The members serve without compensation. The governor and state health officer are also members of the board. The sanitarium was opened for the reception of patients on July 4, 1912, at which time Hon. T. H. McGregor (who wrote the law and is more responsible for the passage of same than any one else), was the orator of the occasion. As now equipped the institution can accommodate about seventy-five patients and its staff of competent physicians and trained nurses are kept in attendance and afford the highest class of service.

The sanitarium and the town of Carlsbad are located about the center of the old Collins Ranch on the Concho, San Saba and Llano Railway, an extension of the Santa Fe Railroad from San Angelo. There is abundance of pure running water besides the water supplied by the wells, and the lands of the sanitarium are devoted to farming and care of a number of pure Jersey milk cows, which are kept for the use of the sanitarium. The grounds are being planted with shade trees and orchards.

Thomas Jackson Clegg was born in Giles county, Tennessee, July 16, 1863, and was named for General Stonewall Jackson. His father, John Clegg, was an Englishman and of old English stock. He came to America and located in Tennessee, where he operated a cotton factory. At the beginning of the Civil war he converted his machinery for the manufacture of guns for the Confederate army. He was an English citizen and always kept an English flag flying over his factory. Curious to state, this flag inspired the respect of both contending armies and protected his enterprise throughout the war, so that he was able to carry on his industry except during such times as the Federal troops were actually on the ground.

Thomas Jackson Clegg was reared in Tennessee and in 1881, at the age of 18, came to Texas, locating in Eastland county, where he was employed on the ranch of Tom Blake at a salary of twenty dollars a month. He later became manager for the Cisco Land and Manufacturing and Live Stock Company, a corporation composed of eastern capitalists, but their business was entirely in cattle ranching. He remained with that firm for two years, after which he took a place with John M. Lane, who furnished the money to buy yearling steers, Mr. Clegg to get one-half the proceeds after running the steers and marketing them. With the money furnished him he bought about twelve hundred and headed them over the open range extending for hundreds of miles in every direction, that being in the days when the grass was free and there were no fences to limit the range cattle industry. He afterward sold his herd to G. W. Bryson, delivering them at the line of the Indian Territory, about one hundred and fifty miles to the north.



D. F. Clegg
San Angelo Tex

profits in this transaction enabled him to start in cattle business on his own account and he operated extensively in west Texas and Oklahoma, and for many years now has been one of the leading cattle men of Texas. When he first engaged in the business he could buy young stock at from six to seven dollars a head, and now similar stock brings from thirty to fifty dollars a head. Mr. Clegg has always been a Democrat, but lives in a tariff which will equalize conditions at home and abroad, and is of the opinion that the farmers and stock raisers should be protected in exactly the same way that manufacturers are and have been protected for many years. By a proper imposition of the tariff the conditions of production would be stimulated and encouraged, and in his opinion it is more important to stimulate production than to pay so much attention to the consumer, who is bound to benefit from the increase in production. Fraternally Mr. Clegg is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the San Angelo Club. His church preference is the Methodist.

In 1889 Mr. Clegg married his first wife, and in 1905 married Mrs. Charles Coppinger, of Fort Worth. Mrs. Coppinger was one of the large cattle men of western Texas, and his son Walter is now in business with Mr. Clegg and has charge of the ranch. There were three children born to Mr. Clegg by his first marriage, one son, Giles Connell, the one living, is attending the Castle School in Lebanon, Tennessee. Mr. Clegg's mother was born in America, and her family has many connections with the old frontier stock in Tennessee. She is still living, at the age of eighty-three, and her home is at Carlsbad.

ALBERT BASCOMB COX, M. D. A physician with a fine practice, and a citizen who stands high in his social community, Dr. Cox has spent about thirty years in practice in Fannin county near or in Ladonia, and is one of the oldest members of his profession in this vicinity. Albert Bascomb Cox was born August 13, 1857, and is the son of Charnee Lee Cox, who brought his family to Texas in 1849 from Perry county, Missouri. The family story goes back to the Atlantic colony. Grandfather Samuel Cox was born in North Carolina in 1780 and died in Texas, February 13, 1862. He was a farmer, a Methodist in religion, and belonged to the Scotch-Irish stock which did so much in the early settlement and contributed such important elements in the social and economic life of the Carolinas. The three children of Samuel Cox and wife were George, who died in North Carolina; Jane, who married George Blunt, and Charnee, father of Dr. Cox.

Charnee Cox was born in Mecklinburg county, North Carolina, March 2, 1817, received an elementary education in the primitive country schools of his native locality, and spent all his life as a farmer. During his childhood he moved to Missouri with his father and other members of the family, and then in 1849 collected his possessions and the family and brought them to Texas by wagon, settling one mile west of Ladonia. During the latter part of the Civil war he served in the state militia, and was under the command of General Magruder. In business he was known as a farmer, raising grain and stock, and was highly esteemed in his locality. Although he wore the uniform of the Confederate soldier he was opposed to secession at the beginning of the struggle and subsequently voted the Republican ticket during his remaining years. He was a member of the official board of the Methodist church. His mind was of an inquiring turn, and his intellectual curiosity caused him to be more than usually well posted in current affairs, and he had the ability to express his thoughts in public address. He married Susanna Abernathy, who was born August 11, 1824, and died in Texas, May 16, 1883. She was a daughter of Aaron Abernathy of Missouri, but originally of the family being from North Carolina. The children of

Charnee Cox and wife were: Amanda J., who married James F. Hawkins and died in Texas, May 20, 1875, leaving three children; Eli, born July 21, 1848, and who died in Texas without children; Sarah E., born August 29, 1852, who married W. O. Glascock, and died in Texas, November 23, 1880; Albert Bascomb; John Bell, born August 10, 1861, and died in Fannin county, June 7, 1864.

Dr. Cox as a boy attended the Ladonia high school and when twenty years of age took up the study of medicine with Dr. A. B. King, an old and esteemed practitioner in this locality. He subsequently took a course of lectures in the old McDowell Medical College at St. Louis, where he was graduated in 1882. It was the practice in those days to require of the medical graduates a thesis on a selected subject, and Dr. Cox prepared such an article on the subject of cholera infantum. After graduating he located near Ladonia, and soon acquired an extended country practice, limiting his work entirely to patients who lived throughout the country communities. He continued in that way until 1898, when he moved his office to Ladonia. In 1892 he took post-graduate work in the New Orleans Polyclinic, and took a similar course in the Washington University at St. Louis later. Dr. Cox is a member of the State, the North Texas, and the County Medical Societies.

In business he is only less well known than in medicine. He was one of the promoters of the First National Bank of Ladonia, and was its vice president and director for several years. He assisted in the organization of the Ladonia National Bank, of which he was vice president and director until it was consolidated with the First National Bank. The Ladonia Light & Water Company numbered him among its stockholders, and he was a member and stockholder in the Pecan Gap Cotton Oil Company. He has for many years been interested in practical agriculture, and he now owns two fine farms, one being located at Silver City and this having been developed largely under the doctor's direct supervision. He is the owner of a couple of sections of land in Reeves county in the Toyah Valley, one of the garden spots of western Texas. The doctor has one of the most attractive and comfortable homes of Ladonia.

He is interested in politics to the extent of casting his vote for the man he thinks best equipped for the position, and has taken some part in local affairs himself. He has served as a member of the Ladonia council and has always been ready to offer his co-operation and assistance in any other form for the betterment of his community. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has been past chancellor of the Ladonia Lodge.

On January 22, 1878, Dr. Cox married, at Ladonia, Miss Mollie Hickman, a daughter of Howard and Mary Hickman, formerly from Pulaski, Tennessee. The Hickman family came to Texas about 1876, and the children were as follows: Mattie, who married G. W. Blunt; Mrs. Cox; Henrietta, wife of Harry Hedges; and Samuel Hickman of San Saba County, Texas. Mrs. Hickman first married John Young, and had one son, William L. Young, now a resident of Savoy, Texas. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Cox are mentioned as follows: Pearl, wife of L. T. Chesney of Fort Worth, and they have one son, Bascomb Newton; Eli R., who married Maggie Webb and resides in Ladonia, being the parents of two children, Edna Verne and Albert Bob; Laura Willie Verne, married Luther P. Keane, who is one of the State Bank examiners of Texas and resides in Ladonia.

CHAS. B. HAYNIE, secretary of the Moody Land Co., Canadian, Texas, is a native son of the Lone Star state. He was born in Llano county, Texas, December 27, 1867, and on the paternal side is descended from stalwart Scotch-Irish ancestry. William Haynie, his father, a Tennessean by birth, came to Texas in 1854 and settled in Llano or Burnet county. In this locality he

engaged in merchandising, farming and stock raising, and in his various operations met with success and accumulated a competency. His ability and worth as a representative, public-spirited citizen were soon recognized and he was chosen to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He served as Treasurer of Burnet county, and he also filled other public offices, having been elected on the Democratic ticket, the ticket he has supported all his life. Religiously, he has long been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is now living, retired, surviving his wife, whose death occurred in Llano county, August 1, 1911, at the age of seventy years, a few months after they had celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. Haynie, before her marriage Miss Susan B. Reddick, was a native of Missouri, who came to Texas in 1853 with an older sister, their parents being deceased. In Burnet county she formed the acquaintance of Mr. William Haynie, and they were married April 27, 1861. Their happy union was blessed in the birth of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom Chas. B. was the third-born.

Chas. B. Haynie attended public school in Burnet county up to the age of fourteen years. From fourteen to sixteen he followed the range as a cowboy. Then he entered railroad service as an employe of the Austin & N. W. R. R. Co., his position being that of a clerk. He continued in railroad and express service, with different companies, for a period of fifteen years. Later he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Diamond Roller Mills at Taylor, Texas, and from Taylor removed to Higgins, where he became associated with the Higgins Mill & Elevator Co., and with the First National Bank, of which he was assistant cashier. In May, 1908, he came over into Hemphill county and settled at Canadian, as private secretary to Robert Moody, and has since been associated with him in that capacity. Also he is secretary of the Moody Land Company.

While Mr. Haynie has always voted the Democratic ticket, he has never been active in politics. He has, however, taken a deep interest in civic affairs, and at this writing is Mayor of Canadian, having been elected to this office April 1, 1913. For the past three years he has been a Justice of the Peace. He is an active member of the Commercial Club, and maintains fraternal relations with the W. O. W. and the A. F. and A. M. His work in Masonry includes the degrees of both lodge and chapter. In religious work also Mr. Haynie is active, being a steward in the Canadian M. E. Church South, and assistant superintendent of its Sunday school.

Mr. Haynie's family consists of wife and six children, four daughters and two sons, namely: Lucile, Marguerite and Grace (twins), Charles Sudduth, Ruth and Thomas Moody. Mrs. Haynie, formerly Miss Emma B. Sudduth, is a native of Kentucky and a daughter of J. Ed Sudduth. Her marriage to Mr. Haynie took place in Burnet county, March 4, 1901.

Mr. Haynie is representative of that class of prosperous citizens of this locality whose success has been achieved through personal endeavor and who are justly entitled to the high standing and many warm friendships they enjoy.

W. S. WALKER, M. D. The career of Dr. Walker during a little more than twenty years' residence at Granbury has been one of broad service to the community, both in a professional and in a civic capacity, and at the same time he has won place and the other rewards which are coveted by all men. He came to this state with a thorough equipment for the practice of medicine, and has never been content with present attainments, but is still a constant student, a close observer and as often as he can get away from his duties he takes special courses in the hospitals and colleges of the larger cities of the nation. Dr. Walker is one of the best known citizens of Hood county.

W. S. Walker was born July 26, 1865, in Dover, Ten-

nessee, a son of William H. and Mary Ruth (McKinney) Walker, both of that state. The doctor is Scotch-Irish on his father's side, and grandfather Walker was a slaveholder before the Civil war, and a prominent planter in Alabama. William H. Walker before the war was engaged in mining, and entered the service of the Confederacy, but after the battle of Fort Donelson was discharged on account of ill health. There were several of his brothers also Confederate soldiers, but he lost sight of all of them and it is supposed that they lost their lives as sacrifice to the southern cause. Dr. Walker was one of a family of eight children, the third son. There were six boys and two girls, and both the daughters died several years ago.

Dr. Walker grew up in his native locality, and first attended the public schools of Dover, which is the county seat of Stewart county. From youth up he has made his own way, and after his attendance at the public schools he qualified for work as a teacher, and spent three years as teacher, studying medicine at the same time. He then entered the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated M. D. in 1890. After two years of practice at his home town of Dover, he went to New York in 1892 and took post-graduate work in the Polyclinic School of Medicine. In the same year he opened his office at Granbury, Texas, and in 1895 again interrupted his private practice in order to take a course at the New York Polyclinic on Thirty-fourth Street in New York City. His work at that time was a general course, and also a special course in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He also studied and attended clinics at the Knapp's Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Hospital, situated on Twelfth Street in New York City. His equipment for practice has been broadened by two special courses in the Chicago Polyclinic.

Dr. Walker arrived in Granbury and began practice on the first day of September, 1892, so that he has now been a resident of that city for twenty-one years. For several years he served as county health officer, and for a long time was local surgeon for the Frisco Railroad. Outside of his practice he has had little time for participation in business or in public affairs, but was a director and for several years has been interested in the Hood County State Bank after its organization.

As to politics, he takes a liberal view of national questions, and votes for the best man rather than for the party in local affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his religious preference is for the Presbyterian church.

On November 1, 1895, Dr. Walker married Miss Eunice Earle Fitzhugh, a daughter of G. W. Fitzhugh, formerly of Tolar in Hood county, but now living in Fort Worth, where he is engaged in the real estate business. The doctor and wife are the parents of three children. The first two are twins, Ila and Lila, born September 30, 1905, and now in school. The third is Earl Marie Walker, born August 30, 1901.

Dr. Walker has owned considerable real estate in different sections of Texas, and from his experience and observation of the growth of Hood county and vicinity he has become an enthusiast as to the possibilities and advantages of this great section of Central Texas. It is his opinion that Hood county is not to be surpassed anywhere in the United States as a locality for climate and the health of its inhabitants. There is absolutely no malaria in the county, and with its altitude of from seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred feet above sea level the county is an excellent place for those suffering from asthma and weak lungs. Also the doctor says the presence of abundance of both surface and artesian water, the latter to be obtained at a depth of from fifty to three hundred feet, gives this region exceptional advantages as an agricultural country. All kinds of fruits and vegetables live in Hood county and it is likewise one of the best stock raising sections of the state.

nearness to available markets is an additional factor in the present and future prosperity of Hood county.

DR. THOMAS J. WATLINGTON, who lives retired on his farm two miles south of New Boston, Texas, is one of Hood county's highly respected pioneer citizens.

Dr. Watlington is a native of the "Turpentine" State. He was born near Guilford Court House, Guilford county, North Carolina, July 10, 1830, son of Jonathan B. and Dorothy C. (Rice) Watlington. In his native county he was reared and there, under the instructions of a private teacher, he began the study of medicine, which he later continued in Philadelphia, at the University of Pennsylvania and at Jefferson Medical College. He is a graduate of the last named institution with the class of 1857, his diploma bearing date of March 4, 1857. Immediately following the completion of his medical course, he returned to Guilford county and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued there until 1860. That year he moved to Louisiana and took up his residence in Catahoula parish. Before he had fully established himself in practice here, however, the civil war came on and he tendered his service to the Confederate army. He enlisted in the First Regiment of Louisiana Cavalry, which was known as Scott's Cavalry, and as a second lieutenant in Company K he went to the front. This cavalry joined Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's army at Bowling Green, Kentucky, where Dr. Watlington was appointed assistant surgeon of the regiment, and in this capacity he served during the rest of the war.

After the war over, he returned to Louisiana, and was shortly afterward united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Walstein, a native of that State. Of the children that have come to bless their home, four are living, namely: Thomas J., S. Brackett, Mrs. Sallie Looby and Miss Annie Watlington.

Dr. Watlington removed to his present home in Bowie county, Texas, in 1866. At Old Boston, then the county seat, he practiced medicine, and he took a prominent part in the affairs of the county. For seven years he was County Physician, and he served as County Clerk for eight years. In these and other offices he rendered service to the public for a total of twenty-two years, longer than any other one man ever served the public in Bowie county. Of late years he has been retired from active life, living in ease and quiet on his farm, surrounded by old-time friends and acquaintances, and having the confidence and respect of all who know him.

SIDNEY O. JONES. With an assured position in the law, and a record of useful citizenship in his community, Sidney O. Jones has practiced law at Marlin, in Falls county, for the past ten years. Mr. Jones was admitted to the bar in Alabama, came to Texas more than twenty-five years ago, was identified with commercial pursuits for a number of years, but has regularly practiced law since 1895.

On September 11, 1856, Sidney O. Jones was born at Carrollton, Alabama. The family was originally from South Carolina, where Thomas B. Jones, the father, was born in the Union district in 1810. When he was a small boy he accompanied his parents to Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama, grew up there, became a planter, and despite the ravages of the war enjoyed a comfortable prosperity until the close of his life in July, 1885. Thomas B. Jones married Clementine McLendon, who was born in Huntsville, Alabama, in 1820 and died in 1883. Their eight children were named John T., Mary, Rufus H., Savannah, James K. P., Alfred V., Sidney O., and Alice. John, the oldest child, was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and at the beginning of the civil war enlisted in the Fifth Alabama Regiment of Infantry and was killed in service. Mary married R. B. McCafferty, who died in 1910, and she now lives in Pickens county, Alabama. Rufus H. is deceased, as also

are Savannah and James K. P. Alfred V., who died in 1911, married Myrtle Jones. The daughter Alice died in 1882, and was the wife of N. P. Wilson.

Sidney O. Jones received his education in the University of Alabama, where he was a student for four years and was also trained in military art and practice as a cadet in that institution. His studies in law were pursued in the offices of Col. M. L. Stansell, a prominent Alabama lawyer, and he was admitted to the bar in Alabama at an early age. In 1887 Mr. Jones moved to Texas, locating at Houston, followed mercantile lines as a clerk and salesman until 1895, and then began the practice of law at Cameron, which was his home until 1903. Since then Mr. Jones has enjoyed increasing prestige and success as a lawyer at Marlin, and has a general practice both in office and in the courts, and in the civil and criminal branches. For one term, with election in 1907, he served as city attorney of Marlin, and gives regular support to the dominant political party in the state. His church is the Baptist. Mr. Jones, besides his ability as a lawyer, is known not only among his close friends but among many readers in the state for his literary achievements, and many of the poems which have come from his facile pen have been published in Texas newspapers and have been read with pleasure by hundreds who do not know the author other than by name. Mr. Jones has a pleasant home, finds his greatest pleasure within the domestic circle, and for outdoor recreation occasionally takes a fishing trip.

Mr. Jones was married at Houston, Texas, on October 31, 1894, to Miss Cora Darnell, whose father, John R. Darnell, is a general contractor and builder at Houston.

JOSEPH SPENCE, JR. For many years Joseph Spence, Jr., has lived and worked in San Angelo, Texas, and he is one of the most respected men in the city, not only on account of his professional ability but also for his strong character. As a lawyer, he has proved an able pleader as well as a keen student of the intricacies of his craft, and his experience as a practical business man has also been of advantage to him in his profession. Mr. Spence has always taken a leading part in civic affairs being keenly interested in seeing the improvement of San Angelo carried out along both economic and social lines.

Joseph Spence, Jr., was born on the 2nd of January, 1858, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, the son of Joseph Spence and Mrs. W. D. Spence. His father was of Irish descent while his mother's ancestors came to this country from Holland. Joseph Spence, Sr., lived in Tennessee until 1859 when he came to Texas, locating in Austin where he was Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas. He held this office from 1866 to 1868. He was therefore one of the early settlers in the state and became widely known throughout the state before his death which occurred in 1894. His wife died in 1907.

Joseph Spence, Jr., was the eldest of the six children born to his father and mother. He received his education in private schools in Texas, and when quite a youngster he decided to study law. He later, therefore, became a student in the law offices of the firm of Walton, Greene and Hill of Austin. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and in the following year he came to San Angelo where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Spence was elected county judge of Tom Greene county shortly after coming to San Angelo in 1881 and he served on the bench until 1884. He was one of the men who organized the San Angelo Bank and Trust Company in 1907, and he has been a director of that institution up to this time.

In the political world Judge Spence has always been a member of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic order and belongs to the Chapter of that order. In religious matters he is a member of the

Southern Presbyterian church, and is an elder of this church.

On the 15th of January, 1885, Joseph Spence was married to Miss Fannie Lee Metcalfe, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Metcalfe of Tennessee, both of whom are now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Spence have five children, four daughters and one son, as follows: Mrs. Margaret Harvin, of San Angelo, Mary Betal Spence, Stella Spence, Charlotte Spence and Harry Metcalfe Spence.

W. D. PATTON, M. D. In point of service Dr. Patton is one of the old physicians of western Texas, where he has practiced upwards of twenty years, and in that time has witnessed much of the most important developments in this portion of the state. For a number of years he has practiced at Amarillo, and enjoys a practice there hardly second to that of any other physician in the city.

Dr. W. D. Patton was born at Bentonville, Arkansas, December 29, 1870, the only son of W. J. and A. J. (Neal) Patton. His father was born in West Virginia, and came to Arkansas during the Civil war. He entered the service of the Confederate army under General Price, and held the rank of colonel. In 1883 he moved to Texas, locating in Stevens county, and has been a stock farmer and merchant throughout most of his career. He is now living in Amarillo at the age of seventy-seven. The mother was born in Missouri, was a girl when the family moved to Arkansas, and her father who was a contractor erected the first brick house in Washington county, Arkansas. Mrs. Patton was born in 1836 and died at Canyon City, Texas, in 1902.

Dr. Patton had a common school education when a boy, acquired partly in Arkansas and partly in Texas. He later took up preparation for his profession, attending lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, and in 1891 graduated from medical college at Kansas City. He began his practice at Wayland in Stevens county, where he remained three years, and then went out into northwest Texas to Cottle county. After three years in Cottle county, he established his practice at Canyon city in Randall county, which was the scene of his professional work for four years, after which he came to Amarillo, where he has now been established in general practice for about eleven years. For the past two years he has been associated with Dr. R. D. Gist, and the two have an excellent clientage in the city and surrounding country. Dr. Patton is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Patton is one of the prominent Masons of northwest Texas, and is affiliated with both the York and Scottish Rite, having commandery degrees in the former and having taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and being a member of the Dallas Consistory. He is also a Shriner, and has filled all the chairs in his local Lodge of Odd Fellows. From 1893 to 1896 Dr. Patton was city and county health officer in Potter county. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist church.

On July 4, 1893, at Seymour, Texas, he married Miss Luna F. Lee, a daughter of C. A. and Mrs. P. C. Lee, this family being related to the family of General Robert E. Lee. The four children of Dr. Patton and wife are named as follows: William Jewell, born at Wayland in August, 1894, and now attending Staunton Military Academy at Staunton, Va.; Ruby, born at Paducah, Texas, in February, 1896, and now attending Baylor College, Belton, Texas; Pearl, born in Canyon City, January 7, 1900, and in the grade schools of Amarillo; Roy, born at Canyon City in October, 1901, died March 31, 1913.

LYNCH DAVIDSON. Now president of the Continental Lumber Company, whose main offices are in the Carter Building at Houston, Mr. Davidson began his career on a Limestone county farm, had only a common school

education, became connected with the lumber industry when only fourteen years of age, and now at the age of forty is at the head of one of the largest lumber producing corporations of Texas and has a prominent position in financial and other business affairs of Houston.

Lynch Davidson was born at Cotile, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, January 3, 1873, a son of Neil and Laura (Lynch) Davidson. The parents were both natives of Louisiana, where the father was a planter. In 1874 he moved to Texas and became one of the pioneer farmers in the vicinity of Groesbeck, Limestone county. He died there in 1878. During the Civil war he was a member of a Louisiana Regiment, and as a Confederate soldier served from the beginning to the end of that struggle. The mother is still living.

Reared on the home farm in Limestone county, and educated in the Groesbeck public schools, Lynch Davidson at the age of fourteen entered the employ of the Trinity County Lumber Company and in a few years had acquired a knowledge of the lumber industry in practically every detail from the operations in the woods to the disposal of the finished product. Mr. Davidson is as familiar with the work in the lumber camp and at the mill as he is with the executive offices, and it is this broad knowledge and a thorough capacity for every branch of the business that has brought him into such prominence as a lumberman. After leaving the Trinity County Lumber Company, he was also connected with the Cameron & Company, the Jones Lumber Company, and with the Emporia Lumber Company.

Mr. Davidson in 1902 organized the Continental Lumber Company, of which he is president and general manager. He subsequently organized the Benford Lumber Company, and this concern operates two mills in Polk County, with a daily capacity of 125,000 feet, and manufacture large quantities of yellow pine lumber. Mr. Davidson is vice president of the Orange County Lumber Company of Texla, vice president of the Southland Lumber Company of Houston, and is a director of the Lumberman's National Bank of Houston, and a director of the Great Southern Life Insurance Company, whose offices are in Houston and which is specifically a Houston corporation.

Mr. Davidson has numerous connections with civic and social affairs, is a Democrat in politics, and has membership in the Thalian Club of Houston, the Houston Golf Club, the Houston Country Club, the Order of Elks at Houston and the Lumbermen's organization known as the Hoo Hoos.

In 1897, Mr. Davidson married Miss Katie Calvert of San Antonio, Texas. Their three children are Marion, Lois and Katie Lynch Davidson. The Davidson home in Houston is at 1010 Hadley Avenue.

WILLIAM S. KELLY. Among those old pioneers who have seen history in the making in West Texas and who have themselves had a share in it, none has had a more interesting life than William S. Kelly. Mr. Kelly, now a prosperous lumberman, came to this section of Texas in 1871 and has lived here ever since, therefore he has had the opportunity to play an active part in the growth of this country. His own success has come largely through being able to see opportunities and having the courage to venture even though the outcome be doubtful. He has always taken a keen interest in the development and upbuilding of this part of the state and has had an important share in advancing the cause of civilization in this section.

William S. Kelly was born in Milton, Autauga county, Alabama, on the 27th of August, 1847. His father, John S. Kelly, was a native of Ireland, but he came to America and settled in Alabama early in life. His mother, Martha Kelly, was of Scotch ancestry. John S. Kelly was an architect and a contractor and builder. He lived for several years at Milton and then removed to Burns-





Frank Kell

Alabama, where he continued in the contracting business up to the time of his death, in 1855. His widow died until 1901, and her death occurred at the home of her son in San Angelo, with whom she was living.

There were four children in the Kelly family, William Kelly being the only boy and the second in age in the family. He received his education in the schools of Huntsville, Alabama, but the public schools of that day were primitive and the education which Mr. Kelly received was limited. In 1861, just at the beginning of the Civil war, William Kelly, then a boy of fourteen and young to go into the army, sought and found employment in carrying the mail. He carried the mail from Huntsville and Sandtown to the postoffices of Mulberry, Cotton and Autaugaville, Alabama. The trip covered a distance of twenty-five miles, and he made the journey every two days, traveling on horseback. He was carrying the mail over this route at the time of the secession of Alabama, and for three months after this event he continued to carry the mail, when the men who owned the route sold out and Mr. Kelly sought work elsewhere. He now found employment in Greensboro, Alabama, continuing in the mail service, as carrier between Greensboro and Linden, Alabama. In 1863 he was assistant of W. C. Taylor, who at that time held the contract for the mail service in western Alabama. He continued in this work until the close of the war, and he held his commission under John H. Ragin, Postmaster General. Mr. Kelly, like every one else in this section, suffered from the ravages of the war, and after its close he continued in the mail service, under Mr. Taylor, until 1867. In the latter year Mr. Kelly accepted a position with the Southern Express Company, in Selma, Alabama. He was engaged in office work and as an express messenger on the road until 1868, when he received the appointment of postmaster at Greensboro, Alabama. This was during the administration of Andrew Johnson, but he resigned after the election of General Grant to the presidency. He then went to farming, following this occupation for about two years. In 1869 he left the farm and returned to the employment of the Southern Express Company, as messenger.

It was two years later, in 1871, that Mr. Kelly came to Texas, and located at the old county seat of Tom Green county, Ben Fisklin. Here he was in the service of the El Paso Mail Company, which had the contracts for the mail service of western Texas. Colonel F. C. Taylor had charge of this mail business after the death of Major Fisklin. Mr. Kelly continued in this work up to 1873, when he went into the freight business. He hauled freight with mule teams a distance of two hundred and twenty miles from Fort Concho, Texas, to San Antonio, for which he received \$1.50 to \$2.00 a hundredweight. This journey made his mail routes back in Alabama seem very small by contrast, though in his boyhood days the miles seemed endless. He made a trip with his freight wagons about once a month and in 1874 he took the government contract for the handling of the wood and hay from Fort McKavitt and Fort Concho. It was in 1874, also, that he was appointed a member of the board to receive the votes of Tom Green county, which was formed on January 5, 1875. He continued contracting for the government for several years, but in 1877 he moved from Ben Fisklin to Sherwood, Texas. He had built the first house in the town of Ben Fisklin and during his residence in the town had been prominent in local affairs. Near Sherwood he went to farming and raising stock, but farming never suited him and in 1883 he sold his ranch and moved to San Angelo. Here he went into the lumber business, in which he continued until 1888, when he sold his plant to William Cameron and Company. He became their manager and until 1904 was known as one of the best lumbermen in this section. They sold their business in the latter year and Mr. Kelly again turned his attention to ranching. In April, 1908, he again entered the lumber business in San Angelo and he has con-

tinued in this business up to the present time. He is very successful in this field and is accounted one of the men of real worth in the town.

Mr. Kelly has held many important public offices, the first being county commissioner of Precinct No. 3, to which post he was elected in 1879. It was while he was commissioner that the courthouse was built in Ben Fisklin. He was alderman of the city of San Angelo for two years and was afterwards elected commissioner of Angelo precinct of district No. 1 of San Angelo.

Mr. Kelly has been a director and the vice president of the First National Bank since 1887. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, and has always been active. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is a deacon and a steward in this church.

Mr. Kelly has been twice married. His first marriage took place on the 8th of October, 1868, when he was married to Miss Lou A. Rasser, a daughter of Colonel E. L. Rasser and Jane Rasser of Greensboro, Alabama. Colonel Rasser was a prominent attorney and well-known citizen of that place. Three children were born to this union, only one of whom is living, Charles R. Kelly, who is married and is living in San Angelo, being engaged in the transfer business.

The second marriage of Mr. Kelly was to Miss Mary Van Court, of Tom Green county, Texas. She is a daughter of Alexander Van Court, who was a rancher in this county and died in 1879. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, all of whom are living. Two are married, namely, Grace, who married T. M. Herring, the assistant postmaster of San Angelo, and Van C. Kelly, who married Miss Lucile Blake, of San Angelo, and is now engaged in the lumber business with his father. The other children are W. S. Jr., Catherine, Marie, Benjamin, Blakeney, Samuel and the baby, May M. Kelly.

FRANK KELL. It would be difficult to find a citizen whose business life has been more intimately associated with the growth and development of the grain and milling business in Texas than Frank Kell, of Wichita Falls. His executive ability and practical sagacity have been most important elements in the success of this industry, and through it, in the marvelous growth of various other interests. But while Mr. Kell's business ventures have brought him most prominently before the public, he has been something more than a business man. His career has been dominated by a high sense of responsibility and has been devoted in large part to philanthropy. Diligent in business, he has mastered the art of accumulation by organized enterprise; but he has also been equally a master of the faculty of distributing the fruits of his labors for the welfare of his community and its people. Probably to no other man does the city of Wichita Falls owe so much, and for that reason, if for no other, a review of his career will prove interesting to many in a work of this nature.

Frank Kell is a native Texan, born in Bosque county, December 2, 1859, a son of F. M. and Sarah (Potter) Kell. His father, a native of Indiana, came to Texas in 1838 when a lad of six years with his father, the family settling first in Bell county and subsequently, in 1854, removing to Bosque county, where they became the second family of pioneers, the sister of Frank Kell being the first white child born there. F. M. Kell was reared in Bell county, grew to manhood on the frontier, where he engaged in numerous engagements with the hostile Indians, and at the outbreak of the war between the North and the South saw considerable service as a soldier. He subsequently became one of the successful stockmen of Bosque county, and still survives, making his home with his son at Wichita Falls. He was married in Bell county in 1854 to Sarah Potter, who was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, and came to Texas with her parents some time during the "forties." She

died in 1871 at the age of forty-one years, having been the mother of three sons and five daughters.

The oldest of his parents' children, Frank Kell received his education in the public schools of Bosque county, which he left at an early age to embark upon a career of his own. He first came to Wichita county in 1888, and embarked in the grain and milling business without capital, and at a time when but little grain was grown in this state and there were few dealers of any experience. Commencing in this humble manner, he brought to the management of his enterprise all the force of his inherent powers and varied experience, and eventually, in June, 1897, came to Wichita Falls and established the Wichita Mill and Elevator Company, which has developed into the largest industry of its kind in the Southwest. As the years have passed he has become connected with ventures of extensive scope, among them the Kemp-Kell Building, the Kemp Mills of Vernon, the Orient Mills of Chillicothe, the Higgins Milling Company of Higgins, the Sherman Mill and Grain Company of Sherman, the Oklahoma Mill and Elevator Company of Oklahoma City, the largest mills in Oklahoma, with a capacity of 1,200 barrels, the Wichita Falls Route, of which he is vice-president, the Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad, in which he holds a like position, and the Southern Life Insurance Company. In company with J. A. Kemp, his associate in business, Mr. Kell built 430 miles of railroad and continued in active charge thereof until selling their interests, since which time Mr. Kell has been vice-president of this road. Prior to the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission and State Commission, Mr. Kell did more to shape and reform the storage in transit rules in Texas and the Southwest than any man in the state. From the very outset of his business career, Mr. Kell has kept in close touch with every department of the industries of whose perfection his own establishment has been so high an exponent. No detail of his great business has been too infinitesimal to command his attention, and his opinion is accepted by his brethren of the trade as final. While he has been identified with the city's development from an early date and has been more than once offered political preferment, he has chosen to remain in the walks of private life, where he could most readily gratify his kindly and generous impulses. However, he has always supported Democratic principles and candidates. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has proved the breadth of his sympathy with every movement looking toward the possible elevation of humanity by liberal contributions.

While still a resident of Bosque county, Texas, in December, 1885, Mr. Kell was united in marriage with Miss Lula Kemp, a review of whose parents' lives may be found in the sketch of J. A. Kemp, elsewhere in this volume. Like her husband, Mrs. Kell's charities are liberal and continuous, and her ready wit, her kindly disposition and genial manners have attracted to her a circle of friends which mere social prominence could not acquire. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kell: Sadie, a graduate of the State University at Austin, and now the wife of O. C. Bullington, a prominent attorney of Wichita Falls; Willie May, a graduate of the Wichita Falls High School and the State University; Carrie, a graduate of the Wichita Falls High School, and now attending a private school at Sweetbrier, Virginia; Bessie, also a student there; Joseph A., who is attending the Dallas schools; and Sybil and Mary Josephine, attending the Wichita Falls schools.

BENJAMIN F. ROBERTS. A veteran merchant and business man of west Texas, Mr. Roberts lived in Sterling county for the past twenty-seven years. He has been an important business factor in this county and adjacent sections of the state and has witnessed practically all the development from the time this was a frontier country and a cattle range to the present time.

Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Benjamin F. Roberts was

born at Waxahachie, in Ellis county, Texas, April 20, 1862. His parents were W. H. and Susan A. Roberts, who came from South Carolina to Texas about 1858, located in Ellis county. The father, in South Carolina, had followed his trade as a millwright, and continued as a mechanic after moving to Texas. When the war came on he enlisted in the Cavalry, and served until the final surrender of the Southern forces. After the war he moved out to Coleman county, in 1875, Coleman county then being on the extreme western frontier and many miles from railroads. He engaged in the stock business until about 1892, and then sold out and retired. He made his home thereafter among his children and died in 1905 while visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. E. Fisher, at Coleman. There were seven children in the family, three daughters and four sons, and Benjamin F. is the oldest son now living.

As his home was in Coleman county from the age of thirteen, he had practically no opportunity to attend public schools and received such training as he could from private institutions. Later he was a student in the commercial and literary institute at Thorp Springs in Hood county. He began his practical career as a bookkeeper and in 1884 became identified with the live stock industry in Coleman county. He became a citizen of Sterling in 1886 and has been identified with that locality ever since, although much of his activity as a stockman has been in Sterling county. In 1903 he sold out his ranch and about that time engaged in the general merchandise business at Sterling City. He now has a large store and a very prosperous trade. When he first located in Sterling City there was only one store between that place and San Angelo. The postoffice was the principal institution of the village and in the country round about were a few scattering stock ranches and practically no farming whatever. At the present time Sterling City comprises a thriving town of two general stores, two general grocery houses, a hardware store, two good banks with excellent brick buildings, and a fine courthouse built at a cost of twenty-three thousand dollars and constructed of stone. There is a good stone school building, and two drug stores, with a miscellaneous assortment of buildings and shops. The population of Sterling City is now about seven hundred.

Mr. Roberts is a director of the First National Bank and one of the most influential men in this vicinity. He is a Democrat, and is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Baptist.

On January 28, 1885, Mr. Roberts married Miss Fannie Crawford of Glenceo, Coleman county. Her parents were R. H. and Mahala Crawford of Coleman county, her father having been a farmer and merchant. He went through the war as a Confederate soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have five children. W. H. Roberts, the oldest, is married and lives at Tucumcari, New Mexico. Mrs. Cora Cole lives in San Angelo, and the other children are Miss Benny Bell, Charles and Merle Roberts.

FRANK CAMPBELL. Frank Campbell is a business man of Bonham, but is particularly known for his enterprise as a farmer and planter and has built up and managed a splendid estate, largely comprising the lands of the old Jouett family, with which he is connected by marriage. The Jouett family was established in Fannin county before the county boundaries were defined and when Texas was still a Republic.

Frank Campbell was born in Washington county, Virginia, in 1871. His father, Dr. Edward Campbell, who spent the sixty years of his life in the same county, was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, was an active participant in the Confederate war as a surgeon in the army of Northern Virginia under the command of General Jackson, and remained until the cause of the South came to its final trial at Appomattox. A member of the affluent class of pro-

dional and planter citizens of ante-bellum Virginia, Campbell owned land and negroes and spent his life early in the service of his community until death, in 1877, when sixty years of age. Dr. Campbell's forefathers were pure Scotch, and the earliest American ancestor came to Virginia when it was an English colony.

Dr. Campbell married Ellen S. White, who died July, 1912, in the old community where she had lived her children. The children were: Daniel Trigg Bonham, Texas; Margaret, who married Colonel Mansans and lives in Columbia, South Carolina; Bessie, who married H. R. Lenoir of Knoxville, Tennessee; Alice, who became Mrs. E. E. Hundley of Farmville, Virginia; W. W., who makes his home at Shreveport, Louisiana; Frank; P. W., an attorney at Abingdon, Virginia; and Dr. Malcolm of Atlanta, Georgia.

After a student career at Abingdon and in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Frank Campbell entered business as a merchant's clerk at Abingdon. A few years later he went to the coal fields of Wise county, Virginia, and as superintendent of the Swansen Oil and Coke Company, a Virginia concern, was identified with the pioneer development of the coal deposits in that vicinity. At the end of five years as a coal operator, Mr. Campbell left Virginia and came to Texas, where at once identified himself with farming and with the development of a large scope of country on Red River included in the Jouett estate. In October, 1896, Mr. Campbell married Miss Sarah E. Jouett, only child of Captain J. T. R. Jouett and a granddaughter of Judge John C. Jouett.

The Jouetts, originally from Tennessee, were founded in Texas by the late Judge Jouett, who earned the official title as the first county judge of Fannin county. He was a native of Tennessee, but came to Texas after staying in Arkansas. His settlement was at Ragsdale, on Red River. His chief characteristic was the acquisition of land. He patented many tracts in Fannin county and other portions of northern Texas, and at his death many thousands of acres were upon the records in his name. The era of his life as a factor among men was devoted to the handling of live stock in Texas, but he was hardly less prominent as a citizen. Under the authority of the Republic of Texas he was designated chief justice of the first county board of commissioners in Fannin county. The congress of the Republic designated Jacob Black's residence on Red River in Fannin county as the place of holding the first session of the commissioner's court, and it opened April 9, 1838, with chief justice Jouett presiding. The associate justices present were James O'Neal, Joseph Swagerty and Thomas Lindsey. Some of the work done by this court included the appointment of W. R. Baker, John Stephens, Sr. and W. R. Coreathus and Andrew Thomas to create a permanent seat of justice for the county, which committee reported to the court the first Monday of June of that year. At the first meeting of the court it proceeded to levy taxes on all property and to fix the amount of license for certain privileges. All negroes, horses and mules were taxed at one-half of one per cent valorem. On the same day Robert B. Fowler, Thomas Kennedy and M. Gilbert were fined \$25.00 each for non-attendance as members of the county court.

Judge Jouett's two children were: Mrs. Sallie Lightfoot, wife of Cole Lightfoot of Paris, Texas, and J. T. R. Jouett, a stockman, farmer and citizen.

Captain J. T. R. Jouett was born at Ragsdale on Red River. While pursuing a college course in Lebanon, Tennessee, the war broke out between the states, and he lost no time in returning to Texas and joining the Confederate army. He went out with the commission as a first lieutenant, and succeeded Captain Bradford in command when the latter was killed at the battle of Brimth. He served in the army of the Tennessee, was twice wounded, and remained on duty until the surrender of Lee's army. The war over, he resumed civil pursuits

as a stockman upon his vast estate on Red River, in the atmosphere where his childhood had been spent. His chief delight was a fine horse, and he encouraged the breeding and training of such animals. It was largely through his efforts that the Fannin county race track at Bonham was built, one of the best training grounds in the state and now owned by Mr. Foote, the well-known Dallas horseman. For years he was an active member of the Fannin County Fair Association, and served at one time as its president. However, he left a large acreage at his death. His personal sacrifices in the army made Captain Jouett display much bitterness and partisanship during the remainder of his life. He declined to take the oath of allegiance to his country at the close of the war, and his attitude when he died was that of an unreconstructed Confederate. One of his chief pleasures was in the reunions with his comrades, and his presence was regularly noted at the national encampment. It was characteristic of him that he opposed the plan for the reunion of the Blue and the Gray, and his reason was that "he could not fight a man four years and then make friends with him."

Captain Jouett's first wife was Miss Mary Sims, who died without living children. His second wife was Miss Rebecca Neeley. Of their three children, Sarah Elizabeth, now Mrs. Campbell, was the only one to reach maturity, and she was born in 1872. Captain Jouett, who died December 4, 1908, was a member of the Christian church, and his fraternal connections were with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor.

On coming to Fannin county Frank Campbell located on the Jouett estate, and remained a resident in the country until 1906, when he moved to Bonham for the educational advantages for his growing family. His enterprise as a farmer resulted in the bringing of some fifteen hundred acres of land under cultivation, and he provided homes for his tenants and in many ways made his efforts effective in the development of a country which hitherto had been largely left to nature's tending. The twenty-seven families that find homes on his estate have an aggregate population of about one hundred and thirty, and their labor works and gathers the crops from twenty-four hundred acres of land. For several years of his residence in Tulip Bend, Mr. Campbell was a merchant as well as a farmer and gin man, serving chiefly the colony of tenants upon his lands, his store being located at Ragsdale, at which point one body of his land lies.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have had three children: Jouett, Ellen and Malcolm. Mr. Campbell affiliates with the Bonham Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masons and is a Knights Templar.

JOHN SPENCER WESTBROOK. Among the prominent men of Laredo, Texas, may be mentioned John Spencer Westbrook, one of the most successful onion growers in this section. The development of this industry, which is Laredo's greatest asset, is typical of the way in which specializing had made farming so very profitable. Mr. Westbrook is one of the most progressive and scientific farmers in this region, and he has done much for the industry. In addition to his business he has also taken a prominent part in the public life of Laredo, and is one of the men most active in the upbuilding of the city.

Mr. Westbrook was born in Dallas county, Alabama, in 1863. His father, James H. Westbrook, was a native of South Carolina, but spent practically all his life in the state of Alabama. He married Mary Spencer Pegus, a native of Virginia and a member of that famous Pegus family which has played such an important part in the history of that state. Of French Huguenot extraction, in the early days of the colony the brilliant Pegus men were leaders, and many of them took part in the Revolutionary war. Richmond Pegus, the father of Mrs. Westbrook, commanded a company of volunteers in Taylor's invasion of Mexico in 1845, in the Florida Indian

war, and he brought back with him the scalps of two Indians who had killed some of his people. Other members of the family were prominent in the Civil war, fighting in defense of the Confederacy.

John Spencer Westbrook came to Texas in 1887, locating at Waco, where he lived until 1896, when he came to Laredo. Here he has since made his home, and here he became one of the pioneer onion growers in the district, while for several years he has been a recognized authority in this phase of truck farming. He owns a fine onion farm in North Laredo, adjoining the city proper, and is also the owner of a half interest in another farm in the same vicinity. Each year he makes large shipments of onions to the northern and eastern markets.

Mr. Westbrook is a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Laredo, and is at present mayor *pro tempore* of the city. He is a prominent member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge and a past eminent commander of the Commandery. He is, in fact, a citizen of the progressive, honorable type, whom any city would be proud to claim.

In Selma, Alabama, in 1883, he was married to Miss Emma Smedley, a native of Alabama, and they have five children. The eldest, Raymond, is the wife of G. R. Weber, and the others are Mary Belle, Samuel A., Lillian A. and Emmie T. Westbrook.

WILLIAM EDWARD GEE, till recently mayor of the metropolis of the Panhandle, Amarillo, is a Kentuckian who came into this part of Texas as a pioneer more than twenty years ago, has engaged in teaching school for about ten years and since then has been one of the prominent and best known lawyers of Amarillo.

The youngest of six children born to William J. and Mary Ann (Monroe) Gee, Mr. Gee was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, October 12, 1872. The Gee family has been established in America for a number of generations. Three brothers of the name many years ago came from England, locating in Virginia. Grandfather J. B. Gee came with his parents when a boy from Virginia, across the mountains to Monroe county, Kentucky, where the family were among the earlier settlers. On the maternal side the ancestry is Scotch, and was first settled in Virginia, and the great-grandfather of Mr. Gee came to Cumberland county, Kentucky, when a child, the Monroes having located there early in the nineteenth century. William J. Gee, the father, was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, followed farming throughout his active career and died in his native county in January, 1885, when sixty-three years of age. He took an active part in religious, social and political affairs, though he never sought office for himself. He was a member of the Christian church, and a Democrat as a voter. During his later years, partial blindness interfered with his vocation and business, so that he was greatly reduced in financial circumstances. The mother was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, and is now a resident in Monroe county at the age of eighty-one years. They were the parents of six children, and by a former marriage the father had five children.

William Edward Gee attained his early education in the public schools and in Gamaliel Academy, maintained in Southern Kentucky. Up to the time he was seventeen he lived on the home farm, and on leaving school at the age of nineteen came out to the Texas panhandle, to Willbarger county, where he arrived on the first of September, 1891. In that county he became assistant teacher in the public schools of Harrold, and continued in school work for a period of ten years, all of which was spent in the Panhandle county. During this time he served as superintendent of the city schools of Amarillo for two terms. While teaching he was energetically directing his attention to the law, and after a thorough course of reading was admitted to the bar of Texas in 1900. In 1901 he opened office and began practice at Amarillo in partnership with Mr. J. D. Hamlin, under the firm name

of Hamlin & Gee. This firm existed until December, 1902, at which date Mr. Gee was appointed city attorney, and held that office until the spring of 1908. In the meantime he continued in private practice and a portion of the time was in partnership with Mr. F. P. Powell under the firm name of Powell & Gee. From 1908 to the present time he practiced alone and built up an excellent civil practice. In April, 1912, Mr. Gee was elected to the office of mayor, and as chief executive gave a very capable administration of this leading city of northwest Texas. He declined to become a candidate for reelection and is now practicing his profession, handling civil law exclusively.

Mr. Gee is a Democrat in politics, a very progressive man in civic affairs, and is a sincere worker for the public welfare. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having filled all the chairs in the local lodge, and belongs to the subordinate encampment and patriarch militant degrees of Odd Fellowship. He has membership in the county bar association and was a member of the first executive committee. As a church member he is an elder in the Christian denomination.

On Christmas Day of 1899, at Harrold, Texas, Mr. Gee married Miss Mattie Freeman, daughter of A. H. Freeman, and a native of Cannon county, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Gee, who have no children, reside in an attractive home of their own at 1408 Madison street.

BUFORD OTIS BROWN. A newspaper which has had a fine and vitalizing influence in its community is the Hale County *Herald*, at Plainview, and a publisher and editor who is a journalist from the ground up, and one of the new but prominent citizens in that section of the state, is Buford Otis Brown, who is a thoroughly experienced newspaper man, and one of the young college men whose training and experience makes them forceful and valuable factors in the development of the new country of west Texas.

Buford Otis Brown is a native of Texas, born in Montague, Montague county, January 28, 1882. His father, the late William Jonathan Brown, who died in Denton, Denton county, Texas, in 1909, at the age of sixty-five, was a native of Mississippi, and during the Civil war served in Shelby's Brigade. The maiden name of the mother was Fannie A. Dabney, who was born in Missouri and died in Montague, Texas, in 1888, at the age of forty-two.

Mr. Brown belongs to the class of self-made and self-trained business men. Early in life he acquired the art of stenography, and entered his independent career through that channel. For some time he was stenographer to the general freight agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railroad at Fort Worth. He was secretary to the president, and afterward secretary to the dean of the University of Missouri, where he completed his education, working his way through college, and finishing four years' work in three years' time. He was graduated A. B. from the University of Missouri in 1908, and received his Bachelor's degree in journalism from the same institution in 1912. After leaving college Mr. Brown was secretary to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Tucson, Arizona, in 1909. He was secretary-treasurer of the Polytechnic College of Fort Worth, Texas, in 1910-11. During 1912 he was editor of the *Daily Missourian* at Columbia, Missouri. With a practical and technical equipment for his profession, he came to Texas in 1912, and acquired the ownership of the Hale county *Herald* at Plainview, of which he has since been editor and publisher.

In 1908 Mr. Brown served as second lieutenant of the Second Missouri National Guards. He is a Democrat in national politics, but independent in local affairs, and has the broad views of many young men in modern life, as to political and economic questions. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and has membership



H. E. Gees

the Dana Press Club and the Kappa Tau Alpha honorary fraternity at the University of Missouri. He is director of the Plainview Chamber of Commerce, and secretary of the Western Division, Colorado-to-Gulf, highway. His church is the Methodist Episcopal South.

NEWTON B. THOMASON. While the career of Newton Thomason has for many years been that of the quiet, austrious farmer and business man, he has lived on a whole a full and useful life; was a youthful soldier in the Confederacy; has accumulated much land; has developed the material resources of his section, and one of the most honored pioneer settlers in the community of Guy's Store, in Leon county, to which locality he came in 1870. His previous residence had been in Limestone county, where his family located just before the war as emigrants from DeKalb county, Alabama, where Newton B. Thomason was born March 27, 1843. His father was at the head of the little family party which left Alabama and by wagon crossed the intervening country to the Mississippi river at Helena, and finally stopped near Mexia, where their relatives, the Thomasons, lived.

Mr. Thomason's father was Col. Zachariah Thomason, a Tennesseean by birth, a farmer and trader, whose birth occurred near Woodbury, in Wilson county; was trained to the life of a farmer, and married Miss Matilda Hancock, daughter of Lewis Hancock, a slaveholding planter in Wilson county. Before the Indians were moved from Alabama beyond the Mississippi, Zachariah and Matilda Thomason settled near Valley Head in DeKalb county, where he became a justice of the peace and during the war against Mexico commissioned a captain of infantry in Col. Coffey's regiment, and was in the army of Gen. Scott. Subsequently Captain Thomason became a prominent figure in the Confederacy. As lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Alabama Cavalry, he was in the command of General Joe Wheeler, was captured at Duck river in Tennessee, and was confined with other Confederate officers at Johnson's Island until the end of the war. From the beginning of the great struggle between the states he had been a strong secessionist, and was never reconciled to the reunion of the states. Following the war he resumed his residence in Limestone county and remained there until shortly before his death. His property interests in Tennessee and in Pontotoc county, Mississippi, caused him to return to those states for the purpose of converting his lands into cash, and he died while away and is buried near Coffeytown, Mississippi.

As an unreconstructed Confederate, Col. Thomason never voted after the war. He belonged to no church, and secured little education, was a man of firmness and obstinacy, and his practical business sense made him more than ordinarily successful. While in the Yankee prison at Johnson's Island he practiced penmanship and became something of an artist for a farmer with the pen. His wife died in Limestone county near Oletha during the '90s. Their children were: Martha Ann, now deceased, who married T. J. Slayton, a business man at Jacksonville, Texas; Daniel B., who was killed near Groesbeck and left a family; Charles M., who was a captain in the army of Stonewall Jackson, was on the scene in the memorable evening when the great Confederate general was shot by his own men and heard the volley which took that leader's life, returned to Texas after the war, became a farmer and merchant, and died at Guy's Store; John C., of Provincall, Louisiana, who served in the Nineteenth Texas Cavalry and spent his life as a farmer; Newton B.; and Wallace of Oletha. Newton B. Thomason received his schooling in the country in Alabama, and had not yet reached his majority when he left the farm in Texas for service in the Confederate army in 1862. His command was Company of the Nineteenth Texas Cavalry, commanded by Captain Beard and Colonel Nat M. Burford, both of Dallas. The regiment rendezvoused at Dallas, went to the front

in Arkansas, was in Marmaduke's command during the raid on Cape Girardeau, Missouri, participated in a number of small engagements and skirmishes and its service was confined to the states of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. In the spring of 1865 the regiment returned to Texas and was disbanded on the Brazos river in May, 1865, and Mr. Thomason reached home, never having been wounded or captured.

During the reconstruction era following the war his first work was as a wagoner, engaged in transporting goods from Navasota to Milliken and Bryan. With the capital made as a freighter in 1870 he came to Leon county, was in the saloon business a short time, and then began farming in a small way. For years stock forming the chief occupation of the early settlers in Leon county, and it is only in comparatively recent times that agriculture in the real sense of the word has been taken up by the early settlers. Mr. Thomason acquired some land at Guy's Store, a locality named for Captain Guy, a Kentuckian who settled there after the war, was a factor and something of a character in the community. In his steady and definite way Mr. Thomason went along from year to year, gathering up lands and putting them under cultivation, and in the time of open range had both cattle and hogs, but as the country settled up and the land was fenced in, his industry in that direction has been curtailed. A large number of acres have been brought under tillage by his management, houses have been erected for the habitation of his tenants and workers, and his own domicile is a two-story residence conspicuous among the buildings which form the hamlet at Guy's Store. Mr. Thomason has never been in public life, and has had as little to do with affairs as any man whose interest is that of a good citizen, and never sat on a jury but once in his life. He votes the Democratic ticket, and it is a noteworthy fact that he has never attended a Confederate reunion or given time to similar associations.

On April 19, 1876, Mr. Thomason married Miss Hassie, a daughter of Alexander Toole and Lizzie Burton Toole, both from Tuscaloosa county, Alabama. The children of this marriage are: Wallace Allison, a farmer of Leon county, who married Miss Ella Flemming and has a daughter Maud; Lizzie, the wife of John Rogers of Midway, Texas, and the mother of Lillian; Lou, who married James Rogers of Guy's Store and has a son Max; Lee, of the same locality, who married Hester Cannon and has a daughter Mary Nell; Fred a farmer of Leon county who has a son N. B. by his marriage to Ella Elliott; Roy, who is unmarried.

JOEL JEFFERSON HUNT. Postmaster at Klondike, Texas, also president of the First State Bank, and a large farmer of Delta county, Joel Jefferson Hunt was born near where the village of Klondike now stands, then in Hopkins county, but in 1870 when Delta county was organized this territory was placed in Delta county.

John Hunt, father of Joel Jefferson, was a young married man when he acquired the John Nidever Survey of three hundred and twenty acres of land, and in March, 1851, settled on it and was proceeding to lay the foundation of a home for his family when he was stricken down. That was on July 17, 1852, and his grave was the second one dug in the cemetery site which he had chosen for one of his neighbor's children.

John Hunt, who was born in Missouri in 1814, was a son of Jonathan and Ailsy Hunt, and their other children were: Captain William, who was a Union soldier of the Civil war and spent his life in Missouri; Joel, who went to Kentucky; and Charles, who spent his life in his native state; while two or three daughters whose names are not known to the writer made up the rest of the family. Jonathan Hunt had settled in Missouri while it was a new country and went through all the hardships incidental to a pioneer's life.

John Hunt came to Texas from Morgan county, Mis-

souri, in 1849, along with Aaron Allard and the widow, Nancy Allard, whom he married on April 25, 1850. Their marriage was celebrated near Shiloh church about four miles west of where the town of Klondike now stands, then in Hopkins county, but now part of Delta county. To this union there were two sons born, Joel Jefferson and Jonathan Carroll. Jonathan Carroll, who was born March 3, 1852, died October 29, 1858, leaving Joel Jefferson as the only son.

John and Nancy Hunt had made settlement in the fringe of timber on Honey creek, and their evening light had no answering salute from near neighbors. Texas was a country full of all kinds of game and wild animals, and the wild turkey and deer abounded in the locality, and it was several years before the invasion of settlers drove this game away. The wild mustang were still roaming on the broad prairies. Though the Indians and the buffalo had moved a little farther west, yet the Indians were doing depredations as near by as Dallas county. He found the natural resources of the country almost equal to the country we read about in the Bible, flowing with milk and honey, opportunities for gaining the material things of this world were on every hand, and he had already begun to avail himself of those opportunities for the benefit of himself and family when the summons came. He had not failed to make ready for this call, having previously joined the Christian church.

John Hunt on April 25, 1850, married Mrs. Nancy Allard. She was born August 2, 1813, in St. Louis county, Missouri, four miles south of the city of St. Louis, and her maiden name was Weaver. David Weaver, her father, married Fannie Wommack. Their children were: Matilda, who married a Mr. Carrio and who died in Missouri; Fannie, who married James Gabriel and whose death occurred in Missouri; Mary, wife of Aaron Allard; Nancy; David, who was killed by the Indians in Dallas county, Texas, and Larkin, who died in Titus county. Nancy Weaver first married James Allard, who died in Missouri, November 18, 1847, leaving her three children, as follows: Elizabeth, born January 21, 1835, and who died in January, 1841, at the age of six years; Frances Jane, born March 27, 1837, and died February 13, 1914; William Jasper, born January 10, 1842, and died April 27, 1857. Frances Jane Allard married Hardy H. Hudson May 20, 1854, and only two of their seven children are still living: William Jasper and Mrs. Melven Kimsey.

After the death of John Hunt his widow married for her third husband, Moses Kiser, who entered her home as a helpmate and a father to her only son. When the war came on Mr. Kiser favored the Union as against secession and voted for it; but when the secession convention of 1861 declared the state out of the Union and a part of the Confederate States of America he took up arms for the South and became a member of a company of the Eleventh Texas Infantry, under Col. Samuel Bell Maxey, and served until the struggle ended. His work as a soldier broke his constitution, and his death in 1866 left Nancy a widow for the third time. She was then just past middle life, and henceforth she devoted her time and talents to her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Mrs. Nancy Kiser passed away at Klondike February 28, 1911, having almost completed the cycle of a hundred years and having spanned several important epochs in the development of her beloved country. She was a woman of strong patriotic impulses and fought the movement for secession and rebellion with all the vehemence of her modest nature. She foretold the outcome of the war with accuracy and said that "the government at Washington would whip back into submission the cohorts of the Confederacy and that the union of the states would not perish."

Joel Jefferson Hunt was born February 15, 1851, and his environment precluded his attendance at school.

Upon him devolved, in a large measure, the care of his mother and his sister's family during the war, and by his experience he became an efficient stockman and farmer. When his stepfather died the family had one hundred and eighty acres of land with humble improvements and a few horses and cattle, and these, with the open range, offered the solution of the domestic problem confronting the youthful Hunt. Without undertaking to give the details of his half century of efforts, we state that he helped to develop two farms from the virgin domain; that he owns four farms in different localities of Delta and Red River counties, and of his 1,149 acres more than 730 are under cultivation. In Klondike he is interested in the breeding of blooded horses, cattle and hogs, has supervision of the handling of the mail, takes a part in the affairs of the village as a builder, and lends a hand in the general forward movement through which all civic and educational affairs are passing.

Mr. Hunt's relation to the Klondike community has been exemplified in the numerous ways he has contributed to its welfare. For some time after the Texas Midland railroad was put in operation there was no station in this locality, and the train had to be flagged whenever there was a passenger to board it. This flagging was done at the juncture of the two wide highways which Mr. Hunt was instrumental in securing. Groups of people would gather here to wait for the train. Finally the officers of the road decided upon a depot at the "junction" and came to Mr. Hunt with a proposition. He entered into a contract with them to provide a townsite of sixty acres, some of which was donated, or furnished by other citizens, the railroad to own a half interest in the site in consideration of building a station. This agreement was fully carried out in 1896 and henceforth Klondike has occupied a place upon the postal, railroad and commercial maps. At the same time the depot was built at Klondike, Mr. Hunt erected the first business house in the place and established Mr. Henry Rogers in it, who was the first merchant of the town. Mr. Rogers is related to Mr. Hunt by marriage, having married Mrs. Emma Potts (nee Weaver) Mr. Hunt's cousin. Subsequently Mr. Hunt erected a large double frame business house and occupied it with a general line of merchandise for eight years. He then sold out his business and joined his son in the building of two one-story brick business houses, in one of which the son does a grocery business and the father keeps the post office, for he has been postmaster since the establishment of the office here in 1897. In the organization of a bank for the village he took an active part as a stockholder and was elected vice-president, while in January, 1912, he was made president of the institution.

March 19, 1876, Joel Jefferson Hunt and Joan Looney were married in Delta county, and for thirty-eight years they have traveled life's pathway together. Mrs. Hunt is a daughter of R. G. Looney and wife, whose maiden name was Harrell. She is the oldest of their children, the others in order of birth being as follows: Georgia; LaFayette; Dr. A. D.; Kirby H.; Robert Lee; and Fannie, deceased wife of J. R. Leeman. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are: John A., who was killed by accident at the age of eleven years; Lula May, wife of George Chumbley; Rufus W., who married Alice Lake; Ethel J., wife of Thomas N. Unsell; Bernice, wife of Luther D. Osborn; Joel Jasper, who married Julia McCauley; Everett E.; Herman H.; and Miss Lillian, all living at and near Klondike.

Mr. Hunt has been a member of the Methodist Protestant church since he was a youth of nineteen years and has always taken a great deal of interest in the church, never failing to occupy his pew, unless providentially hindered. Personally he is clear-minded, clean-hearted and genial. Politically, he is a progressive Democrat and always found in the front ranks when it comes to reform or any move for the betterment of





Lemius Cartwright



Lucie Cartwright

country, both state and national. He is a man of strong convictions, always found on the moral side of every question, and is free from all sectional and party prejudice. He has never allowed himself to be troubled by the little worries of life and in his calm way has gone quietly along and has ever proved himself equal to any emergency that has arisen. That he enjoys confidence and respect of his fellow citizens is a well known fact.

WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG. Proprietor of the only meat and butchering establishment at Midland, Armstrong supplies the local meat trade by converting his own stock into products for local consumption. He is a successful and enterprising business man, and has been connected with the livestock industry throughout his active career.

William W. Armstrong was born in Crittenden county, Kentucky, April 25, 1867, of a Scotch-Irish family. His parents were John G. and Nancy A. Armstrong. His father was a farmer of Crittenden county, Kentucky, and came to Texas about 1877, and continued as a farmer and stock raiser in Goliad and Bee counties about twenty years. Ill health finally compelled him to retire, and take up his residence at Silver City, New Mexico, where his death occurred in December, 1913. The mother passed away in 1907.

In the public schools of Goliad county, Mr. Armstrong continued his education from the time he was ten years of age, and when still a boy learned to ride and do the work of a ranch. He also acquired the trade of butcher and at Goliad engaged in that business for a while, after which he followed butchering in Santa Rita, New Mexico, from 1902 until 1905. In the latter year he moved to Douglas, Arizona, where he remained for about one year. From Douglas he moved to El Paso, and from there to Barstow, and since then has been in business at Midland, where he has the entire local trade of the city. He gets his cattle from the range in this vicinity, and butchers from fifteen to twenty head of own stock every month.

In politics he is a Republican, having been brought up according to those principles of political faith. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

January 19, 1891, at Goliad, Texas, he married Ella Turner, a daughter of George L. and Nannie T. Turner of Goliad. Her father was for a number of years a stock raiser at Goliad and is now living at Silver City, New Mexico, where he continues in the cattle business. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are the parents of three children, two daughters and one son. Mabel and Turner are the names of the children and all are now students in the public schools of Silver City, New Mexico.

LEONIDAS CARTWRIGHT. One of the strongest men in Marshall, Texas, or in that vicinity, both mentally and in a business way is Leonidas Cartwright. He is one of the largest land owners in the state of Texas and gives his time to the management and development of the vast state of which he has control. He is an able business man, with a strong personality that has won him many friends and he is widely known as one of the state's prominent men.

Leonidas Cartwright is a representative of one of the foremost of the pioneer families of Texas, his father and grandfather having located in Texas in 1825, when the colonization of Texas by the Anglo-Americans was just beginning, and very few of the men who were to play the leading parts in the war for Texan independence were yet upon the soil. It was ten years before Santa Anna was to meet his Waterloo at San Jacinto and the great Washington of Texas was still governor of Tennessee.

The Cartwrights were emigrants from Tennessee, and the name was and is a name famous in the annals of

war and public affairs in that state. They were from Wilson county, and here it was that Matthew Cartwright, the father of Leonidas, was born on the 11th of November, 1807. The father of Matthew Cartwright, John Cartwright, it is believed migrated from Virginia to Tennessee. He was a true frontiersman, a man of robust physique, large in stature and large in heart and mind. He lived in Wilson county, near Lebanon, until 1825, when he removed with his family to Texas. He established a store in San Augustine, Texas, which he conducted successfully with the aid of his eldest son.

He was not only a successful business man and merchant but was prominent as a buyer and seller of lands. He became a large land owner, believing thoroughly in the value of landed property, and his faith has been justified, and in fact was justified in his time. He died in 1841 at about fifty-five years of age. He was a man of huge frame and during his later years his four hundred pounds of avoirdupois became such a burden that the care of his business interests devolved upon his son. He had seven children, as follows: Matthew, Robert G., George W., Clinton, Richard, Mary, who married William Garrett, and Clementine, who became the wife of Sanford Holman.

Matthew Cartwright was liberally educated for that time and day and was a student and an observer by disposition. He was most brilliant intellectually and his qualities of mind as well as his strong character made him one of the most popular citizens of this section. In business he was simply a genius, though much of his success came from his ability to read men and his good judgment. As a merchant and trader and land dealer the profits which accrued to him were large and in time he had amassed a fortune unequalled in eastern Texas. He was his father's right hand man, and for many years carried on the store which his father had founded. Finally he gave up his mercantile interests and devoted himself almost entirely to his land interests. He spent ten years buying lands previous to his death, and rode thirty-five hundred miles each year for a period covering over ten years, riding the same horse, "Old Red Buck," as he was known throughout this section of Texas, looking after his land interests, through the counties of Wood, Upshur, Jefferson, Van Zandt, San Augustine, Kaufman, Ellis, Collin, Fort Bend, Hopkins, Denton, Cooke and others in this section of the state. He bought during this time something like a half million acres of the finest lands in eastern Texas and when he died in 1870, he left a large share of the land as his estate.

Although best known as a buyer, Matthew Cartwright was also a seller of land, but whereas, he bought land in large tracts he sold in small ones, in order to aid the man of small capital who wished to make a home in Texas. He helped these small farmers in every way possible. He took notes for unpaid amounts on lands and aided his debtors when they had misfortune, aiding them until they were again on their feet. In many cases he gave deeds to lands before the purchase price was all paid, when the husband had died and left a balance due on his land. His attitude toward the poor and toward those who only needed a little help to become prosperous endeared him to everyone, and few citizens of his time were as universally beloved. He, like his father, was a man of large stature, with a heart that corresponded to his physique.

In company with General Brooks, Colonel Blount and a Mr. Crockett he built one of the first steam sawmills in San Augustine county which proved a boon to the citizens. Later a grist mill was added and while the Civil war was in progress many families were dependent on the generosity of Mr. Cartwright and the corn from this mill. He was deeply interested in politics, being a member of the Democratic party. He was a close student of the march of human events and his far-sightedness was often strikingly proved by the working out of events along lines which he had prophesied. He gave

three sons to the Confederate service and after the close of the war he spent a few years in business with his sons, Leonidas and Americus P., at San Augustine in this venture being also successful. His death occurred in 1870, on the 2nd of April.

Matthew Cartwright married Amanda Holman, a daughter of Isaac Holman, who was a native of Kentucky, but later settled in Tennessee, in Lincoln county, thence removing with his family to Texas. Mrs. Cartwright died on June 26, 1894. Matthew Cartwright and his wife became the parents of six children. The eldest, Columbus, served in Colonel Lane's regiment in the Confederate army, and after the war became a farmer and a large land owner. He married Miss Sallie Lane and left four sons and two daughters at the time of his death at San Augustine, Texas, in 1901. Americus P. was also a Confederate soldier, being a member of Company "E" of the Third Texas Cavalry. He served under Ben McCulloch, of the Trans-Mississippi department, and upon crossing the Mississippi, and the reorganization of the company, he was made a lieutenant in his command. He later returned to his old department, in which he remained until the end of his service. Leonidas is the next in order of birth. Annie W. married B. T. Roberts and died in Terrell, Texas; Mary C. became the wife of Captain James M. Ingram and spent her last years in Terrell. Matthew lives in Terrell, being one of the large land owners of this section, a ranchman and important man of affairs.

Leonidas Cartwright was born at San Augustine, Texas, on the 27th of November, 1842. He grew up and received the larger part of his education in his native town, also attending the military institute of Bastrop, Texas. On the 25th of May, 1861, he enlisted at San Augustine, in Company "E" of the Third Texas Cavalry, Captain Short commanding the company and Colonel Greer the regiment. He was mustered in at Dallas and formed part of the regiment in which W. P. Lane was lieutenant colonel and George Chilton was major. The regiment was attached to General McIntosh's brigade and later to the brigade commanded by General McCullough. Early in the year of 1862 the regiment took part in the battles of Elkhorn and Oak Hills and was then transferred to the eastern department where it was under the command of General Price. It was now reorganized and dismounted and was soon made a part of Ross' brigade, which comprised the Third, Sixth, Ninth and First Texas Legion of the Lone Star troops. Under this new order the regiment took part in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka and in the Holly Springs raid, in which Van Dorn captured General Grant's supplies and twenty-five hundred of his troops. About this time the authorities decided to remount the regiment and as a cavalry regiment it advanced with the army into Tennessee and after operations in the vicinity of Franklin, fought the battle of Thompson's Station, where another lot of prisoners were captured. At this juncture the army was ordered to fall back and join forces with General Johnston's army in the attempt which he was going to make to relieve Pemberton at Vicksburg. The army remained in the vicinity of Vicksburg until the fall of the besieged city and then fought Sherman's army until the latter retired to Jackson, Mississippi, after which the Confederate forces wintered in the state. In the spring of 1864 the command went to the aid of General Johnston, who was defending Atlanta, and took part in the campaign of one hundred days which resulted in the fall of the city. It was during this campaign that Mr. Cartwright was detailed as a scout under Lieutenant Taylor, who operated in the rear of General Sherman's army, annoying the latter by threatening his communications and obtaining valuable information. Numerous fierce skirmishes were fought and it was in this service that the end of the war found Mr. Cartwright. Just before the final act of the tragedy he was captured at Sataria, Mississippi, but he was exchanged and then paroled

and subsequently mustered out at Vanton, Mississippi, during the latter part of May, 1865. He served through the Tennessee campaign as a scout. The Federal government allowed the defeated Confederate soldiers to keep their horses and side arms, and Mr. Cartwright was furnished transportation from Vicksburg to Alexandria, Louisiana. Thence he traveled on horseback until he reached home about June 5, 1865.

After the close of this eventful chapter in his life, Mr. Cartwright engaged in the mercantile business with his father and brother in San Augustine, remaining in this business until the death of his father. He then retired from this business and became the agent of his father's estate. He located on a farm near his birthplace and has devoted himself to a life and work strikingly similar to that which his father had lived before him. He has been engaged in farming and in buying and selling lands, owning more land than anyone else in this section. Mr. Cartwright opened up a ranch in Taylor county and has been engaged in breeding thoroughbred saddle and trotting horses. He also owns a ranch of several thousand acres in Cooke county, where he has been raising blooded Durham cattle, which, although unregistered, rivals any other herd in its class. Now that the range country is being closed up, Mr. Cartwright is bringing his ranch lands into a state of cultivation and comfortable homes are going up in the habitation of the hare and the coyote. Part of the Cartwright estate lies around Beaumont, Texas, where extensive oil developments have been in progress.

It was in 1895 that Mr. Cartwright moved to Terrell with his family, and here he has since made his home, owning his handsome residence on Griffith avenue. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, and he is a keen student of business, political and social conditions, and is gifted with such conversational powers as to make him a man of wide influence and great charm. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in the fraternal world is a Mason, having taken the chapter and council degree.

Leonidas Cartwright was married in Sabine county, Texas, on the 17th of December, 1868, to Miss Ludie Ingram, a daughter of William Ingram, and a sister of Captain Ingram, who married Mr. Cartwright's sister. Mrs. Cartwright died on the 24th of December, 1908, the mother of nine children. Of these Amanda is the wife of E. A. Wilson, of Galveston; Annie B. is Mrs. J. J. McClurkin, of Terrell, Texas, and she has the following children: Rowena, Manta, Amanda H., Leonidas C., Joseph J., Mary C., and James Wylie; Leonidas, Jr., lives in Terrell and is an active aid to his father in the management of the vast properties, also being interested in the oil lands around Beaumont; James Ingram married Eugenia Polk Cartwright and he is associated with his brother in the oil development work; Ludie and Mary live at home and keep house for their father, both having been educated at Shorter College, in Rome, Georgia; Grover Cleveland is city engineer of Terrell, and Velma is a graduate of the class of 1913 at Brenau College, in Georgia.

JAMES E. McLEMORE. Whether as a business man or as a worker for social welfare, it is doubtful if any city of North Texas has won more substantial honor and more of the real elements of success than James E. McLemore, who is general agent for the State of Texas, of the American National Insurance Company, has also gained much note as the owner of one of the finest improved farms of the state, and has for some years been one of the ablest laymen engaged in religious and general benevolent activities in Texas.

When he was fifteen years of age, in the city of Waco, James E. McLemore began to learn the art of telegraphy. Beginning as a railroad operator at the country station, he rose in that fascinating profession until he became one of the most expert and widely known com-

dial and Associated Press operators in the United States. Many responsible positions were filled by him. He worked from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. A distinction that can be properly claimed for him is that he was one of the first telegraph operators to use typewriter in transcribing his messages. In Texas he was Associated Press operator at San Antonio, Waco, Dallas, and came to the last named city which has been his home in 1896. For seven years, he acted as Associated Press operator, then engaged in the insurance business under Captain A. J. Brown, with whom he was associated until 1907, when he took his present position as general agent for Texas representing the American National Insurance Company. At the present time McLemore has more than seventy-five competent clerks working under his supervision throughout the state, and he is regarded as one of the leaders in promoting business of high quality in the insurance field in the southwest.

Returning from this brief excursion over the chief events of his business progress, to the beginning, James McLemore was born at Crockett, in Houston county, Texas, in 1870. He is still a young man, for all his accomplishments. His parents were John A. and Martha Helen (Hall) McLemore. His father, who was born in Marion county, Alabama, in 1830, came to Houston county in what was then the Republic of Texas in 1853, and was one of the early settlers in that vicinity. During the war between the states he rendered distinguished service to the Confederacy as captain of Company I, Eighteenth Texas cavalry, Randall's Regiment, Walker's Division, with which he served throughout the war. Captain McLemore organized the company, taking one hundred and sixty-eight men with him from Houston county and the surrounding territory, and at the end of the long and trying warfare returned with only sixteen of his original men. Mr. McLemore's mother was the daughter of James Hall, who had the distinction of serving as the first grand lecturer for the Sons of the Lone Star Grand Lodge of Texas.

Mr. McLemore's position as a landed proprietor and farmer of Texas is the result of his purchase, in 1913, of one of the largest and richest farms in the northern quarter of the state. It is located in Harrison county, near Louisiana line and about twenty miles from Marshall. It contains seventeen hundred and fifty acres of especially fertile soil, devoted to the growing of cotton, corn, live stock, and its orchards contain seventy-thousand trees, mostly peaches. The residence on the place is a Colonial two-story structure, equipped with a complete water system, with baths, electric lights, every modern comfort and convenience which could be desired or would be found in a city home. There is also an adequate provision for tenants, and other labor employed about this magnificent rural estate.

The most notable feature of Mr. McLemore's life in several years past is his enthusiasm for and remarkable success in church and Sunday school work, and his generosity in contributing of his means to the cause of spiritual religious work. He is a member of the Oak Park Presbyterian Church where he has a Bible class of one hundred and sixteen men. His teachings and his counsel have been the cause of some notable conversions in Dallas. He takes a particular interest in boys, and in the upbuilding of their character, and is an honorary member of the National Newsboys Association of the United States. He has always taken a great interest in the education of young men who are fitting themselves for the ministry and for foreign missionary work. His unselfish generosity in financially aiding young men has been so quiet and unostentatious that it is known to a very limited circle that he has provided for the education of two young men for ministerial missionary work, and is entirely supporting one of them, paying him a substantial yearly salary for work in a foreign field. Mr. McLemore makes strong friends

everywhere and with all classes. His human sympathy is so genuine and he is so entirely free from cant or bigotry in his religious teachings that hardly any one can fail to be inspired thereby. His occupations as telegraph operator, newspaper man and insurance man have given him a deep knowledge of human nature and broad sympathy for the weaknesses of humanity. This no doubt accounts for the fact that his religious teaching never smacks of scolding or "preaching." The great good that he does he accomplishes through kindly words and kindly and generous deeds.

His family life has been unusually fortunate and happy. His wife before her marriage was Miss Lotta Bracken, who was born and reared at Palestine, Texas. They were married in Waco. Mrs. McLemore represents a prominent pioneer family of Texas, and her grandfather, Rev. Jacob Crawford was noted as having been the first Methodist preacher west of the Sabine River. Their family of children were ten in number, and their names are: Chris, Mozelle, Clyde, Lois, Jim, Dorothy, Pauline, Sam, Ruth and Daniel.

CHARLES L. SAUER, prominent in San Antonio as an auditor and public accountant of exceptional ability and also as Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment of Texas Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a native son of the state, and was born in New Braunfels, Comal county, in 1851. He was reared and educated in San Antonio, and here his principal business activities have been carried on. He is the son of Justus and Barbara (von der Heide) Sauer, both of whom were born in Hesse Darmstadt, Prussia, and who as a young married couple came to Texas in 1848 and settled at New Braunfels, as members of the famous German colony founded at that place by Prince Solms-Braunfels.

Justus Sauer was a friend and contemporary of the late Dr. Ferd Herff of San Antonio, and other scholarly young men who took part in the Revolutionary movement in Germany in 1848, and who formed the membership of that colony which in that year came to Texas seeking broader freedom. In 1856 he removed with his family to San Antonio, where he spent the remainder of his life, death claiming him in 1882. The wife and mother died in 1908.

Charles L. Sauer was reared and educated in San Antonio, to which city he accompanied his parents when a lad of five years. He received most of his education in the old German-English school, a noted educational institution in its day within whose walls many of San Antonio's most prominent citizens received their educational training. In 1871, he went to Illinois, locating at Pekin, Tazewell county, where in 1872 he was married to Miss Mary E. Devore. In 1873 he returned with his wife to San Antonio where they have since resided.

For several years Mr. Sauer was in public life in San Antonio. In 1892 he was made City Auditor, and soon thereafter he became deputy Tax Collector under the Callaghan administration. He served in that position continuously until September, 1912, when he retired from the same, leaving behind him an enviable record for efficiency and fidelity to his duties as a public official. Early in 1913 he established himself in business as an auditor and public accountant, with office in the Gibbs Building, and his long years of experience in this profession won for him instant recognition and clientage in the work.

Mr. Sauer is one of the prominent Odd Fellows of Texas and has been a member of the Grand Lodge and of the Grand Encampment of the state for many years. In 1896 at the annual meeting of the lodge in Houston, he was elected Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment of Texas, a position that he has efficiently and worthily filled ever since, having been re-elected at every subsequent annual meeting of the Grand Encampment. In local lodge circles he has filled all the various chairs in both the subordinate lodge and the encampment. He

became an Odd Fellow in April, 1873, at Pekin, Illinois, joining Covenant Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., of that city. He has been one of the leading spirits in building up San Antonio lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., instituted on July 21, 1849, which is the wealthiest and one of the largest and most influential lodges in Texas, having done a great deal of good along the lines of its work in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Sauer have five sons, namely: Charles D., Walter G., Edwin, Fred C., and Jessie G., all of whom were born and reared in San Antonio, where they have been given excellent educational advantages and are all substantially situated in business life.

THOMAS W. MASTERSON. From the pioneer times to the present Texas has had families so conspicuous for the attainments and services of its members as the Masterson family. The law, in which many of them gained distinction, furnished a fine field in which they were able to contribute their talents and energies to the service of the community. The Mastersons have been known as able lawyers, successful planters and business men, faithful soldiers, and efficient and prominent public servants and citizens. In the following brief sketch under the name of one of San Antonio's best known lawyers are contained brief reference to three generations of this family in Texas.

The first generation was Judge Thomas G. Masterson, one of the pioneer lawyers of the Texas Republic and for many years identified with Brazoria county. Born in Tennessee, of a family which had large possessions and a valued place in its citizenship, Thomas G. Masterson was a graduate of a law school in Nashville, and first came to Texas in 1832, when he bought large tracts of land, chiefly at Velasco at the mouth of the Brazos river. After four or five years spent in Tennessee, where he was required for the settlement of a large estate, he returned to Texas in 1837, and lived in Brazoria county from that time until his death in 1884, when about sixty-nine years of age. After his return to Texas he gave little attention to the law, but was associated with Judge Edwin Waller under the firm name of Waller & Company in merchandising, and also had the management of extensive plantation property. As often as his private interests would allow he was called to public service. He held the office of chief justice of Brazoria county, for a number of years was county clerk, and during the Civil war was enrolling officer. Judge Masterson married Miss Christianie I. Roane, daughter of Dr. Roane of Tennessee and niece of Governor Roane of that state. Five of their sons saw service in the Confederate army. William Masterson, the oldest, who was born in 1835, reached the rank of captain in the Confederate army, lost his left arm in the battle of Mansfield, where his promotion to that rank occurred, and in after years was a prominent planter and public official. His death occurred in 1908. Judge James R. Masterson, the second son, died at Houston in 1913, was for more than twenty years district judge of Houston and Montgomery counties, and during the war held the office of Judge Advocate in the Confederate service. T. W. Masterson, also deceased, was the commander of the first company which left Austin to join the Confederate army, and was a member of General Wharton's staff during a portion of the war. Judge Arch Masterson, who died at Houston in 1913, entered the Confederate army at the age of seventeen, was kept in Texas during most of his period of enlistment, but was present in Virginia at the surrender of General Lee. Judge Arch Masterson was for some years county judge of Brazoria county. Branch T. Masterson, who was on his way to join the army when the war closed, became prominent as a citizen of Galveston. Harry Masterson, the youngest son, also served as county judge of Brazoria county. The only

daughter was Mrs. T. L. Smith. The Masterson family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Thomas W. Masterson, who is a son of Branch T. Masterson and wife, his father having been one of the prominent members of the Galveston bar for many years and still a resident of that city was born at Galveston, June 13, 1879. Educated in the Galveston schools and University of Texas, graduating from the latter in 1900, Mr. Masterson took up the practice of law in his native city, and though a very young man at the time took an active and public-spirited part in the work of restoring Galveston after the calamitous storm of 1900. In order to assist in the work of perfecting the Galveston form of commission government, after the first charter had been granted, Mr. Masterson made a campaign for the legislature, and was elected in 1904 and served during the twenty-ninth session. Following that he was four years a member of the state senate. During the twenty-ninth legislature, Mr. Masterson was author of the drainage act, which has been a factor of great value in promoting drainage operations in southeast Texas. He was also instrumental in having passed the act providing for the raising of the grade in Galveston, a great municipal enterprise which has since been completed, and which was an essential part of the splendid scheme for the rehabilitation of that city.

In the latter part of 1909, Mr. Masterson moved to San Antonio, which city has since been his home. As a lawyer he ranks high, and from the outset of his career he has been successful. A Democrat, he is always found among the workers for civic improvement and civic progress, whether in his home locality or for the state at large.

Mr. Masterson is a member of the San Antonio, the Country and the Travis Clubs, also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Kappa Sigma college fraternity. His chief diversion is golf, and he is one of the members most frequently seen on the links of the Country Club. In 1905 Mr. Masterson married Miss Beatrice Thomson, and their two children are: Thomas W., Jr., and Miss Beatrice Masterson.

CAPT. CHARLES E. H. GLAZBROOK. For twenty-five years a resident of Southwest Texas, where his extensive operations made him widely known among stockmen, Capt. Charles E. H. Glazbrook is now living a retired life at his pleasant residence, No. 814 Agarita avenue, Beacon Hill, San Antonio. His life has been an exceptionally full one, crowded with experiences of an interesting nature, including military service in several wars in which he won promotion and decorations for gallantry upon the field of battle. Captain Glazbrook was born near the city of Edinburg, Scotland in 1856, but was a son of parents of English birth whose ancestral home was in Somersetshire. He was educated in the University of Saint Augustine's, Canterbury, where he passed the examinations for entrance to Oxford or Cambridge, but the young man, following his own inclinations, decided upon a military career and accordingly entered the English army. He joined what was at first known as the Frontier Army and Mounted Police, which later became known as the Cape Mounted Rifles, in which he achieved distinction for service both as a private soldier and an officer, and in 1877 went with this organization to South Africa and took part in the Kaffir War, remaining there in continuous service during that year, 1878 and 1879, this including also the first Boer War. In 1881 he took part in the Basuto War in South Africa, and in 1884 was commissioned to go to Bechuanaland, also in South Africa, as acting adjutant on the staff of Lord Methuen (now the head of the British army), who headed the expedition to that country. This service extended into the year 1885. He had in the meantime been promoted to the rank of captain on the field of



A. P. Wozencraft.

at Maseru, in Basutoland, in 1880. Besides this, Captain Glazbrook had the honor of receiving two medals from his Government, these decorations being awarded upon him for brave and meritorious service. At the time he retired from the army in 1885 he was a captain in the Basuto Native Levies.

The foregoing is only a very brief outline of a military career that was filled with remarkable experiences in a strange, foreign land, and fraught with dangers and hardships the recital of which would make a volume of interesting reading in itself. Captain Glazbrook has many mementoes of his military life in South Africa, and his knowledge of the various campaigns in which he engaged is of much historical value. His collections of Lord Methuen, with whom he still carries correspondence, are especially interesting.

In 1885 Captain Glazbrook came to Texas on a visit to his brothers, who were in the stock business near Waco, in Kendall county. Their success had been such that he was induced to remain, and he has been a resident of Southwest Texas ever since that time. He invested his means in the cattle business, going into Comanche county on the dry Frio, but unfortunately a severe drouth came on at that period and he lost his stock.

He then was offered and accepted the position as manager and superintendent for the Coleman-Fulton Cattle Company, owned by Charles P. Taft, in San Antonio county. This is the famous Taft ranch, which has made such a remarkable success with high-grade cattle and in later years in modern farming. Captain Glazbrook remained with Mr. Taft for eleven years, and then he resigned and came to Bexar county, where, on the Medina river, eighteen miles west of San Antonio, he established a fine ranch of his own, where he handled Polled and Hereford cattle, all registered. Although meeting with success in this enterprise, he wished to retire to life in the city, and in 1911 sold out his ranch of 500 acres and bought property in San Antonio, including his home at No. 814 Agarita avenue, Beacon Hill.

In 1890, Captain Glazbrook was married to Miss Harriet Jones, of Corpus Christi, Texas, granddaughter of General Daniel Moore, a distinguished citizen of Alabama. Their oldest daughter, Williamina, is the wife of George H. Hill, of San Antonio. Their son, Stuart Glazbrook, is now a student at the University of Texas, taking the course in civil engineering. Their youngest daughter is named Margaret.

GENERAL ALFRED PRIOR WOZENCRAFT. A member of the Dallas bar since 1882, General Wozencraft has been known equally well both in the law and in the public life of the State.

Alfred Prior Wozencraft was born in Dallas county, Texas, July 1, 1859, a son of William Thomas and Melia Grant (Oliver) Wozencraft. His parents, in their early life, were educators in Georgia, and from thence moved to Dallas county, Arkansas, about 1850, and spent the remainder of their lives there.

General Wozencraft was reared on the farm and his early education was gained principally by studies at home under the direction of his father and mother.

He studied law on the home farm under the general direction of Col. H. W. McMillan, of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, who loaned him books to read. His mother was his principal teacher of the law. He procured his license to practice law in Arkadelphia in 1882, and in May, 1882, he came to Dallas, Texas, where he has resided ever since.

He was city attorney of the City of Dallas from 1890 to 1898.

Besides devoting himself to the practice of law he has taken an extensive interest in military matters, and was captain of the Dallas Artillery Company for a number of years, which company achieved distinction under his command, winning first prizes in several interstate drills.

In May, 1898, at the beginning of the Spanish War,

he was appointed Adjutant General of Texas by Gov. Charles A. Culberson, and served in that office until January, 1899, and as such officer had charge of the mustering of troops from Texas into the United States volunteer service.

Upon his retirement from the office of Adjutant General he was appointed Brigadier General of the Second Brigade of the Texas Volunteer Guard, which position he held until 1902, at which time he retired.

He is a member of all Masonic orders, and also of the Knights of Pythias and Elks.

General Wozencraft has at all times since his residence in Dallas been a practitioner of law and enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative practice.

In 1891 he married Miss Virginia Lee Wilson, who was born and reared in Clarksburg, West Virginia, a daughter of Hon. Benjamin Wilson, who represented his State for several years in Congress and was Assistant United States Attorney General during the first administration of President Cleveland. Mrs. Wozencraft died in 1893. They have one son, Francis W. Wozencraft, now a student in the University of Texas, having completed the academic course in 1913, and being now a member of the law class of 1914.

JAMES GARRISON BOLES. Thirty years ago a farmer in East Texas, later a merchant in Nacogdoches county, and from that becoming one of the influential factors in the upbuilding and development of the great fruit industry in the eastern section of the state, James Garrison Boles recently moved to San Antonio, and in this section is best known through his operations in the oil fields of Bexar county.

James Garrison Boles was born in Rusk county near the line where it joins Nacogdoches county in 1861, a son of Samuel M. and Celia (Nolen) Boles. Both his father and mother were natives of Alabama, in which state they were married, and on coming to Texas in 1853 settled on a farm in Rusk county. His father died in 1877, and his mother in 1910. It was on a farm that Mr. Boles was reared and as to school training he had only the ordinary amount given to Texas boys of forty years ago. His place was on the homestead farm until he was twenty-one, and at the age of twenty-four he engaged in the mercantile business at Garrison in Nacogdoches county. His interests having been sold out in 1887, Mr. Boles moved to Jacksonville in Cherokee county. That section was just beginning to be known as a center for the raising of fruit and vegetables. Mr. Boles did his part in developing the industry as a buyer and shipper, and in 1891 in association with Hodges, Love & Smith shipped out from Jacksonville the first carload of peaches. That was the beginning of a large industry which since has made Jacksonville the headquarters of the great fruit and vegetable (especially tomato) industry of east Texas. In the meantime Mr. Boles began operating as a fruit grower himself on an extensive scale, and in 1901, having sold out other interests, concentrated his efforts at the well known Elberta Fruit Farm, which he bought; that farm was four miles from Jacksonville on the Cotton Belt Railroad, and he had a railway switch for shipping his product, large packing sheds, and every facility for the commercial fruit business. Subsequently he developed another farm only two miles from Jacksonville.

After many years of successful business as a fruit man, Mr. Boles moved his family to San Antonio in September, 1903, and has since given much of his time to the real estate business. However, it is with the production of petroleum that he is chiefly concerned. His field of operations is at Somerset in the southern part of Bexar county. In this new and important industry of the San Antonio district he is associated with Mr. John A. Kerr, a man of wealth and resources, who has employed a large amount of money in developing the new field. In April, 1914, Messrs. Boles & Kerr had

four wells producing oil, with prospects of other wells in the near future. The oil obtained at Somerset is exceptionally high grade, averaging fifty-five percent white oil. Its consistency makes it valuable for lubricating purposes, and it therefore commands a fancy price as compared with ordinary fuel oil.

Mr. Boles and family are all members of the First Baptist church in San Antonio. In 1888 he married Mrs. Theodosia (Thompson) Coupland, who was born and reared in McLennan and Cherokee counties, Texas. Their union has been most happy, and especially blest in their son, James Ross Boles, who is now probation officer of Bexar county by appointment from Judge James R. Davis. Ross Boles, as he is known among all the boys of the street in San Antonio, is exceptionally well fitted by nature, training and experience for his important branch of social welfare work. He has always taken an interest in boys, is devoted to his work, and it is his ambition to make it his life profession. Ross Boles was educated in the Baptist Academy at Jacksonville and in the San Antonio high school. At the time he joined the Y. M. C. A. in San Antonio he was the youngest who had ever become a member of that institution in the city. He entered enthusiastically into the work of building up the association, received several prizes in contests for getting new members, and twice was banqueted by the association for honors gained in this work. As probation officer his services have frequently been commended, and he holds an office which presents splendid opportunities for rescuing boys from aimless, drifting or criminal lives and putting them on a new track to useful manhood. It is an office peculiarly demanding enthusiasm, initiative, and a persistent interest in its duties. While Mr. Boles maintains an office with well organized routine, it is not in his formal, official character, but in his personality and ability to mix with and acquire the confidence of boys that Mr. Boles has succeeded so remarkably well in his chosen career. He is a fine, clean-cut, splendid young man, and few citizens of San Antonio are doing more for the lasting good of that community and for humanity in general than this young probation officer. Mr. Boles works in conjunction with the juvenile court system of San Antonio, and while the majority of his cases are individual, he also keeps a supervision over those features of city life which have possibilities of elevation or degradation for boys and girls.

JAMES ELLINGTON CHRISTIAN. For the poor young man whose ambition is for a prosperous and influential place in the world, and who possesses the energy and will to do things in a practical fashion, there is much inspiration in the career and example of James Ellington Christian, of Powell in Navarro county. Twenty years ago he came to this state, possessed of hardly the proverbial "red cent," but he was a worker, had a strong and rugged constitution, could see beyond his immediate horizon, seldom failed to take advantage of opportunity as presented, and has steadily gone ahead until he is now one of the largest and richest farmers in the Powell neighborhood. His home is on a splendid farm adjoining the townsite.

Mr. Christian has been a resident of Texas since December 21, 1891, when as a youth of nineteen years he accompanied two youthful companions from his home neighborhood to the black-land belt of Texas, and here started his independent career. Mr. Christian was born in Georgia, October 21, 1872. His early surroundings were of the countryside, and his preparation for the battle of life came from an intimate acquaintance with the "old blue black speller." He learned a little figuring, also how to read, something about geography, and had a smattering knowledge of United States History. However, his education was largely of the nominal order. His chief equipment was a vigorous physique and a nature filled with industry, and a mind active and alert

for the opportunities through which he could win success. His early training prepared him for the growing of cotton, and his experience also comprised other details of farm work, but when he arrived in Texas, and early in the year 1892, became a farm hand near Waxahachie, his entire total capital was seven dollars. In Ellis county, there lived at that time a farmer named Treadway, who had come to Texas from Mr. Christian's home county in Alabama. The Treadway farm was first visited by young Christian, and Mr. Treadway gave him considerable fatherly advice and aid. His first regular work was in the employ of "Lit" Malone at fifteen dollars a month. His experience as a wage-worker on a cotton farm continued for three years, at the end of which time Mr. Christian found himself equipped with a good mule team, and ready to make his first independent start as a farmer. Renting a place near Rice, he lived in that community for seven years with some substantial results to his credit. From there he came to Navarro county, and found a place two and a half miles north of Powell. A part of his store of capital was invested in a farm of ninety-five acres, for which he obligated himself to pay thirty dollars and a half per acre, but the transaction was one largely on time. At the end of five years of intensive industry Mr. Christian was owner of three hundred and ten acres and was raising from fifty to one hundred bales of cotton every year.

In 1910 he bought a farm of two hundred and two acres adjacent to Powell. This land was in two tracts and cost respectively seventy-six dollars and eighty dollars an acre. On December 23 of the year 1912, he moved from his first farm to the Powell place, where he built a splendid and attractive colonial home, the best residence in the village. Nearby was erected a large barn, and the premises were otherwise improved to make it a convenient and comfortable place to live and a profitable business enterprise. This farm is entirely devoted to the cultivation of cotton. In 1913 he made a purchase of 100 acres of black land two miles south of Powell. The farms combined make Mr. Christian one of the largest farmers of Navarro county. He has three houses upon the first farm, seven on the second and one on the last.

James Ellington Christian was born in Clayton county, Georgia, and his father was James Christian, who died in Cullman in 1887 at the age of sixty-five. His father had been a soldier of the Confederate army, and was a native of Newton, Georgia, where he was reared and had the ordinary rural school education. The grandfather was Willis Christian, a Virginian by birth, who had sons Reuben, Elijah, William and James, and among his daughters were Melissa Wilkerson and Mrs. John Copeland. James Christian, the father, married Miss Mary Green, whose home is still in Cullman county, Alabama. Their children were: Julia, wife of Lewis Rowe of Georgia; Clarke, who married George Adams, and died in Alabama; Savanna, who married William Jackson of Savannah, Georgia; Drussilla, who married James Farmer; Ella, who married a Mr. Pritchett; Mattie, wife of Henry McConnell, of Alabama; William T. of Alabama, who married Laura Edlerman; James, who married Minnie Warren; Alonzo, of Rice, Texas, who married Etta Allen; and John of Roane, Texas, who married Gertrude Parks.

James Ellington Christian was married in Ellis county, Texas, December 18, 1894, only a few years after he came to this state, to Miss Minnie Warren, a daughter of W. M. Warren, who came to Texas from Mississippi. Mr. Warren married a Miss Cuthbertson, and reared six children. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Christian are Ruby, aged sixteen; Lilac, aged thirteen; and Catherine, aged three. Mr. Christian was reared in a Methodist home, has always supported the Democratic party, but is not inclined to politics. He has prospered,

always enjoyed the high esteem of his associates, as big of heart as he is of body.

PLEASANT F. HALBERT. From a beginning as a farm hand and clerk in Navarro county some thirty years ago and against the handicaps of ill health, Pleasant Halbert has acquitted himself so successfully as to be surrounded himself with all he and his little family need, and at the same time has the highest esteem of those who know him. He is now living retired at Rice, where he has been a resident of Navarro county almost a century, having come here in 1882 from Lincoln county, Tennessee.

Pleasant F. Halbert was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, September 9, 1861. He grew up as a country boy some miles west of Fayetteville in that state, and the hills of that locality educated him. Coming to Texas reaching his majority, he arrived in Corsicana with about sixty-three dollars in money, and his only acquaintance was an uncle in that town. His first employment was as a farm hand with Nick Graham, an old settler in the county, and he spent three years as a wage earner and sheep herder. With some knowledge of the value of money, after he quit working for wages, he began farming on rented land. After making two years he moved to Corsicana, and was employed by his brother John S. Gibson in an implement house. The following year his services were transferred to the M. E. & Son implement house, and he continued with that firm for fourteen years and was manager of the concern when he left. In the meantime he had come into public affairs and served two years as deputy sheriff under Sheriff West.

His close attention to business undermined his health, and in order to recuperate he bought a farm and left Texas. His farm was located eight miles east of Corsicana at Roane, but at the end of two years his health was still much impaired, and he then left the country altogether and for several years traveled extensively, visiting all parts of Old Mexico, visiting Monterey, Mexico, the City of Mexico, hunting and fishing in different resorts, and finally restored his health. During his travels he also covered most of west Texas and north of New Mexico, and finished his tour with a visit to his old home in Tennessee.

Mr. Halbert in 1897 moved to Rice and has since been partly retired. He is the owner of twenty-five hundred acres of land, about four hundred acres of which is in cultivation. He also owns some of the brick business property in Rice, erected one or two structures himself, and has been quite prominent both as a business man and citizen. He was one of the first board of aldermen. He helped promote the Farmers State Bank of Rice. In politics he is an anti-Bailey Democrat, and was one of the original Wilson men in this part of the state. Externally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and belongs to no church.

Mr. Halbert's father was James C. Halbert who still lives on the old home farm in Lincoln county, Tennessee, and was born there in 1838, and has spent his career as a farmer. Before the war he owned slaves, and was for four years a Confederate soldier. His has been a long life outside of his military experience, and he is a member of the Christian church. Grandfather Pleasant Halbert, also born in Lincoln county and of North Carolina parentage, from an ancestry of Scotch-Irish, married a Miss Crawford, and their children were: Maggie, who married Lemuel Suggs; Martha, who married Dr. Yowell; James C., father of the Rice business; Jane, who married Harlan George; Naomi, who married Monroe Clayton; Pleasant W.; Thomas; Dr. J. Halbert; Laura, who married Pleasant Hobbs; and B.; and Tula, who died when young.

Pleasant F. Halbert was married in Navarro county in 1897, to Miss Lizzie Loop, daughter of William Loop, a merchant and ranchman, who died at Rice

in 1913. Mr. Loop came to Texas from Indiana previous to the war, and fought on the Confederate side as a Texas soldier. He married Sarah Catherine Naudain, who died in Rice, and had come from Pennsylvania. The children in the Loop family were: Ellen, who married Ceberry Garner; John Loop, Melissa, who married a Mr. Oliphant and died in Navarro county; David M.; Riley; Mrs. Halbert; Mattie, who married W. R. Kenner; and Addie, wife of W. M. Harper. Mr. and Mrs. Halbert have no children of their own.

CHARLES S. MARTIN. It will not be denied that Charles S. Martin, prominent as a fruit grower of Mount Vernon, founded the industry and gave the inspiration to this section of the state to embark in the culture of the famous Elberta peach. To his foresight as a pioneer in this department of pomological experiment is due the presence of numerous peach growers about Mount Vernon and Mount Pleasant, as well as to his leadership in planting, and in providing the means of avoiding the pitfalls of bad marketing conditions. His training in the work in his youth and his knowledge of the requirements for profitable peach culture led him to choose Franklin county as an ideal section for the exploitation of the industry, it was his ambition to found, and in which he has been so successful.

Charles S. Martin was born in Covington, Kentucky, on January 27, 1869. His father, Elias W. Martin, was a real estate dealer there, and went to that state from Florence, Indiana, where he was born in the early forties. He was liberally educated for a man of his time, and passed the years immediately subsequent to the Civil war as a teacher in the public schools. He served in the Union army and bore a Lieutenant's commission, and while on duty as a courier at the battle of Richmond (Kentucky) he was twice wounded. He was a Republican, and felt deeply upon public questions of the hour. He spent his last years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and passed away at his home on Walnut Hill in 1902. He married Miss Belle Hubbard, between whom a separation was fated to occur subsequently, and their children were as follows: Charles S., of this review; W. R., of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Lucy, the wife of Frank Parker, a newspaper man of Cedar Grove, New Jersey; and Shelton, who died in Los Angeles, California, leaving a family.

The father of Elias W. Martin, it may be said at this point was William Martin, who practiced law in Cincinnati during the early and middle years of his life, and then located upon a farm at Florence, Indiana, where he died. His wife was Lucy Jones, whom he married in Cincinnati, and Elias W. was the only child born to them.

Charles S. Martin was a student in the public schools of Cincinnati when he decided to call his education complete, and he entered the service of the Hill Nursery in that city and there studied practical forestry for some time. It was this early training that induced him to launch out in peach culture in Texas when he came to Mount Vernon in 1891. Mr. Martin first saw Texas before he reached his majority. He reached San Antonio in 1885 and took employment on the ranch of Nathan Hall in Tom Green county, and it may be stated that during the two years of his ranch association he acquired the vernacular and mental habits of the youth of the trail. When he abandoned the plains he sought to apply his knowledge of the pruning of orchards, which he had learned in his experience in Hill Nursery, and he carried that work on in California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, acquainting himself in the meantime with conditions confronting orchardists in that then comparatively new fruit belt of the United States. He learned much that proved of later benefit to him in the four years that he was employed as a wielder of the pruning hook, and in 1891 he returned to Texas, stopping for a time at Paris, where he was

employed with the small fruit growers of the community. It was then that he became actively cognizant of the peculiar adaptability of Franklin county to the culture of the Alberta peach. A tour of investigation and prospecting in and about Mount Vernon early satisfied him that this particular section might easily be converted from the conventional cotton field to the more uncommon peach orchard, although it so happened that he was not at the time in a position to inaugurate a movement to bring about such a change in the agricultural activities of the county.

At this juncture matters of a personal nature intervened to restrain him from carrying out the plan that was beginning to assume definite shape and form in his mind. His marriage in Mount Vernon, Franklin county, in March, 1891, was one factor, but the more vital one was the wish of his father, who was unwilling for his son to continue in Texas, and who made flattering concessions to that son to induce him to continue in the old home state. Some few months later the ill health of his wife made it necessary for Mr. Martin to spend a season in Florida, and with the restoration of her strength, they made their way to Texas, where Mr. Martin began his real career a few miles south of Mount Vernon, his aggregate capital at the time amounting to \$8.50. It is significant of the man that he preferred to begin life in Texas, to which he was irresistibly attracted, without financial resources of any sort, rather than to continue in the place of his birth in the favor of his father who was abundantly able to start him out in business.

After the return of Mr. Martin to Franklin county, as a permanent resident, his first move was to acquire a farm, and his ninety acre tract was purchased on credit. He went into the work with the most commendable vim and courage, and in the five years of his residence thereon restored the place from an exhausted and altogether unsatisfactory state to one of normal fertility and health, demonstrating beyond all cavil his effectiveness as a farmer by paying for the land and bringing it up to a place where it might be included in the realm of live farm propositions. And when, after five years, he disposed of the place, he was sufficiently in pocket to enable him to locate agreeably at Mount Vernon, which has since been his home.

Having nursed and cherished his early ambition to engage in the peach growing business for ten years, Mr. Martin found that his ambition was now fast approaching the ripening stage, and he took active steps to achieve his goal. He purchased ten acres of soil, none too suitable for his purpose, but the best he could get at the time, and set out his first trees in 1900. Here was planted the pioneer orchard of this locality. In 1903 his seven hundred trees brought him a goodly crop of a thousand bushels, plus a generous potato crop on the same ground, and each succeeding year gave evidence that he had chosen a region ideal in its conduciveness to a pleasing size and flavor of the peach. Having conclusively demonstrated the proposition, he began to make successive additions to his orchard until three hundred of his six hundred acres of land are now devoted exclusively to peach culture.

With his own success, new ambitions appeared among his neighbors and acres of cotton land each year was converted into young peach orchards, until today several thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Mount Vernon constitute a veritable paradise of peach bloom each returning springtime. With the production of peaches in car load lots in this section, presented itself another problem to the peach growers: What to do about a satisfactory market for their product and a reliable agency through which to send the peach to the consumer at a profit to themselves. For a time buyers came to the community and took over the crop at a satisfactory arrangement and price, but this plan came to be unsatisfactory because of the growing disposition of

the buyer, who felt himself somewhat in control of the situation, to claim the big end of the profits. Thus the producers came to see the necessity of a better arrangement. The history of selling upon consignment of reliable and responsible agencies in the markets of the north seemed the ultimate solution of the whole problem, which was then assuming alarming proportions.

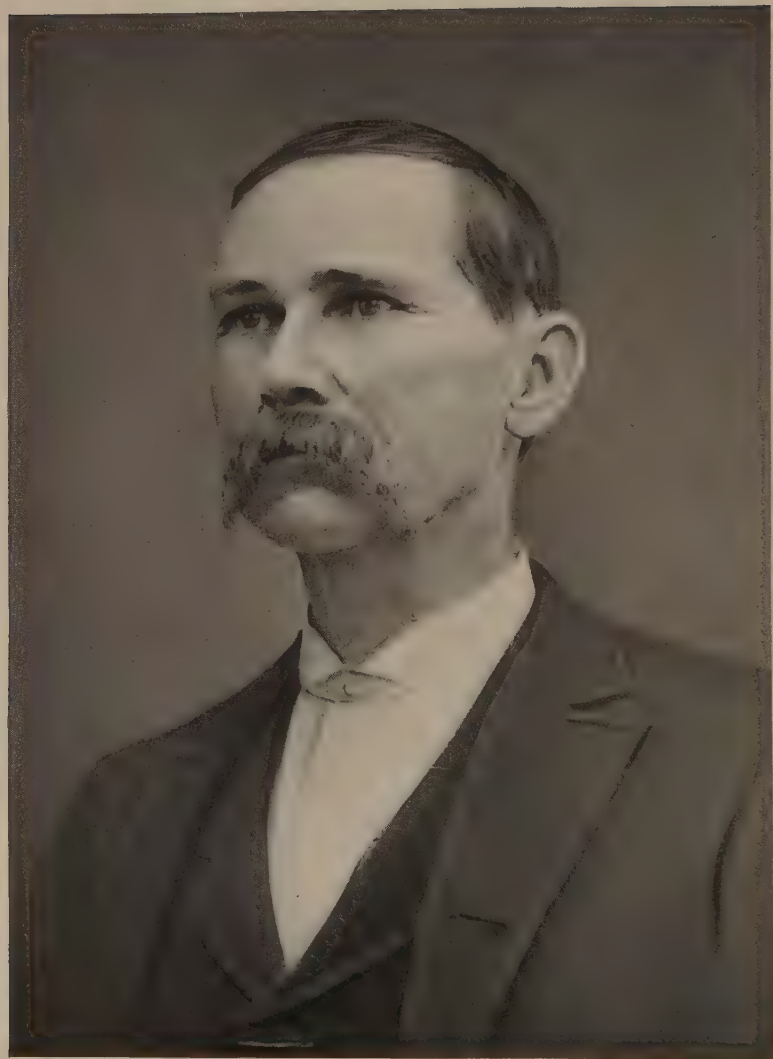
To achieve this result, Mr. Martin announced to his neighbors that he would visit the market centers and seek out fruit dealers of reputation and enter into contract with them for the crop to be shipped out as the condition of the ripening fruit demanded. He met with distinct encouragement from all those who were increasingly anxious to be relieved of the old time method of marketing the crop, and spent ample time in the Ohio markets of Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus, establishing a business connection that has benefited the peach growers of the section ever since in most unquestionable manner. Out of this trip grew a business relationship with the Fisher Commission Company of Columbus, which has resulted in Mr. Fisher entering this field as a grower in partnership with Mr. Martin. The two have established themselves as shippers from Mount Vernon and Mount Pleasant and are handling all the stuff offered. Under this arrangement, the market price of the product always reaches the grower instead of the consignee's price of the old regime, which threatened annually to bankrupt the grower and return him to battle with a hoe and cotton sack.

Of the three hundred cars shipped out of this section in 1912, one-tenth of them came from the orchard of Mr. Martin himself. He selected his farm most wisely for market and producing conditions, having some two hundred acres within the limits of Mount Vernon, upon which he has located an addition to the town and build and sold a number of homes as a substantial developer of the place. The market for the Texas peach of this locality came as a direct result of the wedge Mr. Martin drove upon that historic trip into the field formerly occupied by the Georgia peach and until another and better locality for its development is discovered, which seems improbable, it will maintain its popularity along the banks of the Ohio.

Besides the fruit industry one of the greatest enterprises Mr. Martin has the last three years undertaken the breeding and raising of Standard bred horses, which will be a great help to the upbuilding of the country. He has quite a few, on his bermuda grass farm, of the very best breeding in the country; such as the Allerton 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ by George Wilkes, by Jay Bird, the Chimes family also the Keweenaw Boy family, all of the very highest breeding, and Mr. Martin is making quite a success along this line, as he now has a good many young colts from this select stock. As he sees it, the horse is one of God's most noble animals and he says that the automobile will never take the place of good drivers and saddle stock in his section on account of sandy and rolling country. While on the other hand, the standard breed seems to thrive and be a great success.

On March 1, 1891, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Smith, a daughter of Thomas Smith, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to Texas prior to the Civil war period. He was a Confederate soldier, zealous in the cause, and a man of the strongest attachments and firmest prejudices. He passed his life in the community in which he first settled in Texas, giving his attention to the business of farming, and he died there. He wedded Miss Matilda Claudel, and their children numbered six. Mrs. Mattie Gill, the eldest, is a resident of Franklin county; Frank is living at Durant, Oklahoma; Mrs. Martin is the third born; Elmer, a farmer, lives in the vicinity of Mount Vernon; Miss Minnie Smith lives at home; and Ross, the youngest is a successful peach grower of Mount Vernon.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Martin are as follows: William R., who married Willie Lee Cowan, and is



L. W. Lassiter

ated with his father's enterprise here; Lura, and Lucy.

The Martin home occupies a knoll commanding a fine view of the adjacent hills and vales, and is undoubtedly one of the sightly places of the urban community in which it is situated. The residence is of recent modern creation, of the bungalow type and equipped with water and lighting facilities common to metropolitan centers. Here Mr. Martin plans unerringly the reigns with nature that make his favorite industry a source of pleasing profit to him, and other plans as are fostered which add materially to his growing wealth. His motor car or roadster of imposing pedigree is oft encountered on the highways, when he and his family are upon business or pleasure bent, and the family as a whole derive a wholesome and uplifting assurance from the mere fact of living, while each individual is filling a useful place in the niche to which life has called him.

LEMUEL W. LASSITER. There has been a singular lack of display connected with the achievements of Lemuel W. Lassiter all through his career, but that fact detracts in no wise from the status of the man in Bogata to-day. He has seemed content to move along at a steady pace, without undue noise or any attempt to attract attention, and the very quietness and persistency of his efforts has been one of the most potent factors in his business success.

He began business in a small way in Bogata, commencing in about 1891. He erected a place where he carried on his affairs, stocked it with the entire assortment of medicine lines of the town, and in that way established himself in the drug business, the name of the place being Lassiter & Dickson. The death of Mr. Dickson left Mr. Lassiter alone, and he has since continued his business under his own name. To the original stock of drugs has been added first groceries, then hardware, and still later leather goods, so that the establishment now partakes almost of the nature of a village department store. He is also president of the State Bank of Bogata, of which he was one of the organizers, and has continued in this position since its organization. He is now one of the prosperous men of the community, and occupies a well chosen place in the confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Lassiter was born in Callaway county, Kentucky, February 13th, 1846, and is the son of Burton and Susan (Boone) Lassiter. The father was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1792, and as a young man moved in Jackson's Purchase in Kentucky. He served as General Dearborn in the War of 1812, after which he settled down to a farm and devoted himself to stock raising. He and a son, with the aid of a negro slave, sawed the lumber out of which he built their home on the farm, and he lived in that house until 1850, when he left it for his grave. His wife was a daughter of the famous Boone family of Virginia, and she died one year after the passing of her husband. Lemuel W. is the youngest one of a family of fourteen children born to him, and concerning some of the others, only a brief mention may be made. Jesse died in Kentucky and left a family; Andrew died in Kentucky, Texas, without issue, as did also James; Berry was a tobacco trader in Mississippi where he died without a family; Riley now lives in Brant, Coke county, Texas; Francis died in Abbeville, Tennessee, in 1862, while wearing the Confederate gray; Loretta married Martin Ross and died in Kentucky; Esther died in Red River county, Texas, as wife of W. G. Smith; Eliza Jane died in Clarksville, Texas, as Mrs. John Dickson; Mattie A. married T. A. and resides at Vienna, near Washington, D. C.

Lemuel W. Lassiter had scarce finished his country school training when the war broke out in 1861, and he immediately joined a company that was raised in his native county, which entered the Confederacy as a part of the thirty-third Tennessee Infantry at Union City. This

action was the result of their fear that the war would be over before they could get into action in a Kentucky regiment, and the company held its place in the Tennessee regiment throughout the war. Company C was commanded by Captain W. F. Marberry and the regiment was in charge of Colonel A. W. Campbell, part of the corps of General Polk. The first fight in which Company C participated was at Shiloh, and the next was at Perryville, where Mr. Lassiter was wounded in the left arm. He was in hospital until the army confronted Murfreesboro, where he rejoined the company and had been on guard duty one day when the Murfreesboro engagement came on. He was next at Chickamauga, then Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Dalton, Georgia, where the events of the Atlanta campaign opened up. For one hundred days he was under fire, and on many of them pitched battles were fought in which he participated with his company and regiment. He was in the famous engagement around Atlanta on July 22nd, and after the fall of that city his regiment went with General Hood's command into Tennessee, where the battles of Franklin and Nashville were fought and Hood's army virtually destroyed. The Thirty-third Tennessee was in the command that covered the retreat of the remnant of the Confederate fighting force from Pulaski, Tennessee, and fell in with General Forrest's command en route to Corinth, Mississippi, where Mr. Lassiter was furloughed home. Upon his resumption of the contest he served in Tennessee until the war ended, without any further fighting.

Taking up civil life once more, Mr. Lassiter further prepared himself for a successful career by attending school in his home community, and he began his work as a merchant's clerk in Brandon's Mills, Kentucky. He tired of this after a few months and sought the school room as being a suitable field for his energies, thereafter teaching in the country schools until he left the state in 1870. His name is enrolled as a teacher in Callaway and McCracken counties, in Kentucky, and in Stewart county, Tennessee, and when he engaged in the work in Texas after coming to this state, he gave twenty years to the careful drilling of the youth of the country, and the children who learned of him in those early days are now the parents of the generation that fills the present schools.

Some twenty years ago he came to Bogata, having given up school teaching, and since that time he has been engaged in the merchandise business in this community. His business establishment partakes rather of the nature of a country department store than of the general store, and is one of the flourishing centers of the town.

Mr. Lassiter did not marry until he had reached the forty year mark. His first wife was Miss Mary A. Elmore. They were married on July 19, 1885, at Fulsbrough, Texas. She died one year later, on July 30, 1886, without issue. On July 18, 1893, Mr. Lassiter married Willie Cofield, a daughter of William M. Cofield, and their children are Fauna V., Iva L., Hontas, Britton, Trueman and Mary K.

Mr. Lassiter has undeniably been a potent force in the business life of Bogata during the years that he has carried on his activities here, and his influence has been none the less powerful because it has emanated from so quiet and unassuming a source. He has encouraged in every way that location of business enterprises in Bogata, and has given straightforward service to the community in a civic way. He is a Democrat, reared in the principles of the party, and has ever adhered to them with genuine conviction. He has long been a member of the Baptist church and has shared in the work of that body in his home community.

S. B. EDWARDS. The character of a town or city depends almost wholly upon its business men and financiers, as their reliability, push and enterprise, integrity, and fidelity to contracts and agreements are, in most in-

stances, a measure of the prosperity and welfare of the community. The flourishing city of Hereford, Texas, is especially fortunate in its citizens and men of business, and among them none is held in higher respect than S. B. Edwards, president of the First State Bank of Hereford, and a citizen who in every respect is an exemplification of the self-made man. Mr. Edwards was born at Mexico, Missouri, September 7, 1870, and is a son of J. J. and Fannie (Wilcox) Edwards.

J. J. Edwards was born in Missouri, from whence he enlisted in the Confederate army during the war between the North and South, under Gen. Sterling Price, but, although he fought valiantly and took part in numerous engagements, he was never wounded or taken prisoner. Later in life he removed to Jackson county, Oklahoma, where he engaged extensively in stock raising, and there he still continues to reside, being sixty-eight years of age. His wife, who was born, reared and educated in Missouri, and there married, is also living, and is now sixty-five years of age. They were the parents of eight children, and of these S. B. was the third in order of birth.

After receiving his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Mexico, Missouri, S. B. Edwards became a student in the normal school at Chillicothe, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated at the age of twenty years. He embarked upon his career as an educator and for a number of years taught public schools in different sections of Oklahoma, but eventually drifted into the stock raising business in that State, being associated with his father and others until 1901 in that line. In that year he received his introduction to the banking business, when he became cashier of the Eldorado Bank, of Eldorado, Oklahoma, a position he continued to hold for something more than five years. On severing his connection with the Eldorado Bank, Mr. Edwards came to Texas and located at Hereford, here identifying himself with the Hereford State Bank, which was organized in the following year. In 1909 Mr. Edwards was elected president of this institution, a position which he has continued to fill to the present time. His wise and able management of the affairs of this institution has placed it among the leading banking houses of this section of the State, and has gained him an enviable reputation in financial circles, while his connection with various commercial and industrial interests has made him one of the important factors in the business life of the section. He owns a large cattle ranch in Deaf Smith county, in addition to other valuable property, has his own home in Hereford, and is accounted one of the substantial men of this part of Northwestern Texas, and his success is all the more creditable, in that it has been acquired solely through his own efforts and activities. Like all virile western men, Mr. Edwards is very fond of outdoor life, and finds his automobile a source of great pleasure as well as a material aid to him in his business affairs. Fraternally, Mr. Edwards is connected with the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the Knights Templar degree. His politics are those of the Democratic party, and in 1909 he was honored by his fellow-citizens with election to the office of mayor, serving therein until 1911 and giving the people of Hereford a sound, clean and business-like administration.

On December 24, 1896, Mr. Edwards was married at Eldorado, Oklahoma, to Miss Effie O'Brien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin O'Brien, natives, respectively, of Missouri and Texas. Two children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, namely: Bryan, born in October, 1897, at Eldorado, Oklahoma, and now attending Laura Phillips school, at Amarillo, Texas; and Lloyd, born in October, 1899, at Eldorado, a student in the high school at Hereford.

D. B. CRAWFORD. Sheriff of Swisher county, Mr. Crawford is a citizen whose career as a farmer and a

citizen has brought him the high esteem of all the people of this county, and in his office as sheriff he has a standard of efficiency which his successors will have difficulty in equalling.

D. B. Crawford, who was born at Louisville, in Denton county, Texas, March 30, 1874, is a son of one of the pioneers of north Texas, his father, William Crawford having the distinction of being the first permanent settler to locate in Denton county. William Crawford whose wife was Mary Crawford, was born in Kentucky and at the age of fifteen years moved with his parents to Tipton, Missouri, and thence to Kansas. In 1841 when a youth, he was engaged to drive a bull team across the plains to California, and made the round trip returning to Leavenworth, Kansas, after an absence of between six and seven months. No mishaps or special adventures marked this pioneer journey across the plains, and when he had accomplished his contract he again went out to California, where he remained in the mines until 1851. On his return east he located in Denton county, Texas, and thus in that year became the first settler of that county. After a time he established a shop for wagon manufacturing and carpentry, and was one of the honored and respected citizens and business men of that county until 1904, in which year he moved out to Swisher county, where he now resides, being retired at the age of seventy-five years. During the Civil war he entered the Confederate army from Denton county, and gave four years of his time and service to the southern cause. The mother was married in Texas and is now sixty-nine years of age. There were ten children in the family, of whom D. B. was the fourth.

During his youth he attended country schools in Denton county, and when his practical education was finished he took up farming and stock raising. That was his regular vocation, and he followed it on his own account for twelve years. He was then prevailed upon to accept the nomination for sheriff of Swisher county, and was elected in November, 1910. During the first two years of his service he showed his exceptional qualifications for the place and was again elected in November, 1912, so that he is now in his second term. He has done much to make Swisher county known as a law-abiding community, and is a vigorous, fearless upholder of the law. Politically he is a Democrat. In November, 1908, Mr. Crawford married Miss Jessie Lee Hogan, who was born in Denton county, a daughter of A. A. Hogan. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have no children. As to Swisher county and this section of west Texas, Mr. Crawford believes it is the finest country in the world for any kind of farming or stock raising. He is the owner of his own home in Tulia, and considerable other city property.

ELONZO T. WOODBURN. One of the most prosperous residents of Hereford, Mr. Woodburn at the age of fifteen was an orphan boy employed as a farm hand in Arkansas. Soon afterwards he had four years' experience in the Confederate army, later became a farmer, and during his forty years of residence in Texas his industrious efforts have been rewarded with many of the best things in life, including a fair share of material wealth and also a happy home and a large family, for all of which he has liberally provided.

Elonzo T. Woodburn was born in Hardin county, Tennessee, July 15, 1843. His father was Thomas Woodburn, a native of North Carolina and a son of an Irishman who came from Erin and located in North Carolina. The father was by trade a blacksmith and died in 1841 when his son was six years of age. The maiden name of the mother was Mary Griffiths, also a native of Tennessee, in the eastern part of the state, and who died in 1851 in Tennessee. Elonzo T., after the death of his mother, moved to Randolph county, Arkansas, where he made his home with an older sister, Mrs. Ruhama Lindsay, up to the time he was fifteen years old. During that time his advantages in school were very meagre.



J. B. Nixon.

he has educated himself principally by keen observation and home study. Having been reared on a farm, found his first work as a farm hand in Randolph county, Arkansas, at ten dollars a month, with board and keep, and worked in that way during his sixteenth and seventeenth years. The war then broke out and he enlisted in Company F of the Seventh Arkansas Infantry under Col. Bat Shaver. For four years he followed the flag of the Confederacy, and saw many campaigns in Mississippi and Georgia, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Perryville, Kentucky, Chickasaw, Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta campaigns, in which he returned with Hood's army to Tennessee and fought at Franklin. He was never taken prisoner, was wounded four times by Yankee bullets, though suffered no ill effects from his military experience.

After the war was over he returned to Arkansas, and began farming on his own account, the vocation which he followed until 1901. He took up his residence in Arkansas, in 1874, after first locating in Hood county, which was his home for twenty-six years, during which he was a farmer and stock raiser. In 1899 he came west to Briscoe county, and then in 1907 moved to Hereford. During the six years spent in Briscoe county, he was in the hotel business at Silverton, and was also elected and held the office of county treasurer, until he removed to Hereford, at which time he resigned that office. In the latter city, Mr. Woodburn established Woodburn & Son, in partnership in the drug business, and they have conducted a very satisfactory establishment to the present day. Mr. Woodburn owns a large amount of land in Arkansas, and has his wants all liberally provided for.

He is an active Democrat in politics, is affiliated with the Masonic Order at Hereford and belongs to the Presbyterian church. In Arkansas, in 1868, he married Miss Sarah A. Black, who was born in Arkansas, a daughter of Dan and Emily Black, who were an old family of Arkansas. Mrs. Woodburn died March 6, 1910, in Hereford, where she is buried. Her death occurred at the age of fifty-seven. Ten children were born to their union, of whom nine are living, namely: William R., who married Mary Cooper and is a resident of Dimmitt, Castro county; Rose, deceased, who was the wife of D. Cross, and left two children; Leota, wife of W. O.aires of Weatherford; James D., who married Miss Mel Baker, and a resident of Claude, Texas; Charles, who is associated with his father in the drug business at Hereford, and is unmarried; Luther E., who married Lula Stapleton, and lives at Dimmitt; Mattie, who resides at home; Bell, at home; Meda, at home; and Ernest, at home. There are nine grandchildren in the family.

JOHN WALLACE HARPER, M. D. The present county health officer of Cottle county is a thoroughly equipped physician and surgeon and represents the best training and ideals of the modern medical profession. He has been in practice at Paducah since 1911, and has won success in his chosen field of work.

John Wallace Harper was born November 30, 1878, in Hill county, Texas, near Covington. He was the third of a family of nine children born to John Wesley and Mary Louise (Williams) Harper. Grandfather Elmore Harper moved from Mississippi to Texas in 1849 or 1850, and was a farmer and stock raiser in this state during the war he served in the Confederate army as a member of Walker's Brigade. The paternal ancestry is Scotch, and its first members settled in Virginia before the revolution, and were F. F. V.'s in that state. The maternal ancestry is Scotch-Irish, and they located in New Mexico, the doctor's maternal grandfather having been H. Williams, who came from New Jersey, and was one of the early merchants in Sabine county, where his daughter, the mother of the doctor, was born. John Wesley Harper, the father, was born in Louisiana, in

1849, and followed farming in Texas throughout his active career.

Dr. Harper received his early education in the public schools of Itaska and Hillsboro. He graduated Bachelor of Science in 1900 from Patterson Institute, and then studied medicine for two years in the University of Texas. In 1907 he graduated M. D. from Tulane University in New Orleans, and commenced his first practice in Johnson county, where he remained until 1911. In that year he came to Paducah, and has since had his share of the practice in this county and has also been honored with the position of health officer. The doctor is a member of the Hardeman county and the State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masonry, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America. His church is the Baptist.

On July 10, 1912, at Buena Vista, Dr. Harper married Miss Myrtle Herron, a daughter of J. Porter Herron, now deceased, and his wife, Mary Herron.

JAMES B. NIXON. For more than forty years James B. Nixon has been a telling factor in the affairs of Lamar county, and as a farmer he maintains a high place in general importance and in the nature of his prosperity. His fine home, situated less than two miles from the town of Deport, almost commands a view of the place, and is one of the landmarks of the district. Like the great majority of those whose efforts have aided materially in the improvement of this rural community, he began the struggle for independence and place with only his hands and generous share of courage and determination as capital. These qualities, it may be said, are assets that will outweigh mere cash in the scales of equity, and they have stood stanchly by their possessor through the years when he was battling for financial supremacy in a new country. His advent into Lamar county dates from July 28, 1870, when, returning from a "cow drive" to Kansas, he stopped for a visit with relatives from his home county. An accidental injury which he sustained while visiting in Atlas detained him beyond his original intentions and resulted in changing the whole course of his life. Thus does the destiny of man depend upon the accidental pranks of fate.

James B. Nixon was born in Perry county, Alabama, on September 27, 1847, and the first nine years of his life were spent in Hamburg. His parents left that place with their three children, a few slaves that had long been in the family, and their principal household gods, in December, 1857, and directed their footsteps toward Texas. They traveled overland, the chief mode of journeying in those primitive days, and in their travels crossed the Mississippi at Rodney, the Red River at Alexandria, and reached their destination in Fort Bend county in January, 1858, after a hard journey, on which they were beset by many untoward happenings, but nevertheless they reached their haven in excellent health and spirits. The head of the family was James Nixon. He died at Wills Point about the time he entered Van Zant county as a settler in April, 1868, and was buried at Cedar Grove. He had devoted his life to the farming industry, to which business he had been born and reared, and when he reached his majority he became employed as an overseer on a nearby plantation. He became a trader in negroes and dealt in human flesh until the Emancipation Proclamation put an end to that traffic for all time. He spent eight years in Fort Bend county, this state, and while he was directly opposed to secession in policies, he bore his share in the expenses of the war that resulted from those issues, and though he himself did not participate in the fray, gave one of his sons to the cause of the Confederacy. He was born in 1807 at Franklin, Georgia, and was the son of Joseph Nixon, who owned a small lead mine in Cobb county, Georgia, where he died in about 1825.

His mother was twice married and the children of the first marriage were as follows: James, John, William, Uriah, Joseph, Lurany and Seramy, twins, and Betsey. The latter died at Crowley's Ridge, in Greene county, Arkansas, where they were early settlers, and she was the wife of a Mr. Thompson at the time of her death. Lurany never married, but her twin sister, Seramy, married Henry Norton. After the death of James Nixon, the widow married a Mr. McCampbell. The mother was in her maiden days Margaret E. Blackburn, the daughter of Daniel Blackburn, a South Carolinian, who passed his life in that state. She was born in 1826, and died in 1886 at the home of her son James.

During the years of their residence in Fort Bend county, James B. Nixon, of this review, got his education in the public schools. Among his playmates of those early days were some who later became leaders in the famous feud in the seventies between the "Jaybirds and Peckerwoods," as they were called,—a feud that cost the county the lives of many of its citizens and which finally had to be quelled by the state militia. The cabin schools of the day gave him his early training and later he attended the Academy at Richmond, where he completed what was a fairly good education for those days. He was the possessor of an alert and active mind and with an exceptionally retentive memory he was better equipped mentally than many another who had greater educational advantages. He was yet a school-boy when he responded to the call of the Confederacy in 1863, first joining the local militia as one of Captain H. H. Good's company, and was mustered into the regular service at the mouth of the Brazos river as a member of Colonel Bates' cavalry regiment. He was soldiering from July, 1863, up to the close of the war, being detailed as a courier and making his reports to the headquarters of General Bates. General Magruder was in command of the department and the principal work of this command was in breaking through the blockades and skirmishing with Federal detachments with which they came into contact. Camp Lublock, at Houston, Texas, was the place of their rendezvous until the tottering of the Rebellion was felt, when the troops were ordered to Columbia, Texas, where they were mysteriously maneuvered about by the department commander, then discharged and ordered home in time for the general to carry out his plan to seize the several hundred bales of Confederate cotton located there and flee with it to France where common report has it that he sold the cotton and subsequently lost the proceeds, later returning to the United States and dying in dire poverty in the city of Galveston, Texas. So much for another phase of the incidents peculiar to the war.

After Mr. Nixon returned home from the war he continued as a member of the parental household until 1870, when he hired out to the Rutledge people at the wage of a dollar a day and his keep, or rather expenses, as one of a party engaged to take a drove of nine hundred cattle to Abilene, Kansas, then the nearest shipping point to Texas. The herd passed up through the Chickasaw nation without untoward incident affecting them, other than the sacrifice of a few head to the Indians in order to prevent a stampede. The caravan was ninety-five days on the trail and spent some time in breaking steers for the market that the frontier Kansas farmers furnished at \$75 a yoke. There was novelty and excitement in plenty, and it served to give young Nixon an appetite for more of the same sort of adventure, and it was only his accident in Lamar county and his subsequent location there that prevented him from returning and making another trip of the same kind.

Upon his recovery his attachment to Texas was so strong that he gave up all thought of returning to his native place, and began to speak of Texas as his home, which indeed it has been from then until to-day. He had no worldly possessions to claim his attention and he felt that he could accomplish as much with his bare

hands in Texas as he could anywhere, if not more. His first work was on a farm and in 1872 he hired out to a freighter, hauling supplies from Jefferson, Texas, to Paris, his route taking him over what is his present farm. With his four yoke of cattle he drove over the trail leading past Bogata and to Dangerfield, en route to the head of navigation at Jefferson. At the close of the year he returned to his new friends in Lamar county and once more applied himself to farm work, and he hired out to S. H. Westerbrook for a season at twenty dollars a month. While he was attending to the duties of his position as a farm hand, he was also paying a considerable attention to his employer's daughter, with the result that he was married to Miss Westerbrook on January 28, 1874, when he contracted for a tract of one hundred and forty-four acres of school land at two dollars an acre. He erected a board house after a short time and this place constituted his first home as a married man. The story of his forty years of activity as a farmer of this county is partially told when his possession of a fine farm of two hundred and sixty-nine acres of fertile and productive land is mentioned, for it is in the acquiring of that property that he has been most strenuously occupied, and therein lie his chief interests. One hundred and fifty acres of the aggregate is under cultivation, and a splendid home ornaments the place, built in 1897, as well as a number of substantial houses wherein his tenants are domiciled. Mr. Nixon was originally a grain farmer, but the tendency of the farming element of this district was apart from wheat, and he finally gave himself up to the attractions of cotton and corn, the great money crops of East Texas. His forecast in regard to the rise of farm land values led him to become an occasional trader in that class of realty, and some of his wealth has been added in that manner. He was one of the original stockholders of the Deport Cotton Oil Company, whose factory was destroyed by a cyclone, and has lent efficient aid to other local efforts requiring a combination of capital.

Mr. Nixon has served Lamar county as county commissioner, his service dating from 1895 and 1896, and he was a member of the executive board having in charge the building of the present court house. He was appointed by the county court as commissioner to sell the property of the Yates estate at Deport, the same being a most responsible trust, and one that covered a period of four years, but was disposed of in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. He has on various occasions officiated as secretary of the farmers' organizations of many other bodies, of a fraternal, social or political character. One of his marked peculiarities is the fact that he is ambidextrous, and his cunning with a pen is remarkable, not to employ a stronger term. He writes legibly and rapidly with either hand and makes his signature either from the left or right side of the page and with either hand.

Mr. Nixon is a Presbyterian and was secretary of the Presbyterian church for twenty-five years, and is now an elder of the U. S. A. congregation of Deport.

As has already been stated, Mr. Nixon married in 1873, his wife being Miss Martha Westerbrook, the daughter of his then employer, Samuel H. Westerbrook. Their children are designated as follows: James S., a farmer in the vicinity of Deport, married Stella Flagon and is the father of Albert and Nora; Lurany is the wife of Jacob E. Philley, of Deport, and has children Noel, Wilis, Beatrice, Lois, Ralph and Herman; John D., also a farmer, married Maggie Staton, and their children are Opal, Ethel, Mary and a baby; Zorada is Mrs. A. G. Singleton, located at Vaughan, New Mexico, and they have one child, Maurine; Asbury, a merchant of Deport, married Pearl Ball, and their son is Jack; Joseph is a farmer, married to Mamie Wright, and they have two children; Vera is the wife of J. A. Phillips of Deport; and Albert Sidney, Jessie Bell and Raymond complete the list of the ten living children of the thirteen

to these parents. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon reared a family, all of them having come to fill places of prominence in the various communities that represent home, and as people who have contributed freely to the development and growth of their own district, as well as giving to the country a numerous progeny that have honorably honored the family name, they are entitled to much of respect and consideration at the hands of their fellowmen in their home district and wherever they are.

D. RAMSEY. In 1887 Mr. Ramsey built the first building on the town site of Clarendon, and introduced a supply of drugs and sundries for the trade of this then sparsely populated country. The pioneer merit has been on the ground ever since. A quarter of a century has convinced him that Donley county will grow out of which good, rich soil is capable, and as he himself has been prospered, so he can foresee only wealth and a substantial increase for all the generations who and in the future will possess themselves of this fruitful land.

Mr. H. D. Ramsey is a native of Kentucky, born in Hopkins county, April 7, 1859, a son of John and Joseph (Barnhill) Ramsey. His father, a native of Kentucky, where he was reared and educated, in 1849 led the great exodus to California, spending three years on the gold coast, after which he returned and folded farming in Hopkins county, until his death in 1902 at the age of thirty-six years. The mother, who was born in Hopkins county, September 6, 1882, at the age of forty-two, was born in Webster county, Kentucky. There were two children, of whom the Clarendon merchant and banker was the older.

Mr. Ramsey's preparation for life was largely of the practical kind, in which one learns how to do a thing by doing it. However, he had the advantage of the public schools, and also attended the college at Princeton, Kentucky, for three years. He then accepted a clerkship in a drug store in Princeton, where he remained until he was thoroughly qualified as a pharmacist, and also equipped with a complete knowledge of the drug business as a line of commerce. On moving to Texas he began work for L. M. Brunswick at Fort Worth. From there he went out to San Angelo, during the early days of that town, and was employed as pharmacist by Dr. F. Smith. Returning to Fort Worth he was then engaged in the business with L. S. Kruse, where he continued for several years. Finally, as already stated, he came to Clarendon, when there was no town of Clarendon, except the railroad and the bare site, and opened a stock of drugs in the first business structure on the town location. He was actively identified with the drug business at Clarendon up to 1905, at which time he sold out his establishment. He then organized the Donley County State Bank, of which he became president, and has been the head of this prosperous financial institution to the present time. The Donley County State Bank is capitalized at \$50,000.00 and its officials and directors are among the most substantial business men and citizens of Donley county.

Mr. Ramsey is also a director of the Clarendon hospital. His prominent position in the business community has brought him into public affairs, and in 1890 he was elected treasurer of Donley county, and by re-election served five terms or ten years, until 1900. In politics he is a Democrat, and is active in Masonry, having won thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and filled a number of the chairs of the different branches. His church is the Missionary Baptist.

At Clarendon, on April 7, 1900, Mr. Ramsey married Miss Rosa Hampton, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Wade Hampton. Her parents were among the old settlers of Grayson county, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have no children.

R. C. SMITH, M. D. A physician and surgeon who stands practically at the head of his profession in his community, Dr. Smith has spent more than twenty years in practice in Texas, and since 1909 has had his residence and professional center at Wichita Falls. Dr. Smith entered his profession after a great deal of hard work and self-sacrifice, since his way was not provided by others, and he had to win the means to obtain most of his education. Since beginning practice he has succeeded beyond the ordinary, and has taken a high place in the medical fraternity of the state.

R. C. Smith was born at Seguin, Texas, January 27, 1863, a son of Dr. R. L. and Theresa (Smith) Smith. His father, a native of Mississippi, came to Texas when a child, his parents having settled in DeWitt county, where they were early settlers. The father was reared in that vicinity, attended the common schools, and later medical college, and then began his practice, which he continued with considerable success until his death, in 1906, in Gonzales county. He was seventy-five years of age at the time of his death. During the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was surgeon in one of the Texas regiments. The mother was born in Burlington, Iowa, and of an entirely different Smith family from that of her husband. She came to Texas with her parents, who settled at Seguin, where she finished her education and was married. She is now living at the age of seventy-five and spends part of her time with a daughter in Gonzales county and the remainder with her son, the doctor, at Wichita Falls. She was the mother of eight children, all of whom are still living, and Dr. Smith was the second in order of birth.

As a boy he attended public schools, and began his law studies under his father. He obtained a certificate to practice locally in 1888, and did his first professional work at Shiner, in Lavaca county. He finally went away to complete his education at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated from a college of that city in 1893. For two years he practiced in Navarro county, and was then at Clifton, in Bosque county, and in 1896 moved to Cisco. Dr. Smith was the leading physician at Cisco until 1909, in which year he transferred his residence to Wichita Falls. Since then he has acquired a large practice, has bought a fine home, and has interested himself in many business affairs, and is the owner of considerable property in this city. He is a member of the Wichita County Medical Society, is surgeon for the Wichita Falls Traction Company, and surgeon for the Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railroad. During his residence at Cisco he served as alderman for one term and was also a member of the school board. In politics Dr. Smith is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and has served as Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar Commandery. His membership in the Baptist church dates from 1879.

On October 24, 1888, Dr. Smith married Miss Sally L. Kell, who was born at Clifton, Texas, a daughter of Frances Kell, who came to Bosque county in 1854, and was one of the pioneers in the development of that section of Texas. Both he and his wife are still living and both are eighty-one years of age. The six children born to the union of Dr. Smith and wife are: Francis, Theresa, Emma Jo, R. Clyde, Wells and Lucile.

JAMES E. BROUSSARD. One of the vigorous and progressive young leaders in affairs in Chambers county is James E. Broussard, merchant, county commissioner and closely identified with the industrial and commercial development of this considerably new section of Texas. Chambers county was for many years out of the path of development, but in recent years, largely owing to the influx of capital and local enterprise, its resources are placing the county among the best of the Gulf Coast country.

James E. Broussard was born at the J. T. White home on Turtle Bayou, in Chambers county, in 1883.

His parents were D. L. and Sarah (White) Broussard. His father, who still has home at Turtle Bayou and is a successful cattleman and farmer, was born at Taylor's Bayou, in Jefferson county, where the Broussard family first settled on coming from Louisiana. D. L. Broussard, whose home has been at Turtle Bayou since 1882, is a son of Seven Broussard and a nephew of the late Moise Broussard, these two brothers being among the best known of several members of the Broussard family who built up comfortable fortunes in Jefferson, Orange and Chambers counties of this state. Mr. Broussard's mother was a White, one of the earliest pioneer families in southern Texas.

James E. Broussard was reared and educated in Chambers county, and from the local schools attended school at Galveston, where the family lived for two years; was for two years a student at St. Edwards College, in Austin, and was in the University of Texas, at Austin, three years. After leaving college Mr. Broussard at once took up a business career, and since January, 1906, has been one of the successful general merchants at Anahuac. He is at the head of the extensive firm of J. E. Broussard and brother. His other interests connect him still more closely with the industrial enterprise of this section. Mr. Broussard is president of the Trinity River Irrigation District, which is the source of water supply for a large area of rice-growing land.

Mr. Broussard is one of Chambers county commissioners, representing precinct Number two. He was appointed to that office in the spring of 1912 to fill out an unexpired term, and in the July primaries received the Democratic nomination, his election coming in the following November.

DR. ISAAC N. ROBERSON. Since 1907 Dr. Roberson has been actively engaged in practice in Iowa Park, as a physician and surgeon, and he is one whose accomplishments in his chosen field of work have brought him a fair measure of fame and prosperity. He is known for one of the most efficient and capable doctors in this section of the state, and his success in his profession has been due entirely to his own efforts. Starting life without that aid which so many young men find ready for them, he has worked his way well to the top of his profession, getting his schooling only through his own hard work, and every step of his early progress being fought for step by step. It is successes such as these that are most stable at bottom, and leave nothing to be desired in the way of permanency.

Isaac N. Roberson, M. D., was born on September 19, 1865, in Putnam county, Tennessee, and is a son of William and Louisa (Welsh) Roberson, Tennessee people of old and well-known families in that state. The father passed his life in his native state, and died there in 1883, aged sixty-six years, the mother passing away in 1885, when she was fifty-nine years old. They became the parents of nine children, and of the number Isaac N. was the seventh.

In boyhood days Isaac Roberson attended the schools of Putnam county, and later entered Doyle college, in White county, Tennessee, after which he came to Texas, in 1890, and here entered the Fort Worth Medical College. In 1905 he was graduated from Bailey University, in the medical department, but prior to his graduation he had taken up practice in Colena, Cook county, on a certificate of practice granted him by the state in 1898. In 1901 he engaged in practice, continuing from then until 1907, barring the interval when he was in attendance at Bailey University. In 1907 he established himself in practice in Iowa Park, and here his work has been of a uniformly high order, calculated to inspire confidence and esteem in all who have observed his work.

In a professional way, Dr. Roberson has membership in the Cook County Medical Association, and he is fraternally identified with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the

World, in all of which he is active and popular. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, and he is a Democrat, though not especially active in the work of the party.

On December 3, 1899, Dr. Roberson was married to Miss Lizzie J. Mathes, of Corlena, Texas, a daughter of W. J. and Mary Mathes. The father is now deceased, but the mother still lives at Corlena, where she has long been known. They were pioneers of that district, and the father was a well-known stock farmer. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberson, as follows: Clara Roberson, born in 1901; Allie Mary, born July 25, 1903; and died on July 23, 1905, at Woodbine, where she was born; Cassie, born on the 4th day of August, 1906, at Woodbine, is attending school at home; and Marie Roberson, born on September 15, 1909, in Hood, Texas.

Dr. Roberson has lived in Texas quite long enough to have grasped a realization of the importance and resources of the great southwestern commonwealth, and he has an unlimited faith in the future of Texas. Especially does he feel that Iowa Park will be heard from in later years, and considers his choice of a location a happy one.

DR. WILLIAM H. GRAYSON, a resident of Texas since 1896, has in the intervening years proven himself many kinds of a success. He has prospered as a physician, as a business man and as a farmer, and he has demonstrated his success as a citizen in no uncertain terms. The field of finance also has claimed some attention from him, and as one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Bogata, in which he has since been a director, he deserves some credit in that direction. Born in Tate county, Mississippi, on August 18, 1860, William H. Grayson is the son of Dr. John Grayson, a practitioner of the Regular school, but not a college graduate.

William H. Grayson was born in Huntsville, Madison county, Alabama, and died in Tate county, Mississippi, in 1888. He moved to Arkansas prior to the Civil war, locating in Woodruff, and from there he entered the service of the Confederate army with General Price's troops. Upon his return from the war, he went to Mississippi and there spent his life in its remaining years, dividing his attention between the practice of medicine and the planting business. He was a son of George Grayson, and the grandson of John Clam Grayson, an Englishman who came to the Colonies as the first of the Grayson family, and ended his days in Alabama, where he lies buried. The descendants of John Clam Grayson became slaveholders and were classed with the educated and aristocratic element of the south. George Grayson married Cynthia Hanna and of the large family of children born to them Dr. John Grayson, father of the Bogota physician, was one. John Grayson shared in the liberal education his parents gave the entire family, and that he did not take his medical degree from a college was due to existing circumstances at the time which made it possible for him to engage in practice without that preliminary.

Dr. John Grayson married Miss Rachel Gann, a daughter of Jack Gann, and he is still living at the age of eighty years, and makes her home in the vicinity of Deport. They became the parents of five children, as follows: Sallie, the wife of Stephen Crocket, of Lamar county, Texas; James Napoleon, a Lamar county farmer; Charles, who died in Mississippi, leaving a family; Mrs. Alice Osteen, of Texarkana; and Dr. William H., the oldest of the five.

William H. Grayson was only a schoolboy when he first came to Texas. His life up to that time had been passed in the community in which he was born, and he had a slight degree of learning from the rural schools of his district. He had enough experience as a helper on the home farm to make it possible to earn wages at that work while he was yet very young, and his earnings in



Dr. M. H. Chapman and wife.

respect served to further his education. He studied the school of Captain W. L. Rice, making the most rapid progress, and he later worked with Capt. Rice as teacher in Bogata schools in 1884 and 1885. So it was from the age of sixteen until he was twenty-four, the dollar he had earned had been used in the furtherance of his education. In 1884 he took up the study of medicine in Memphis, Tennessee, as a student in the Hospital College and he was graduated from that institution in 1886. He was forced to resort to the school again in order to replenish his purse sufficient for him to establish himself in practice, and he then spent the year in teaching, after which he began his practice in Murray, Tate county, Miss., continuing in practice there for ten years. He then returned to Texas, and engaged in business and finance, also giving some attention to farming operations, and since that time he has been more or less concerned in business of various sorts, as well as in his profession. Dr. Grayson has not neglected his medical studies at any time in his career, and has had time for post-graduate work at the Memphis Hospital, and in Barnes Medical College in St. Louis in 1893, thus demonstrating his desire to keep abreast of the advances made in his profession and maintain the value of his services at the highest possible point, and at the same time making it possible to serve his patrons with the utmost professional efficiency.

As a farmer, Dr. Grayson has manifested a splendid ability. He gave this industry a try-out while in Mississippi, so that when he turned his attention to it in Texas, it was not as an experiment, but rather as the resumption of his former activities in the agricultural line. In Mississippi he was known for one of the large cotton growers in his section, and his reputation for skill in the business was not suffered in his Texas manipulations. Here he has applied modern scientific methods and has demonstrated to his neighbors the difference between the old-fashioned hit-or-miss farming, and the later variety that calls for all the scientific knowledge a man may bring to bear on the subject. Results have brought him out right in his scientific farming. He has a fine place of four hundred and thirty acres of the best Texas land, of which one hundred and thirty-six acres are under cultivation, and six families of industrious farmers are housed upon his place, the labors of that many being required in the proper handling of his estate. There are no idle tenants on his place, and the Grayson property gives evidence everywhere of a high class of labor applied to its manipulation.

Dr. Grayson added his capital as well as his influence and his good judgment in the establishment of the First State Bank of Bogata, and has been a director of the bank from then until the present time. He is a Master Mason, and an Odd Fellow, as regards his fraternal relations, and his church membership is with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was a member of the Board of Stewards of that church for fifteen years, has attended numerous of its conferences, and sat in the Dallas conference of 1912. He is a fine example of the thrifty, up-to-doing man of affairs, and the results of his strong and wholesome nature as applied to his every-day business affairs are everywhere apparent in the continued prosperity that has rewarded his efforts. For a man of thirty-three, he is extremely youthful in appearance, and few men, if any, have so strong a hold upon the regard and affections of the people of his community as has Dr. Grayson.

On December 20, 1888, Dr. Grayson was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Gann, a daughter of Joshua and Lou (Laughlin) Gann, of Tate county, Mississippi. Dr. Grayson died in 1898, leaving five children, of whom brief mention is made as follows: Dr. Roy A. Grayson, practicing physician of Bogata and a graduate of Memphis Hospital Medical College of the Class of 1910; William Claud, bookkeeper for the Halley Hardware company of McGregor, Texas; Wilbur D., of Bogata;

Myrtle, the wife of Hugh Guion, of Bogata, and Hobart. On February 7, 1900, Dr. Grayson married Miss Celestial A. Ferguson, the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Holt) Ferguson.

The Grayson home is one of the finest in Bogata—a large, roomy and altogether comfortable residence, built after the fashion of a country home, and in every way suited to the taste and requirements of a family such as the Doctor's is.

WILLIAM ENOCH DOZIER. As city engineer of Temple, William Enoch Dozier has a position of some importance, calling forth all his latent skill and acquired knowledge of the science of which he is a devotee. The sewerage system being installed in the city under his direction, at a cost of \$75,000, is a model of engineering skill, and already reflects great credit upon the man in whose charge the work rests. Mr. Dozier has been identified with civil engineering since he was a boy, beginning the work as an axeman and carrying it forward through each successive step of training until he came to the top of the profession, and he has a reputation in these parts for thoroughness and efficiency in his work that is his most valuable asset.

Mr. Dozier was born at Ashland, Tennessee, on November 13, 1880, and is the son of Jesse D. and Ladonia (Young) Dozier. Both were native Tennesseans, and came to Texas in 1885. Here the father took up farming, in which he continued to the end of his days, death claiming him in 1900, when he was fifty-three years of age. He was long a member of the Baptist church and was a Democrat in his political faith. The wife and mother also is an active member of the Baptist church and a devout and whole-souled Christian woman. She now makes her home in Grant, Oklahoma. They were the parents of seven children, of which number the subject was the sixth born.

Mr. Dozier was but five years old when his parents moved to Texas, and he has made this state his home ever since. He gained his early education in the public schools of Lamar county, with a high school course as the ultimate schooling with which fortune favored him. Up to the age of fourteen years of age he lived with his parents on the home farm, and at that youthful period he set forth to begin making his own way in the world. He began by taking a position with a crew of engineers, his work being that of axeman, and his salary was thirty dollars a month and his board. From that time to the present he has continued in the engineering field, advancing from the more humble stations to those higher up as rapidly as he might through close attention to the work in the field, and such information as he was able to glean from works on the subject, which he nightly perused under the advice and guidance of experienced engineers. Ambition and energy brought its own reward, and Mr. Dozier has since those days held many positions of prominence in engineering circles. He has worked in many states, as well as in Mexico, and operated with various railroad companies and private concerns. He was connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad in Mexico for two years, during which time he superintended the construction of eight hundred miles of track, having charge of the locations between Conliacan and Mazatlan in Mexico. It was in January, 1910, that Mr. Dozier came to Temple as chief engineer of the Temple & Northwestern Railroad Company, and he soon after took up his duties as city engineer, as has already been intimated in the opening paragraph. His work here has shown a quality of excellence that has given him his prominence in his profession, and greater successes are yet in store for him, by all the signs.

On August 5, 1905, Mr. Dozier was married at Cleburne, Texas, to Miss Winnie Mahan, the daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. W. Mahan of that place, and a granddaughter of Major E. M. Heath, who organized Johnson county, Texas, and was long prominent in its

development. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dozier—William E. Jr.

Although not a church member, Mr. Dozier favors the church of his parents, although he is never found withholding his support from any worthy cause. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, with Blue Lodge and Commandery affiliations, and is also a member of the Elks. He has been prominent in the Chamber of Commerce as an interested and influential member, and is also identified with the South Side Improvement Association. He is a Democrat and manifests an active and intelligent interest in the movements of the party in his district, although he has held no offices of any kind beyond his present position as city engineer. Mr. Dozier and his wife are socially prominent, and they have a large circle of staunch friends in these parts.

ROBERT SMITH WATKINS. To the numerous Watkins family first founded in Texas by Jesse J. Watkins in the thirties, and subsequently represented by many prominent men in the professions, in agriculture, and in civic affairs, belongs Robert Smith Watkins of Kemp, one of the most successful stock farmers and business men of this vicinity. Though past sixty years, Mr. Watkins is still in the prime of life, weighs two hundred and forty pounds and looks young, notwithstanding his hard labor in winning financial independence.

His grandfather, J. J. Watkins, was the confidential representative of General Sam Houston in treating with the Indians along the frontier at Texas Republic, and who lost his life on a mission undertaken at the behest of General Houston. More details concerning his career will be found elsewhere in this work, in connection with the Watkins family history. The father of the Kemp stock farmer was Rev. Richard Overton Watkins, whose life was devoted for more than half a century to church and school work in the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination.

Robert Smith Watkins was born at Nacogdoches, Texas, January 31, 1852, and was four years old when he accompanied the family to Kaufman county in December, 1855. He was given the advantages of attendance at Trinity University at Tehuacana, which institution his father had nourished and fostered for many years. Following closely upon his career at school, he returned to his native county, and taught one term in the country district. Choosing farming as his occupation, he early became associated with his brother, Richard O. Watkins, for that purpose. They were handicapped by lack of means with which to buy tracts of the rich land which they foresaw would at some time be very valuable, although then very cheap. However, the brothers used their credit in buying parcels of land as opportunity presented, and met their obligations as the soil produced the crops or the grass the cattle, which brought in the cash necessary for their extending operations. It is nearly forty years now since the brothers became partners, and the relationship is still in existence, having been mutually satisfactory and profitable. The brothers have extended the lines of their holdings, buying new tracts and placing some six hundred acres under cultivation, have built houses and other buildings for their tenants and stock, and now own twenty-five hundred acres extending back to Cedar Creek from Kemp and including the fertile region of the Black Land and the Sandy Loam Bottoms along the meanderings of Cedar Creek. In the course of its development their live stock enterprise eventually included mules and jacks, in addition to cattle. The brothers by much patience and skill laid the foundation of a lasting reputation as breeders of jacks and mules. The original stock for this industry they secured from the Wortham herds at Waco. Their treatment of the soil is careful and intelligent, and they have succeeded in producing three-quarters of a bale of cotton per acre without the use of fertilizer. Some half dozen families furnish the labor required to

manage their six hundred acres in cultivation, and the Watkins farms are large and productive enterprises, on a plane with many of the best business houses and industries of Texas in importance. Experience has demonstrated to their satisfaction that the "Rowden and Mebane" cotton best fits prevailing conditions on their plantation and they raise that staple altogether.

Mr. Watkins is interested in politics only as a Democratic voter. He is a deacon in the Kemp Congregation of the Presbyterian denomination. Besides his other interests he is a stockholder and director in the Farmers Guaranty State Bank of Kemp.

On April 18, 1907, Mr. Watkins was married in Kemp to Miss Myrpha Collins, a daughter of William Collins of Pontiac, Illinois, city collector of that place. Mr. Collins, born in Ohio, married a Miss Shreve, who became the mother of one child. Mrs. Watkins was born at Russellville, Ohio, spending a portion of her life at Bellfountain in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have a delightful home life, though they are without children.

JAMES T. TADLOCK, M. D. In a profession where progress and position depend entirely upon individual merit, and scientific knowledge of the practical needs of the sickroom, Dr. James T. Tadlock of Dayton has made advancement, and by his close conformity to professional ethics, combined with talent, he has won the respect of his fellow practitioners as well as the confidence and patronage of the public. A resident of this town since August, 1902, he has identified himself with all that has made for progress and development.

Dr. Tadlock was born at Elba, Coffee county, Alabama, May 14, 1872, and is a son of James K. P. and Rebecca Jane (Baker) Tadlock.

The Tadlocks of this article originated in South Carolina, in which the paternal grandfather of Doctor Tadlock was born, he being Allen Tadlock. He was married to Miss Margret D. Kirkley, who died at Lockhart, Texas, at the age of ninety years, as Mrs. Dobbs. The children by her first marriage were: John; Dock; James K. Polk; Malinda, who married John McClain and died at Grand Saline, Texas; Lou, who married William Dobbs and died near Spring, Texas; and Francis, who married (first) W. F. Wood, and now resides at Willis, Texas, as Mrs. Crotwell.

James K. P. Tadlock was born in Georgia, and as a child moved with his parents to Alabama, where he received an ordinary education in the public schools and grew up a farmer and stock raiser. He left Alabama in 1876 and went to Willis, Texas, where his life has been passed quietly. He has done a modest part in the clearing up of his locality, and has added substantial improvements to the community, where he has won the respect and esteem of his neighbors and of all who have had business transactions with him. He served several years as county commissioner of Montgomery county, his only public service.

Mr. Tadlock missed the Civil war, but was a southern sympathizer, and had two brothers who participated in it under the flag of the Confederacy. He was brought up in a Methodist family, and has been faithful to that denomination all his life. Mr. Tadlock married in Coffee county, Alabama, in 1868, Miss Rebecca Jane Baker, a daughter of Joe Baker, who was a farmer and one of the pioneers of that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Tadlock there were born the following children:

Dr. James T. of this review; John W. of Willis, Texas; Joseph B., a resident of Grimes county; Mrs. Georgie Hearn of Conroe, Texas; Ella, the wife of Walter Inglet of Willis; and Miss Ruby, who resides at home.

James T. Tadlock received his early education in the public schools in the country near Willis, whence he had been brought by his parents when he was a child of four years. Later he went to school at Danville, and when he left that institution spent one year in Sam Houston



Chas. T. Park

mal school at Huntsville. He began his career as of the world's workers as a convict guard on the watch at Huntsville prison, during the administration of Supt. L. A. Whatley and J. S. Rice, and was promoted to a sergeancy, being given charge of the penitentiary farm in Houston county.

In 1901 he began his medical studies in the medical department of Kentucky University, at Louisville, and in 1904 was graduated therefrom, and between his second and third years at that institution was clinic chief of Broadway Infirmary at Louisville. When he left there he made his permanent location at Dayton, although he had done a few months' practice as an undergraduate at Willis, on a certificate of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He soon demonstrated his ability to cope with the problems of the profession. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society and of the Texas State Medical Association.

For eleven years he has been local surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and at this time is Chief Surgeon of the Trinity Valley and Northern R. R. and Physician for the Dayton Lumber Company, having held the latter position since the Company's organization. He has business connections here, being a stockholder in the Dayton Lumber Company, a Director of the Dayton State Bank and a stockholder of the Humble Oil Company and the Trinity Valley and Northern Railway Company. Dr. Tadlock's residence is one of the splendid ones of Dayton.

On June 3rd, 1903, Dr. Tadlock was united in marriage with Miss Mattie D. Ferguson, a daughter of John Ferguson, a lumberman and early settler of Montgomery county, now living at Willis. Mr. Ferguson married Miss Mattie Oliver, and five children were born to them, viz.: Mattie D., who married Doctor Tadlock; John, who is a resident of Richards, Texas; Florence, who is the wife of J. B. Tadlock; Laura, who married W. Wood and died at Richards, Texas, and John L. who resides in Houston.

Dr. and Mrs. Tadlock are the parents of one living son, Donald Herbert. James T. Jr., the elder child, died at the age of five months. Masonically Dr. Tadlock is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Dayton, the Commandery in Houston and El Mina Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Galveston.

He is an honorary member of the Phi Chi fraternity, Ipsilon Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky. During the period of his lengthy residence here he has formed a wide acquaintance, and his friends are numerous in business, professional and social circles.

L. JENKINS, M. D. In twenty-three years of practice Dr. Jenkins has accepted the many opportunities offered to the members of his profession for fine and profitable social service, and has maintained throughout the same the ideals and ethics of the medical fraternity. Now located at Clarendon, he is one of the well-known citizens and has a valued position in the community.

Dr. B. L. Jenkins is a native of the city of Dallas, Texas, born January 4, 1867, the only child of Oscar and Annie (Pyles) Jenkins, both of whom were natives of Alabama. The mother is still living and the father died in 1867, at the age of twenty-one. After their marriage, in Alabama, the parents came to Texas in 1868, locating in Dallas county, where the father was a farmer and stockman during the brief remaining period of his life. During the war, although but a boy, he had the good fortune with fidelity as a private for three years in the 10th Alabama Cavalry.

Dr. Jenkins in early life attended the public schools, Mansfield College, and subsequently entered the Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tennessee, where he graduated with honors in medicine in 1891. Since then he has taken post-graduate work in the hospitals and colleges of New Orleans and Chicago, and has always kept himself abreast of the advance in scientific

knowledge and methods. His first practice was in Palo Pinto county, where he was a prominent member of the profession until 1911, in which year he moved further into western Texas, and located at Clarendon. Dr. Jenkins is city physician of Clarendon and local surgeon to the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, and while a resident of Palo Pinto county was for ten years local surgeon of the Texas and Pacific Railway, and surgeon for the Strawn Coal Mining Company. He has membership in the county District and state medical societies and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and is an elder in the Clarendon Presbyterian church.

Dr. Jenkins was married at Weatherford, Texas, June, 1894, to Miss Maggie Buster, a daughter of W. G. and Mollie Kendrick Buster, who were both born in Texas, and now have their home at Weatherford. The two sons of the doctor and wife are Oscar, born at Gordon, November 6, 1895, and a member of the graduating class of 1913 at Clarendon College; and B. L. Jr., born at Strawn, November 27, 1900, and a student in the Clarendon schools. Dr. Jenkins, while enjoying a successful practice practically from the beginning, has likewise prospered financially and owns considerable city property and farming lands.

CHARLES T. PARK is a son of the late Major Brown Park, who established what was generally known as the Park Colony at Ambia, in Lamar county, in 1870. He was a member of the household of his father when the family first came to be identified with the fortunes of Texas and as time passed he came to occupy a foremost place in the community and played an important part in the transformation that was worked in the physical aspect of the town. He came to be an extensive landowner and still owns half a section of land in the community, upon which he reared his family and which he operated until his declining years made it necessary for him to relinquish his efforts in the farming industry. He located in Paris in 1889, purchasing a fine suburban home, to which he has added a few fertile acres, the same representing a sort of playground for him in his old age. His career has been an upright one, honorable in its every phase, and through all his life he has taken his place among the leading men of his community.

Born on October 26, 1848, Charles T. Park is the son of Major Brown Park, as has already been mentioned. The father was a native of Mississippi, in Monroe county, and the family in an earlier day came from South Carolina. Major Park, at the time when the Civil war broke out, was a slaveholding planter of the better class, and although well advanced in middle life at that time, he did not hesitate to offer his services to the Army of the South. He volunteered in the first company raised at Aberdeen, Mississippi, and went to the front immediately. His captain was one Rogers, and so apt a student of military tactics did he prove himself that in a short time he was commissioned a Major of the Second Mississippi Cavalry, under Col. Lowrey, in Golston's Brigade of Forrest's Division. He was on the battlefield at Corinth, Jackson and Meridian, Mississippi, and passed on with the main army to the Atlanta Campaign. In one of the engagements of that never-to-be-forgotten campaign he was wounded and was sent home in charge of his son, Robert T. Park, who was serving as a private under his father. Major Park made a good recovery and resumed his place soon after, continuing with the Second Mississippi until the close of the war, and surrendering with his regiment at Selma, Alabama.

Major Park devoted his life to farming, aside from his period of military service, and he attained a marked success as a rural financier, as well as a prosperous country gentleman. He brought up a goodly family and his progeny formed a colony designated by the name of Park in the Ambia community some thirty years ago. One of his sons, Archibald P. Park, a resident of Paris,

who abandoned farm life and sought a career in the professions, is mentioned at length in other pages of this volume, more extended mention of the honored father being made in that biographical review.

Charles T. Park was educated in the private schools of Monroe county, Mississippi, and he was but fifteen years old when he enlisted as a private in Captain Johnson's Company F, of the Second Mississippi Cavalry, of which his father was Major. He passed through the service described in the previous paragraph in regard to his father. He was in Northern Mississippi when hostilities ceased, and he returned to the duties of civil life as a youth of seventeen without having been wounded or captured in the service.

Returning from the activities of war, the youth of seventeen turned his attention once more to schooling, and he thereafter added something of value to his education. As a planter's son, he was well schooled in planter's lore, and when he assumed his place as the head of a family he turned his attention to that business, as the one for which he was best fitted by birth and training. He was twenty-two years old when the family moved from Mississippi to Texas and was still a member of his father's household, and he thereafter devoted himself to the planting business in and about Ambia, acquiring a goodly portion of the valuable lands of that district, and taking a foremost place in the business activities of the place during all his active career. The Park family came into ownership of a large portion of the land in and about Ambia, and Mr. Park continued in active farm life there until in 1889, when he located in Paris in a fine suburban home and is now devoting his time to the care of a few acres adjoining his residence. His long and active life has been rewarded amply by material prosperity and he is enjoying to the utmost the fruits of his labors of earlier years.

On April 18, 1877, Mr. Park returned to Monroe county, Mississippi, and there was married to his sweetheart of boyhood days, Miss M. Sue Boyd, a daughter of A. P. Boyd, now of Ambia, Texas. Concerning the family of Mrs. Park, it may be said that A. P. Boyd was born at Lawrence Court House, Lawrence District, South Carolina, in 1821. He came into possession of an ordinary education and in young manhood married Louisa Holland, of Clinton, South Carolina, the daughter of John and Mary (Fulton) Holland. Miss Fulton was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and was the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer, who was pleased to disinherit her because of her marriage with the impecunious young Holland. This John Holland was from the isle of Scotland, and of this heritage his descendants are justly proud. Mr. Boyd moved to Mississippi in young manhood and gave his life to the planting business also. He was past forty years of age when he entered the service of the Forty-third Mississippi Infantry, in the Southern army, and he served throughout the war with distinction under Capt. Veasey, Company C, and was captured at the siege of Vicksburg. He came to Texas in the eighties and here passed his remaining days, passing at Ambia, when 92 years of age, being buried on his ninety-second birthday. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd were eight, and are as follows: Mrs. Parks; Mrs. Ida Sparks, who died in Monroe county, Mississippi; Mrs. Othella Atkins, of Ambia, Texas; John D., who lives at Ambia; Mrs. Lura Brazil, who died in Mississippi; and Thaddeus S., who is also dead. Another son, Addison Lee, and a daughter, Mrs. Lou Ollie Stallings, reside at Ambia, in the vicinity of the family home. The father of Mr. Boyd was John D. Boyd, a slaveholding planter of South Carolina, who married Susan Vance, a second cousin of Governor Zeb Vance of North Carolina, and later a senator of the United States. The oldest of their children was Marcus, who pioneered to Texas while it was yet Mexican territory, and for his services there in those early days he received the customary land grant, which it is believed he

located somewhere in the vicinity of Austin. His death in later years, which found him without posterity and without any papers indicative of his possessions, precluded his relatives from the identification of his land. Another son, Thaddeus, passed his life in Mississippi and is now deceased.

The issue of Charles T. and Sue (Boyd) Park are M. Boyd Park, with the City National Bank of Paris, who married Minnie Collins, and who is the father of six children, as follows: Elizabeth, Ruth, M. B., Jr., or "Son," as he is familiarly known to the family and relatives, Charles, Jack and Virginia. Ernest Park is a farmer at Ambia and he married Hester Sharp; Zulu is the wife of Ed. Gartland of Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Zella married Fred Baker of Paris. All have taken leading places in the civic and social lives of the communities with which they have been identified, and have proven themselves worthy sons and daughters of worthy and honored parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Park have long been identified with the Presbyterian church and its activities and brought up their family in the faith of the denomination. Mr. Park has served as deacon of the Ambia congregation, and has taken a worthy part in the work of the church along lines of public usefulness. He is a Democrat in his political convictions, but is without record as a participant in the official affairs of his locality. His citizenship, however, has been one of the best order and he has added much to the growth and advancement of the community that has long held his greatest interests.

HON. JAMES ROBERT ASTIN. Although born in Navarro county, Texas, Hon. James Robert Astin, the representative of the Twelfth Senatorial District, is by nature and training a product of Brazos county, for here he has resided since his infancy and within its borders have lain the scenes of his labors and his achievements. One of the most brilliant and astute members of the Texas bar, his legal attainments have been used to excellent advantage in the securing of important and beneficial legislation for his community and his constituents, and as lawyer, official and man, he has discharged faithfully every duty which has devolved upon him.

Senator Astin is a grandson of James Astin, who spent his life in Alabama and Mississippi. He married Miss Cythia E. Young, and they became the parents of the following children: Martha, who married George Wilkerson and passed her life in Fannin county, Texas; James H.; Sarah Ann, who married J. B. Kendrick and now resides at Waxahachie, Texas; Robert Y., who died in Robertson county in 1888, without issue; Alexander, who lives in Coryell county, Texas, with a family; Green, who is the youngest and resides near Stamford, Texas, with his family. Two older children were by a former marriage: Sam, who went to California at an early day, spent many years there and returned to Mississippi, where he died without a family; and Elizabeth, who married James Reelus and lived in Delta county, Texas.

James H. Astin, the father of Senator Astin, was born in Marion county, Alabama, in November, 1833, and there grew to manhood, receiving but an indifferent education. In 1854 he came to Texas, but soon thereafter went to California, where his half-brother, Sam, was located, and engaged in mining until 1859, then returning to Texas. One trip was made across the plains, while the other was around "the Horn." At the opening of the war between the states, Mr. Astin entered the Confederate service, his company being I, of the Fourth Texas Regiment, Hood's Brigade. His captain was Winkler, who afterwards became colonel of the regiment, and the command went to the Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Astin was severely wounded at Chickamauga, but upon his recuperation rejoined his regiment, and was again wounded in the seven days of fighting around Richmond. As soon as able he returned to Texas and the same year was married in Navarro county to Miss Celia Allsbrook, a stepdaughter of Mastin White.

Following his marriage three years, Mr. Astin moved to Bryan and for one year followed various occupations, engaging in farming in the Brazos bottom, his residence at that time being a wagon and team, his wife having a baby, and ten dollars in cash. For ten years he was a renter and in 1877 he made his first purchase in George Antonia Nixon Survey, and continued to buy out of the proceeds of his earnings until at the time of his death he owned some 10,000 acres, all of which were practically in the Nixon Eleven League grant. He owned 7,000 acres of this land he brought under cultivation from the wild timber, and he housed it plentifully drilled artesian wells and stocked it and gave employment to some 600 people, through his able and well-directed management. He was a cotton grower, and the cotton gins he erected were kept busy chiefly seeding the land from his own farms. Mr. Astin also interested himself in the development of Bryan and owned some of the property, where he occasionally resided, but died on a plantation near Mumford, October 17, 1897, being aged sixty-four years. He was almost wholly a self-educated man and his reading was confined to current news, while his studies included nothing beyond business affairs. His first wife died in December, 1877, their children being: James Robert, of this residence; William E., a resident of San Antonio, but a member of Robertson county; John E., of Bryan, president of the Lawrence Wholesale Grocery Company; and John P., of Stamford, Texas. In 1878 Mr. Astin married Miss Ona Ward, a niece of E. L. Ward, a merchant of Bryan, and the children of this union were: John H., of Bryan; Daisy, who is the wife of F. B. Hains, of McKinney, Texas; and Roger Q., a planter. John H. is president of the City National Bank of Bryan.

Mr. Astin felt a deep interest in the cause of popular government, but he never sought or accepted public office. He was of the democratic faith, and frequently attended political conventions, as well as local ones, was a warm friend of Col. B. Q. Mills, but declined politely offers of political favors. He was one of the original promoters of the Hearne & Brazos Valley Railway, and was a large stockholder and a director of it when he was in Texas. He was generous, charitable, public-spirited and a potent factor in the affairs of his section. He never identified himself with any church, but sympathized always with such institutions and aided their success by contributions of a liberal nature. He belonged to no political order.

James Robert Astin was born in July, 1866, in Navarro county, Texas, and was one year old when brought to Brazos county. His early education was secured in the public schools of Bryan, following which he took a course in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and then entered the University of Texas, where he received a degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1887. Following this he spent two years in special work in the University of Virginia, and then returned to Dallas, and from 1890 to 1897 practiced his profession as a member of the law firm of Davis & Astin. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of Texas and to the United States Supreme Court, and since returning to Bryan, in 1897, has practiced law. Aside from his profession, he is interested in cotton planting and is engaged extensively therein in the Brazos bottoms.

In politics Mr. Astin is a Democrat, and in 1908 was elected delegate to the national convention of his party at Denver, representing the Sixth Congressional District. He helped to nominate Mr. Bryan for president. He attended a number of state conventions since 1894, in the controversy over Senator Bailey was a Bailey supporter and carried Brazos county for him. In 1910 Mr. Astin became a candidate for the State Senate, and defeated Judge A. J. Harper, and in 1912 was re-elected. In the announcement of his platform he took issue with and against submission of prohibition amendments,

but voted for submission in the Senate because his district went for submission; favored the support of state institutions for the care of state unfortunates; the educational institutions of the state; the income tax amendment to the federal constitution; the election of United States senators by the people; just demands by the State Federation of Labor; and against the collection of more taxes than necessary to conduct the affairs of the state. He has fully lived up to his promises. In the Thirty-second Legislature he was a member of the committee of judiciary No. 1, was on the educational affairs committee, on the finance committee, penitentiaries, public printing, agricultural affairs, and chairman of insurance statistics and history. In the Thirty-third Legislature his assignments were to the committee on agricultural affairs, as chairman, was chairman of the committee on stock and stock raising, educational affairs, public health, finance and military affairs. He voted for both the amendments to the federal constitution, the income tax and the election of United States senators by the people, and was interested in legislation pertaining to educational matters, especially that affecting the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which lies near his heart. He supported Senator Culbertson for re-election.

Mr. Astin is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, for the social features of both, and is a member of the Baptist church here. He is unmarried.

LEE MEAD. One of the men whom the business world of Goree, Texas, rely upon is Lee Mead, one of the most successful merchants in this place. Mr. Mead is one of the younger business men, but he has had years of experience in the business world, having been thrown on his own resources when he was nothing more than a boy. He has only been in Goree a few years, but during this time he has built up a flourishing business and has won the confidence and friendship of the business men of the town.

Lee Mead was born in Rogersville, Tennessee, on the 12th of March, 1875, the son of Gideon and Sarah (Noble) Mead. Gideon Mead was a native of the state of New York, coming to Texas in 1878. Here he followed dairy farming for many years. He was a staunch Republican and an active worker for his party. In religious matters he was a member of the Methodist church, and his fraternal affiliations were with the Masons. He died in 1906, highly respected and liked by his fellow men, being sixty years of age. He married Miss Sarah Noble in New York state, she also being a native of that state. Like her husband, she was an active member of the Methodist church. She died in 1898 at the age of forty-eight and lies buried by the side of her husband in the cemetery at Gainesville, Texas.

Eight children were born to Gideon and Sarah Mead, and of these Lee Mead was the fourth child in order of birth. He was only a child when his parents removed to Texas, and he has always lived in this state. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Gainesville, Texas, and later took a commercial course in a business college. Until he was nineteen years of age he remained on his father's dairy farm, helping with the work of the farm, but when he had reached this age he determined to start out for himself. He had some capital and went to Waco, where he opened a furniture store. He operated this store for two years and then sold out and returned to Gainesville, where he worked in a tin shop for some time, when he entered the dairy. After four years in the creamery business he sold out to accept a position as traveling salesman. He only followed this line of work for a year, however, not caring for the life, and his next move brought him to Seymour. Here he entered the employ of the Texas Supply Company, remaining with this firm for four years. He then came to Goree and established his present business. He carries a fine stock of furniture and undertaking sup-

plies, and also handles implements, wagons and buggies, doing an extensive business in Goree and the surrounding country. In addition to his furniture store Mr. Mead operates a tin shop and a blacksmith shop.

In his religious beliefs Mr. Mead is a member of the Methodist church, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. He takes an active interest in politics and has been nominated by his party for various offices. He is a member of the Commercial Club and is enthusiastic over the work of this club and over the future of this section of the state. He is a member of the Maccabees, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Fraternal Union of America.

Mr. Mead was married in Gainesville, Texas, on the 29th of June, 1898, to Miss Lulu Dessie Dorsey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dorsey, of Marquette, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Mead have six children, namely: Dorsey Lee, Bernice, Ruth, Thelma, George Noble, and Muriel Keiker, who is just a baby.

JNO. G. DAVIS. Since January 1, 1911, Mr. Davis has made his permanent home at Portland, in San Patricio county, Texas, and is one of the most enterprising and reliable real estate men in this wonderful section of the Gulf Coast Country. Portland is a beautiful little village, located on Corpus Christi and Nueces Bays, and is in the southern center of a body of rich black land, that ranks among the best and most steadily productive in Texas. This land has become noted through the agricultural activities of the great Taft Ranch in San Patricio county, the operation under the Taft enterprises having demonstrated the wonderful resources of this section in the raising of crops, more especially cotton and fine stock.

Mr. Davis is one of the active and public-spirited citizens who are bringing this section of the state to the favorable attention of the outside world. He is vice president for San Patricio county of the Progressive League of Southwest Texas, and in every way is devoting intelligent effort to the development of his home town and surrounding country.

He has a beautiful home at Portland overlooking the Corpus Christi Bay, and is engaged in the general real estate business, being particularly interested in getting good farmers located on the splendid black lands adjoining Portland.

The career of Jno. G. Davis began in the state of Alabama, at Greensboro, where he was born in December, 1858. His parents were W. D. and Eliza A. (Scarlette) Davis, the latter still living. His father, who died at McKinney, Texas, a few years since, was a successful farmer, and was among the first in the South to practice intensive agriculture. When Jno. G. was a small boy, the family moved from Alabama to Richmond parish, Louisiana, where they lived for five years. In 1870 his parents established their residence in Collin county, Texas, locating first on the farm, later moving to the county seat, McKinney.

As a youth Jno. G. Davis learned the profession of pharmacist and druggist and engaged in that business at McKinney and Grape Vine, Texas, some years. Following that, for several years he was traveling salesman, exploiting and distributing goods for different houses throughout the central Western states, with headquarters for a time in Chicago and for some years at Kansas City. In the latter years of his traveling commercial experience he did business in automobile supplies, and was among the first to sell the supplies on the road. He retired from the road in 1910, returned to Texas, and since then all of his interest and activities have been centered about Portland.

At Weatherford, Texas, in December, 1883, Mr. Davis married Miss Florence Yantis, a member of one of the most prominent families in that part of the State, whose parents were among the early settlers of Texas. Mr. and

Mrs. Davis have two children, Carl Y. Davis and Miss Florence Davis, the latter a teacher in Bay View College at Portland. The son, who is making a notable success in life as an electrician, is a graduate of Armour Institute, Chicago, and is now connected with the Chicago Telephone Company.

JOHN F. GILMORE. A resident at Athens since 1901, general manager of the Athens Cotton Oil Company, and a business man and citizen whose prosperity and leading position are quickly recognized on an investigation of the local conditions, John F. Gilmore is a Texan who has for a number of years traveled a smooth and prosperous road after being on a trail of difficulties and with his only capital supplied by his industry and character. He has been a resident of Texas since the decade of the seventies, when he left Pike county, Alabama, which was his birthplace, and came by water to Galveston and then followed the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railway as far as Greenville before he stopped off and sought his first employment as a worker.

John F. Gilmore was born near Troy, Alabama, July 21, 1854, a son of William D. Gilmore, who is now passing the evening of his life at Troy. The grandfather was William M. Gilmore, a native of South Carolina, who went through the state of Georgia to Alabama, after spending a few years in the former state. He owned a large number of slaves and, like most loyal southerners, lost a large share of his property during the war. His death occurred a few years after the war. He had been a resident of Alabama since pioneer times, and the Indian tribes had not yet left that state when he first found a home within its borders. His wife survived until a few years ago, and was at the great age of ninety-three when called from earth. They were the parents of twelve children, and of those William D. Gilmore is the oldest.

William D. Gilmore, the father of John F., was born at Union Springs, Alabama, in 1832. It was a comparatively pioneer community in which he was reared, and he had only such education as could be supplied in the primitive community. He grew up in the atmosphere of farm life, where all the labor was performed by the slaves. He married Martha I. Bean, a daughter of Marshall Bean, who was an Alabama planter, and before the war was possessed of much land and complete financial independence. In the struggle between the states he enlisted with the Confederacy and served a short time with the Tennessee army. While he himself escaped with only property losses, he suffered the sacrifice of brothers who died while wearing the uniform of the gray. Soon after the war William Gilmore moved to Troy, where he was engaged in the livery and sales business. He has lived quietly, and nothing has occurred to raise him above the fame of the modest and worthy citizen. His wife died in June, 1913.

To the union of William D. and Martha I. Gilmore were born the following children: Mrs. Rhoda Coskrey, of Troy, Alabama; Mrs. Annie Folmar, also of Troy; John F.; Eliza, who married W. H. Henderson and died in Alabama; Mrs. Alice Cochran; Pearl, who married; Miss Alice Gilmore; James L.; and Theodore—all the last named being residents of Troy.

John F. Gilmore was about sixteen years old when he arrived in Texas. Up to that time he had some advantages in the study of books and much practical experience in performing farm labor and in the ordinary occupations of youth. When he came to Texas he was a complete stranger, and his work, at Greenville, was driving two yoke of steers to the pine woods and hauling lumber. He quickly made the acquaintance of people in this new community, was recognized as a young man of more than ordinary capacity and intelligence, and thus became a deputy in the office of County Clerk McDougald, whose acquaintance and friendship he had won.



Julius Runge

a few months he went to Terrell, where he was employed by the Texas Express Company, and for many years served as agent of that company. Early in the 1880s Mr. Gilmore became interested in the cattle business and was associated with Mr. W. H. Norris for that purpose. Their ranch was first established near Montahland and was kept there from 1882 to 1886. They then transferred their interests out to the extreme western part of Texas, in Reeves county, on the state line north of Big Bend City. He continued as an active factor in the production of beef for six years. He subsequently entered in ranching and farming with H. T. Nash in Garza county, and operated in those related lines for a few years.

In 1888 Mr. Gilmore entered politics, accepting a nomination for the office of county clerk of Kaufman county. He was elected, was re-elected, and gave an efficient performance of his official duties for four years. Outside of his own political campaign, Mr. Gilmore has played an important part in active politics. He has attended one or more state conventions, and as a delegate from Kaufman county cast a ballot for the nomination of Charles A. Carson for governor of Texas.

In 1901 Mr. Gilmore identified himself with the oil business, associating with him some Kaufman capitalists and some gentlemen from St. Louis for the purpose of erecting a mill in Athens. When the mill was finished, Mr. Gilmore became its manager, and has since then attracted all his attention to this important local industry. Mr. Gilmore has been generously prosperous. While a resident of Terrell, he built a residence, and at Athens some home is admitted to be the best found in that locality. Situated on Tyler street, the leading residence street of Terrell.

Mr. Gilmore when a young man in Terrell became a member of the Blue and Chapter. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. His church is the Episcopal.

At Terrell, Texas, in January, 1881, Mr. Gilmore married Miss Emma Edwards, a daughter of Captain A. D. Edwards, a Terrell merchant, and one of a pioneer Texas family from San Augustine county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore are: Mrs. J. P. Kelley, of Athens, Texas; William A., who is manager of the oil mill at Kerens, Texas. The only grandchildren at the present time are Frank Gilmore Kelley and John Herndon Kelley.

ULIUS RUNGE. The untimely passing of Julius Runge on February 6, 1906, at Galveston, cut short a career of only thirty years, but of large public usefulness. Julius Runge at the time of his death was president of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, had been identified with the progress of Galveston and of Texas from youth to manhood and until the end of his life, and stood so high as a business man that his name was known in many circles outside his own state. The city of Galveston had no more devoted citizen than the late Julius Runge. As a cotton merchant and a broad and liberal knowledge of conditions, and a made him prominent not only as a dealer but as a man who used his influence to promote the interests of the cotton growers. He was a leader in the first campaign for diversification of Texas agricultural crops, for the progress of diversification methods, which placed the Texas farmer in a position to be independent of the market as a speculator. Among his business associates he was respected with great admiration for his knowledge of affairs and his generosity in counsel and practical help. His broad and liberal charity was well known, and at the time of his death it was a fact commented upon by the many words spoken as tributes in his praise only heartfelt expressions of sincere estimates of what he had done in life.

Julius Runge represented that sturdy and lofty citizen-

ship introduced into Texas during the pioneer times from Germany. He was born at the center of the old German colonization in southwest Texas, at New Braunfels, Comal County, February 1, 1851. Upon the death of his father his mother took him to Germany, and he received his education partly at Cassel, and later in Saxony and Switzerland, where he was trained for commercial pursuits. At the age of sixteen, in December, 1867, he returned to Texas. In 1874, though only twenty-three years of age, he was made a member of the firm of Kauffman & Runge. From that time forward his career was one of large influence and prominence at Galveston and in the state. In 1875 he was appointed German Consul at Galveston, and occupied that honor until his death. In 1879 Julius Runge was elected president of the First National Bank of Galveston, and re-elected several times.

In a city such as Galveston it is given to few business leaders to receive such sincere tributes of admiration and praise for their career as was paid to Mr. Runge at the time of his death. As an estimate the best expression is contained in the following quotation from the resolutions adopted by the directors of the Cotton Exchange:

"Mr. Runge was in his prime and retained almost to the last moment that activity and interest in public affairs which were such features in his character. Honest and upright, eminently fair and just in all his transactions, Mr. Runge early in life had won for himself a position and standing in the commercial world attained by but few.

"As a public-spirited and progressive citizen his record was without a flaw; as a commercial man few had broader views or solved more difficult problems; and as a husband and father his life was beautiful and stainless. These things not only the citizens of Texas but those of many other states knew of him, and we know them as well, but what we knew and appreciate so keenly was his record as a member of our Exchange. The earliest events of our body show him, though at that time scarcely attained to man's estate, taking an active interest in its affairs. Among the half dozen or more who liberally contributed for the purpose of securing a building site and exchange his name appears high up toward the top of the list. From the beginning he was among the foremost and zealous workers for the upbuilding of our organization. For ten or twelve years he labored in the ranks, occupying no more exalted position than that of chairman of some important committee. However, in 1888, by a practically unanimous vote, he was elected President. He was re-elected time and again until, at his urgent request, the honor was passed to others. He was too much an ideal president to remain long out of office, and a few years later, taking advantage of his absence from the city, he was again chosen President by the members. Only one day before his death he was officially declared elected president of the Exchange for the fourteenth time. Mr. Runge was a man who never hesitated to declare himself on any public question; his character was a strong one, and he always had the courage of his convictions, and once convinced that a thing was right nothing could swerve him. He would champion the cause of the weak if he thought that cause was right without the slightest thought of the consequences to himself. His charity was great. In his death we feel that our Exchange has sustained a loss that in many respects is irreparable; that we have lost one of our most zealous and useful members; and that all of us have lost a warm-hearted, generous and highly prized friend."

In 1876 Julius Runge married Miss Johanna Runge, of Galveston, a daughter of Mr. Henry Runge. Of their seven children one, George, died in 1904, and those remaining are: Miss Julia Runge, of Galveston; Mrs. Thomas A. Rose, nee Margaret Runge, of Dallas; Henry Runge II., of Galveston; and Miss Johanna Runge, Julius Runge and Frank Runge, who live in Austin, where the family has resided since the death of Mr. Runge.

JUDGE STARLING W. DEAN. The present judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, whose home is at Madisonville, is one of the distinguished men in Texas public life and has been more or less closely identified with public affairs and his profession as a lawyer for twenty years or more. Besides his own worthy part in life, Judge Dean represents an old and solid family stock, and his lineage goes back to the time of the Texas Republic.

His father is William J. Dean, who is now living at the age of seventy-four at Madisonville and has seen a long and varied career. William J. Dean was born in 1839, in Alabama; came to Texas in January, 1853, when a lad of thirteen years, and the family located in the southeast corner of Leon county. The head of the family at that time was Starling Dean, who spent the remaining years of his life in Leon county as a farmer. He was born in the Abbeville district of South Carolina in 1817; had exceedingly limited education in the country schools, and his active career was passed as a modest farmer and without participation in official affairs. He was a member of the Methodist church, and his death occurred in 1874. He was one of two sons, Edward and Starling, and his ancestry was Scotch. Edward Dean grew up in South Carolina as a bound boy, left the state in young manhood, and his career was never known to his family after that. Starling Dean when a young man moved to Alabama, was married in Autauga county to Miss Mary A. Tyler, who died in Leon county, Texas, in 1882. Their children were: William J.; Edward, of Kosse, Texas; John T., of Madisonville; James F., of Kosse; Benjamin F. of Madison county, Texas; Joseph W., of the old Leon county homestead; Emma C., who died as Mrs. William S. Robinson; Narcissa A., who died unmarried; and Francis M., who died single. William J. Dean, who was born August 24, 1839, spent his youth at a time when schools and means of education were limited, and on May 12, 1862, enlisted for service in the Confederate army in Company K of the Twenty-Fifth Texas Cavalry, under Captain M. M. Singletary and Colonel Gillespie. This command first went into Arkansas, and at Arkansas Post the entire regiment was captured and its members were taken to Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois, and remained there until April 8, 1863, when they were exchanged at City Point, Virginia. Mr. Dean with his command was then transferred to the Tennessee army under Bragg, joining it at Chattanooga, and participated in the campaigns of Tennessee and North Georgia until the fall of Atlanta, fighting at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the many battles of the Atlanta Campaign. After the fall of Atlanta, the command returned with Hood into Tennessee, and at Columbia, Mr. Dean left the army, sick, and was never with his command again. After being paroled at Macon, Georgia, April 28, 1865, he made his way across the Alabama and Mississippi and by the varied transportation of railroad, steamboat and on foot arrived in Texas at his old home on June 5, 1865. He then resumed farming, and so continued with a substantial degree of prosperity until 1902, when he engaged in merchandising in the eastern part of Madison county, for a few years, and in September, 1908, moved to Madisonville, where he now lives retired.

William J. Dean married Mary Robinson, a daughter of Dr. G. W. Robinson, who was a veteran of the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836, being wounded in that historic conflict, and afterwards practiced medicine in and about Midway, until his death. The children of William J. Dean and wife were: William L., an attorney at Huntsville; Judge Dean; B. F., a merchant at Madisonville; and Mrs. Emma D. Wycough, of Madisonville.

Judge Starling W. Dean, who is thus a grandson of a soldier of the Texas Revolution, was born on a farm in the Elwood community of Madison county, Texas, August 21, 1868. In that locality he grew up, received a public school education, and among the early experiences

of his young manhood taught one term in the Mount Tabor District school. Later he was a student in Southwestern University, at Georgetown, taking the classical course and graduating A. B. in 1890. Judge Dean studied law at Madisonville with Col. M. Y. Randolph, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1890, before Judge Kittrell. He was one of the successful lawyers at Centerville, Leon county, until October, 1908, when he moved to Madisonville. Governor Campbell, of whom Judge Dean was a warm admirer and active supporter in politics, appointed him district judge in June, 1908, to succeed Judge Gordon Boone, who had resigned. In November, 1908, the district confirmed his appointment by regular election to office, and he was re-elected in 1912. His district comprises the counties of Leon, Madison, Grimes, Walker and Trinity.

Judge Dean previous to his judicial career had much part in Democratic politics. He attended his first state convention, in 1904, when C. A. Culberson was named for governor, and he had previously been a warm supporter of Governor Hogg during the Hogg-Clark contest for the governorship in 1892. In 1904 he was a delegate when Governor Lanham was named for the second time. Judge Dean was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth Legislatures, being elected in 1904 and again in 1906, and was a member of the legislature at the time of his appointment to the bench. When he first entered the house his most important committee was the judiciary, but he was also a member of the election committee. He was closely identified with committee work during the formulation of the Terrell election law, and favored that measure through all its course until it was passed. In the thirtieth session he was a member of the judiciary committee, was chairman of the constitutional amendment committee, and did some important legislative work in other relations. He was especially interested in anti-gambling legislation, and supported the measure, which was passed as an emergency act, making the running of a gambling-house a felony. During that session an act was passed making county supervision of education mandatory in all counties having a scholastic population of three thousand or more, so that the duties which had heretofore been in many counties performed ex-officio by the county judge were turned over to an officer elected for the one purpose of supervising the schools.

Judge Dean is a Knights Templar Mason, has passed the chairs of the Blue Lodge and has sat in the Grand Lodge of the State. He has served as a member of the official board of the Methodist church, and he and his family are prominent in the social circles of Madison county. Judge Dean was married in Leon county June 13, 1894, to Miss Mary Newton, a daughter of R. M. Newton of an old Texas family, originally from North Carolina. The Judge and wife have the following children: Ethel, Jennie Lou, Robert W., Lillie and Luther Frank.

ASA H. SPEER, M. D. Practicing medicine at Madisonville since 1902, Dr. Speer is one of the leaders in his profession in that part of Texas, and entered upon his chosen calling after a varied experience. He is unusually well equipped as a physician and surgeon, and stands in the front rank of his profession in Madison county.

His birthplace was Holly, Houston county, where he was born February 18, 1876. His younger days were spent there and at Lovelady, and in the meantime the public schools gave him his education. His first practical experience was as a teacher in the country, between the ages of eighteen and twenty, and after that he was for about three years a drug clerk at Hallettsville, and then was for a couple of years in the drug business on his own account. While handling drugs he was also studying medicine and took his first lectures

Louisville Hospital Medical College, and in April, 1906, was graduated M. D. from the Memphis Hospital College. In May of the same year he established his practice at Madisonville, and it has been growing rapidly ever since. Dr. Speer is not a man to settle and be content with mediocre attainments, but is constantly striving to better perfect himself in his chosen profession.

In 1906 he took a post-graduate course in the Orleans Polyclinic, and during the same year was elected by the state board of health of Louisiana, with a committee of other physicians, on a quarantine expedition to Central and South America. The party consisted of twelve physicians and its purpose was to determine whether the places visited were following the regulations of the Louisiana Board in the matter of quarantine regulations. They visited Havana, Cuba, Port au Prince and San Jose in Costa Rica, thence went to the west side, and to Belise, thence to Colon, to Jamaica in the West Indies, back to Nicaragua and Honduras, and thence to the United States. Dr. Speer from 1903 to 1906 was in the drug business at Madisonville. He assisted in the organization of the Madison County Medical Society, serving as its first secretary, and he also secured membership in the Texas State Medical Society, the American Medical Association.

Coming from an old Democratic family, Dr. Speer has made himself a factor in local affairs, outside of his medical profession. He has served on the county committee, and on the state Democratic committee, and was delegate to the Dallas Convention which nominated Governor Campbell, to the 1910 Convention which named Governor Colquitt, and also to the state convention of the United Farmers. He is now serving as city health officer of Madisonville, and has been a member of the town council. Personally the doctor is a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a past chancellor in the Order of Pythias. He is one of the elders in the Presbyterian church at Madisonville.

Dr. Speer's father was Rev. Levi Speer, who was born in Houston county, Texas, in 1857, and died in 1892. Possessed of a fair education, he early entered the ministry of the Christian church, and gave his life to that profession.

Rev. Speer was a son of Andrew Speer, who brought the family from Georgia, about 1856, became a land holding planter in Houston county, and died during the war while in middle life. His family of seven were: Benjamin, who died in Houston county; John, of the same county; William, known as "Bud," lives in Eastland county, Texas; Andrew J., of Harrison county, Texas; Asa, who died in Houston county; Levi; and Mrs. Sarah Young, of Runge, Texas. Rev. Levi Speer married Miss Lizzie Manson, a daughter of J. C. Manson, whose wife was a Harrison. J. Manson was an Irishman, a blacksmith by trade, his death occurred in Houston county, about 1880. The children of Rev. Levi Speer and wife were: Dr. H. M.; Dr. Glover, a physician at Madisonville; William, of Lewisville, Texas, a druggist; Sterling B., a druggist at Houston; and Levi of Madisonville.

On March 9, 1892, Dr. Speer married in Houston County Miss Ada Monzingo. Her father Abe Monzingo, a German, and a native of Louisiana, was a farmer, married a Miss Shaw. Mrs. Speer died in July, 1906, leaving a daughter Ione. Dr. Speer was married November 28, 1899, at Batesville, Mississippi, to Miss L. Lomax, a daughter of Dr. A. A. Lomax. Mrs. Lomax, a graduate of the Blue Mountain Female College in Mississippi was for fifteen years a teacher in the public schools. Her father, Dr. Lomax, was a native of Mississippi, a graduate of the State University, and won the credit for having originated real prohibition in that state, and for more than thirty years served as a member of the board of trustees of the State University. Dr. Lomax went through the Confederate army, to the rank of Chaplain, and was one of the distinguished educators and Christian ministers of the

state, having been honored with the high collegiate degree of LL. D. The children of Dr. Lomax and wife were: Clifton L., of Greenwood, Mississippi, a lawyer; Mrs. Speer; Miss Jessie May, a graduate of the Blue Mountain Female College and an instructor in the high school at Greenwood, Mississippi; Alexander A., a graduate of Clinton University, and a cotton buyer at Panama, Mississippi. Dr. Speer and wife have one child, Asa H., Jr.

CHARLES VIRGINIUS VAUGHAN, of Navasota, Texas, made his advent in this town in 1869 and is therefore one of its oldest living residents. He came to Texas in 1867, on January 25th of which year he arrived at Navasota, but settled first in Washington county, where he spent two years. There he was an employee of Smith and Matchett, merchants of Washington, but in 1868 made a crop in the Brazos bottom and late in that year returned to Washington and was employed with U. P. Melton, remaining so until 1869, in September of which year the business was moved to Navasota. Mr. Vaughan remained with the same business and employer until August, 1870, when he left and went to work for Elson & Templeman, with which firm he was identified until January, 1873, when he opened a small grocery of his own in Navasota. From that time to the present his career has been one of constant advancement, culminating in well-merited success that places him among the substantial men and helpful builders of the place of his adoption.

Charles Virginus Vaughan was born in Amelia county, Virginia, January 3, 1844, and is now 70 years of age, enjoying good health and getting much out of life. He was a planter's son. His grandfather Vaughan was a Scotchman who married a Miss Truly, an Irish lady, and they settled in Virginia on coming to the United States about the close of the eighteenth century. Among their children were James P.; Mrs. Martha Vaughan, who married a relative; Mrs. Amanda Boisseau; and Henderson, the father of Charles V. Henderson F. Vaughan was a Virginian, was captain of the Amelia County Cavalry during the old muster days, was a planter and slaveholder. He married Miss Mollie V. Walthall, a daughter of Rev. Alexander B. Walthall, a Campbellite preacher, also natives of Virginia. Henderson Vaughan died in Virginia, in the faith of the Campbellite church, and his widow passed away at Navasota, Texas. The children born to them were: Madison P., who died at Roanoke county, Virginia, leaving a son, Gooch, of Roanoke; Charles Virginus, of this review; and Cornelia H., widow of H. J. Palmer, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Henderson Vaughan married later M. B. Hurt, and came out to Texas. The children of her second union were: Inez, who is the widow of William Redford, of Navasota; Hamlett, who met an accidental death on the railroad, before marriage; Thomas, a resident of Navasota; Berlie, who married Robert Owen and died at Navasota; Jack who died single at Sherman, Texas; and Alexander, who is a resident of Iowa.

Having engaged in merchandize for himself, Charles V. Vaughan continued to sell goods until August, 1874, when he changed his business to that of dry goods, in which line he remained for seventeen years, during which period he was burned out, December 11, 1885, at that time being engaged in business on the present site of the Vaughan building. He rebuilt with brick, in association with other property owners of the block, and when another two years expired he sold out and for a few years was employed by Major Templeman as a clerk. On January 14, 1901, he established himself in the feed business, in which he has continued to be engaged. As a builder in Navasota, and a contributor to the substantial improvement of the place, Mr. Vaughan has erected business houses in blocks, seventeen fronting on Washington avenue, and a business

house facing Railroad street, on lot 7, in block 83. The Vaughan building is on lot 1, block 17, Nolan addition, and his own place of business is on lot 3 of block 17. His home is on block 8, Dixon street, where he owns lots 1, 2 and 3. He built his home among the first good residences of Navasota, and it is still one of the attractive structures here. This was built almost wholly of lumber taken out of the pine woods of this section.

When Mr. Vaughan came to Navasota, it was a lively trading point, on one line of railroad, the H. & T. C., and the scope of country to draw from extended as far away as Palestine, Crockett and Huntsville, that being as late as 1871 and 1872. As encouragement for the building of the Santa Fe and the I. & G. N. Railway, Mr. Vaughan joined with the citizens of Navasota in providing the bonus asked of them by the company, and, too, in 1904, the right-of-way for the I. & G. N. Railway from Navasota to Bryan. Mr. Vaughan has been a stockholder of the Citizens National Bank since its organization. He was one of the men of influence in instituting the water works of the city, and was chairman of the water works company while on the council, and served on that body some eight years. Bridges over Cedar Creek were built during this time, connecting different parts of the town.

Mr. Vaughan has an excellent military record. During the strife between the South and the North, he enlisted from Nodaway county, Virginia, in 1861, in Company C, of the Eighteenth Virginia Infantry, commanded by Col. R. E. Withers, of Danville, Virginia. He was a private in the company of Captain Owen, while his brother, M. P. Vaughan was second lieutenant. Joining the company at Centerville, Virginia, he received his baptism of fire at Williamsburg, in 1862, and subsequently participated in the battle at Seven Pines, where both brothers were wounded, Charles V. receiving a wound from a shell in the back, just above the right hip, while his brother was shot through the left leg. Mr. Vaughan's wound rendered him useless as a soldier for thirty days, when he returned to his company and took part in the seven days' fight around Richmond, and there had his right arm shattered at the battle of Gaines Mill. After a period at home of more than a year, he was assigned to Rosser's headquarters in the cavalry as commissary sergeant under Major Smith. He joined his new command at Waynesboro in the winter of 1863, and remained until the surrender of General Lee. The winter of 1864 was spent at Swope's Depot, eleven miles west of Staunton, and the last winter was passed with Lee's army around Petersburg. He and some of his comrades cut their way through the Blue line that was closing in around General Lee's command and made their way to Campbell county, Virginia, expecting to join General Johnston's army, but were unable to do so. Mr. Vaughan now holds membership in Hannibal Boone Camp, Confederate Veterans Association.

On December 5, 1873, Mr. Vaughan was married to Miss Imogene Cabler, a daughter of Edwin S. Cabler. Mr. Cabler was born in Tennessee in 1810, and was fairly well educated. He came to Texas in 1834, making the journey by private conveyance, accompanied by Mr. Cabler's brother-in-law, Abraham Buffington and wife, which party first made a temporary stop at Nacogdoches. From there in 1836 they pushed on to the town of Washington, where Mr. Cabler became a Texas veteran and was indirectly connected with the victory at San Jacinto. In business Mr. Cabler sold goods in Brenham during the Civil War, and moved from Washington in 1867 to Navasota. Prior to his engaging in merchandising in Brenham, however, he was a farmer in Washington county and when he came to Navasota he resumed merchandise. He was the moving spirit in the firm of DeMeret, Cabler & Company until he retired from business in 1874, and continued to live quietly until his death. He was free from political activity,

was a Union man on the matter of secession, but helped his people when the state seceded. He was a Methodist in his religious views, and was without fraternal connections. Mrs. Cabler passed away, having been the mother of the following children: Martha, who married a Mr. Stephenson, and died in Washington, Texas, before the war, and left no issue; another daughter, who married Lucius Hamilton, died at Washington without children; and Imogene, the wife of Mr. Vaughan, born December 11, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan have had no children.

Mr. Vaughan joined I. C. Stafford Lodge No. 91, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Navasota, March 15, 1870, and has since been identified with it in every possible capacity. He represented it in the Grand Lodge for two successive terms, in 1872 and 1873, was a member of the committee on Milage and Perdiem, has been chairman of the finance committee of the local lodge for thirty-eight years, and was one of the committee that purchased the ground on which the present hall was built, as well as a member of the building committee. Mr. Vaughan is a Baptist, having joined that denomination in 1872, while Mrs. Vaughan is of the Methodist faith. Both are great Bible students, and are now reading it together for the eighth time.

HENRY EUGENE BAYLIS, M. D. Engaged in the successful practice of medicine and surgery at Richards in Grimes county since 1909, Dr. Baylis graduated from medical college and began practice more than twenty years ago and his home was in his native state of Mississippi until 1895, when he moved to Louisiana, and from there coming to Richards five years ago.

Henry Eugene Baylis was born in Jones county, Mississippi, September 7, 1867. His boyhood environment was the yellow pine forests of Mississippi, and the nearest trading point to his locality was about sixty miles from a railroad, while the village center familiar to his boyhood was Shubuta. His early training was in the public schools and in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, at which he spent two years, and at the age of twenty-one he took up the study of medicine with Dr. J. F. Moore of Estabatchie, Mississippi. His studies were further pursued in Tulane University in New Orleans, graduating M. D. April 6, 1893. One year was spent in practice at his old home town, and about fifteen years in New Iberia and St. Martinville, Louisiana, and from the latter place he came to Richards in 1909. In 1893 Dr. Baylis took post-graduate work in the Tulane University at New Orleans, and during his residence in Louisiana belonged to both the county and state medical societies. As a physician he possesses exceptional qualifications and his practice has grown rapidly since his location in Grimes county.

Dr. Baylis is a grandson of George Baylis, who came from England to the United States when six years of age, the family locating at Charleston, South Carolina. George Baylis in 1811 moved to Mississippi, becoming one of the pioneers in that state, and was a slave holding farmer and a Methodist minister. In South Carolina he married a Miss Elzy, and their children were: George; William; John McCormick; Wyatt, who was killed during the siege of Vicksburg; Betsy, who married Davis Knight; and Jane, who married Dr. John Gillis.

The father of Dr. Baylis was Dr. John McCormick Baylis, who died in Estabatchie, Mississippi, in 1885, at the age of sixty-one. His birth occurred in Jones county, Mississippi, in 1830, he was graduated in medicine from Tulane University, and was an active and prominent physician and citizen for nearly thirty years. An ardent southerner in all his sympathies and principles, he gave active support to the movement which brought about the separation of the states, and during the war was a major-surgeon in the Twenty-Seventh



James Thomas



Elizabeth J. Thomas

Mississippi regiment, from the beginning of the war until close. After a wound in which a part of the right leg was torn away he recovered and continued his work until the end of the Confederate government. He was in Vicksburg during the siege, served in the battle of Chickamauga, was on the Atlanta campaign until at the battle of Peachtree Creek, where he received the wound which kept him for some time from service. Dr. John Baylis was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in his county and district in Mississippi, and at the time of his death was senator and never took his seat. He was a member of the Methodist church, a Royal Arch Mason, an able speaker and a man whose professional and general mental equipment made him conspicuous in his community. Dr. Baylis was married in Perry county, Mississippi, to Miss Mary Rawles. Her father, Benjamin Rawles, was from South Carolina, and was of French-Huguenot descent.

Mrs. Baylis, who was born in 1834, now lives in Mississippi, and her children were: George, a farmer at Natchitoches, Louisiana; Charles W., a farmer at Natchitoches, Louisiana; William Fleming, a physician, died at the age of thirty-four at Estabatchie; Mrs. Baylis, Crittenden, of Houston, Texas; Dr. Henry E., of Laredo, Texas; and Mrs. Minnie Gullette, of Laredo, Texas; and Mrs. Minnie Gullette, of Laredo, Texas; and Mrs. Minnie Gullette, of Laredo, Texas.

H. E. Baylis was married March 2, 1897, at Natchitoches, Louisiana, to Miss Vadie Whittle, a daughter of John Whittle, a family which came from Virginia. Baylis and wife have the following children: Lurline, Bernice, Freda, Leona, Theodora, Dorothy and John.

JAMES THOMAS. Today James Thomas sleeps under the shadow of the city which he helped to build, and those who knew him living will reverence him dead. A pioneer of the Lone Star state who helped lay its foundation of prosperity, a soldier in the war between the United States and Mexico, and a business man of ability, the life of James Thomas deserves to be perpetuated in the community where he was universally loved, respected and esteemed.

The Thomas family were closely identified with the growth and early development of northern Texas from the early fifties and as the date usually assigned for the founding of the little settlement at the forks of the Trinity known as Dallas, was the year 1851, the advent of the family and its connections occurred while Dallas was still on the extreme frontier. An interesting fact in connection with family record is that Mary Dallas, daughter of James Thomas, was a cousin of George M. Dallas, vice president of the United States with President James K. Polk in 1845-49, and for whom the city of Dallas was named. The ancestry of the Thomas family is Welsh and that of the Dallas family is Irish. James Thomas was born in Tennessee in 1822, a son of John and Mary (Dallas) Thomas, and he was one of ten children, but all are now deceased. His younger brother, William H., came to Texas at a later date and spent the remainder of his life in Dallas county. In 1850, James Thomas was married to Miss Jane Routh, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Whitman) Routh. The Routh family, of prominent old Tennessee stock, was of English descent, and both grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary war. One of her grandmothers was a Miss Redfarn, of the Carolina colony of Irish ancestry. Mrs. Thomas was the youngest daughter of ten children and the only one now living. She still resides in Dallas, one of the venerated pioneer women of the city. In 1851, a year after marriage and in company with relatives and friends, she made the long overland journey to northern Texas, encountering many hardships, rough roads and danger from hostile Indians and outlaws, but finally reaching Dallas, then better known as the Forks of the Trinity. Her father had died when she was twelve years of age, and her mother accompanied her on the journey to Dallas, passing away just one year later. Her two

unmarried brothers, Jacob and Joseph, were also members of the company, both settling on a farm near Plano, Collin county. Her brother George Washington and his family came at that time and settled on Duck creek. Thomas Jefferson, another brother, came in 1850 and also settled in Collin county.

Mr. Thomas joined his wife in Texas a year after her arrival, in 1852, he having been obliged to remain behind to settle his business affairs. The first farm which he owned here, a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, was located near Plano, and on which he settled in 1853, but after one year he sold that place and purchased another of one hundred and sixty acres, which he improved, and which remained in the family until twelve years ago, a period of almost fifty years. In 1869 the family moved to Dallas. The following year, 1870, Mr. Thomas engaged in the general mercantile business with J. M. Patterson, continuing until death severed the partnership. Mr. Thomas made his home on a forty acre plot which he had purchased a few years previously and which he developed into an orchard of fruit trees, and it so remained until subdivided for residential purposes. It is now one of the most exclusive residence districts of the city. During the first years of the family residence, however, all the country was practically unbroken, Indians were numerous and often hostile, and Mrs. Thomas can relate many tales of pioneer hardships and old-time experiences.

The late James Thomas was a soldier in the Mexican war, going out from Tennessee, and he later fought in the war between the north and south. In the latter he was made captain of Company K in Colonel Burford's regiment, Parson's Brigade, and was a brave and efficient soldier. He later became known as one of the most public-spirited citizens of Dallas, ever ready to lend his assistance to any cause for the upbuilding of his chosen city or state. He assisted in the financing and building of the first bridge across the Trinity river, and was one of the prime movers in the old Dallas Fair organization, out of which has grown the present great Fair Association. He was elected and served in the Texas legislature in 1861, but resigned his place as a lawmaker in order to enlist in the army in the spring of 1862. He organized his company, went to the front and gave valiant service in behalf of the south. He was strongly Democratic in his political allegiance, as had been his father before him, and affiliated with the Masonic order from the time of the Mexican war until his death. Although not a church member, he practiced Christianity throughout life, and his career was characterized by honorable dealings and the strictest rectitude of character. His estate, since his death under the management of his widow and her sons, has become immensely valuable, and in the district some of the streets bear and perpetuate the family name, such as Thomas avenue, Routh street, and Colby avenue. Mrs. Thomas owns a large business house in the commercial center of Dallas. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were: Oliver, Mary T., Clara Ella, Martha, Jefferson Davis, Willie O., James Colby, and two who died in infancy.

James Thomas passed away at his home in Dallas in 1875. When historians tell of those who helped to make Dallas in justice to truth they should pay tribute to James Thomas, pioneer, soldier and citizen, but above all a man.

RICHARD PRESTON BROOKS. The distinction of a long, interesting and varied career belongs to Richard Preston Brooks of Bedias, whose home has been in Grimes county since 1853. At that time a boy just entering his teens, and Grimes county when the Brooks first saw it was still under the domain of nature. Grass stood breast high on the prairies, deer were more plentiful than rabbits are today, and wild turkeys were found in the woods in as many as a hundred in a drove, so that all kinds of wild game were to be had without difficulty, and a regular part of the larder was venison. The

Brooks family came to Grimes county not long after the Bedias Indians had departed, and there were still evidences everywhere of the camp and tepee homes of the red men.

Richard Sims Brooks, father of Richard P., brought his family to Texas from Madison county, Tennessee. His household was part of a caravan comprising perhaps a hundred families, with slaves and many wagons of household possessions and animals driven on foot, the company forming one of the larger emigrant trains which left the older communities of the Mississippi Valley for the new country of the Southwest. The journey of such a party was naturally spiced with interest on every hand, and one noteworthy incident was that in crossing Grand Prairie in Arkansas, a locality which had no settlement and was without water, the Brooks party narrowly escaped great suffering and death on account of lack of water. After the party reached Jefferson, Texas, it began to break up, and only a few families finally arrived and made settlement in Grimes county. The father devoted himself to farm and stock, and bought land on the headwaters of the San Jacinto river, establishing his home and opening out a large farm in that vicinity. He had no slaves, but he helped brake up the domain of the wilderness, and he enjoyed a quiet prosperity as a planter and pioneer farmer. At the beginning of the war he was opposed to the secession of Texas, and thereafter lived quietly and unobtrusively till his death in 1866 at the age of sixty-six years. He was a member of the Methodist church, and in politics was a Democrat of the Polk variety. His native state was Virginia, after which he moved to Alabama, was married there, and about the time the Indians were taken west to Indian territory he went into Tennessee. The maiden name of his wife was Vashti Valliant, who died in 1896, at the venerable age of ninety-three years. Their children were: Dr. W. A., who died in Montgomery, Texas, in 1857, leaving a family; Calvin H., who is a Methodist minister, now stationed at Marlin, Texas, and who has a family; Martha, now deceased, who married John Goode and spent her life in Virginia; Dr. John B., who was a surgeon in General Fagan's Division of the Confederate Army and died in the course of the war; Robert, who is a Baptist preacher, is married, and lives in Walker county; James J., who was a captain in the Confederate army and was killed at Marlin, Texas, during the war; Mrs. Minerva Scallion, of Coleman county, Texas; Richard P.; Louisa, who died in Johnson county, Texas, leaving a family by her husband, W. D. Gray; and Thomas J., who is a farmer of Bedias and has a family.

Richard Preston Brooks was born in Madison county, Tennessee, October 2, 1839, and was about fourteen years of age when he made the memorable journey in the large emigrant caravan previously described. His education had been acquired before he came to Texas, and as there were no schools accessible in Grimes county during the remainder of his boyhood his education may be described as a "woods education." After growing up at the family home, having passed his majority, he entered the Confederate army. Previously he had opposed the secession of the state, and before reaching his majority had voted against such a movement. Though the conflict was not of his choice nor of his making, he remained loyal to Texas, and in 1863 enlisted in Captain Singleterry's Company, recruited in Grimes and Walker counties, and in Colonel Gillespie's Regiment of Cavalry, which was attached to Carter's Brigade. The commanders of company, regiment and brigade were all Methodist preachers. Mr. Brooks was with his command at Arkansas Post when it surrendered, but being on the outside of the line with several others he escaped, and reported to the army at Pine Bluff. Soon afterwards discharged from service on account of disability resulting from injuries received during childhood. During the remainder of the war

Mr. Brooks was with the Texas Reserve Corps, and much of the time on detail service. He was discharged at Anderson, in Grimes county, and began his pursuits of civil life as a stock man.

Previous to the war Mr. Brooks had been engaged in wagoning, hauling goods from Houston to towns in middle and north Texas. After the war he resumed this business, and Navasota in the meantime having become the Northern terminus of the Houston & Texas Central, he freighted goods from Navasota north to the various settlements, and continued in the business until the advance of the railway and final completion at Dallas put an end to his business as a freighter. During his earlier years as a farmer Mr. Brooks employed a number of state convicts in clearing land in the Bedias locality, and he can be credited with a great deal of pioneer work in this direction. His present farm now partly encircles Bedias. From the freighting business Mr. Brooks returned to the cattle industry, and finally entered a contracting business in the buying and selling of live stock for western stock men, and the furnishing of stock to the state for penitentiary use. This business together with the management of a store were followed at Prairie Plains for a number of years. In 1884 he moved to Bedias, and followed stock raising there until 1892, after which he was proprietor of a hotel at Bryan for six years. Since returning from Bryan his chief interests have been in farming in the vicinity of Bedias. Mr. Brooks was one of the promoters of the Bedias Hardware Company and is its president, and is president and a director of the Bedias Cotton Warehouse Company.

Physically Mr. Brooks is a giant, standing more than six feet in height, with two hundred and forty pounds of rugged physique, and is possessed of unusual intellectual as well as physical powers. Had he adopted a profession his powers as a talker would have stood him in excellent stead, and as it is he has been not without considerable influence in public affairs. A Democrat all his life, he was chairman of a senatorial district delegation in a state convention at Houston some years ago. In 1892 he was a supporter of James S. Hogg in the Hogg-Clark controversy of that year, and has always been an anti-Bailey man. A number of years ago his fertility in ideas and facility in expression made him a valuable contributor to Texas papers of subjects of current interest, and for seven years he has been a regular correspondent of the *Galveston News*. Mr. Brooks states that he has been an active member of only two organizations in his life, the Confederate Army and the Methodist church, and has left both of them.

In 1865 Mr. Brooks married Miss Sallie Hubbard, who died in 1873, and only one child of their marriage reached maturity, Charles Sims, who died and by his marriage to Nannie Smith left three children: Richard Lee, Sam T., and Charles Sims. In 1875 Mr. Brooks married for his second wife Miss Sallie Henderson, daughter of Daniel and Jane (Brice) Henderson. The Henderson family came to Texas from Louisiana, and Mrs. Henderson was a sister of Senator Brice of Louisiana. Mrs. Brooks, who was the youngest of eleven children, has no issue by her marriage to Mr. Brooks. It is worthy of note that Mr. Brooks has never tasted whiskey or tobacco, nor has a razor ever been applied to his face.

SAMUEL A. DAVIS. One of the largest and most prosperous business houses of Grimes county is the firm of Sam A. Davis & Sons, general merchandise, at Bedias. Mr. Davis spent much of his life in that part of Grimes county, and is a quiet but forcible business man, with an exceptional executive ability, and possesses as large a share of the real goods of success and prosperity as almost any other local citizen.

Samuel A. Davis was born at Rutledge, Alabama, February 15, 1855, a son of Andrew A. C. L. Davis, who

est from Alabama and settled in Grimes county in 1823. The Davis family had long lived in Alabama, and the grandfather was born there in 1823. The grandfather was a generous farmer who left a family of children in the following: Moses, who lived for a number of years in Collin county, Texas; James, who spent his life in Loulides county, Alabama; Andrew A. C. L.; Narcissa Skains, of Trinity county, Texas; and Purdue of Louisiana. Andrew A. C. L. Davis had a limited education in the country and when the war came on joined General Bedford Forrest's command, and followed that gallant leader in all his numerous campaigns, but at the close of the war had neither wound nor record of capture. He married Miss Roxie Skains, whose father was a planter and millman in Butler county, Alabama. Andrew A. C. L. Davis died October 15, 1884, while his wife was away on September 27 of the same year. Their children were as follows: Maria, who died unmarried; Ha, who married Renp Bush and died in Grimes county; Frances, who became the wife of D. M. Burkhead in Fort Worth; Caroline, who married F. E. of Bedias; and Samuel A.

Andrew A. Davis was about sixteen years old when he came to Texas, and reached manhood in the community of Bedias, his education being a product of country schools in Alabama and in Texas. His home was with his parents many years, and his career was devoted to farming and stock until he was thirty, at which time he married, and he then turned his attention to his individual and individual interests on the farm until 1905. That year he moved to Bedias, and has built up a large mercantile business. However, he has never lost interest in agriculture and live stock, and has been busy with the clearing up of some six hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Bedias. His holdings have been improved with nine houses for the occupancy of his tenant families. His farm and country interests employ labor to about eighteen families and he is one of the most extensive raisers of the staple crops of cotton corn in Grimes county. As a stock man he not only receives a large amount of annual wealth from this part of the state, but has done much to advance and improve the grade of live stock raised and handled in that part of the state. He raises a large number of hogs for feeders and keeps many hogs. He has improved his land with special facilities for handling hogs and poultry, and has introduced into the country and kept his own farms stocked with Polled Hereford cattle, with the Berkshire hog and blooded game turkeys.

A brief description of his varied interests indicates a prosperous prosperity, and it is worthy of note that Mr. Davis reached his majority he had no money of his own. His prospects of interest in his father's estate, without either a trade or a profession, simply using the capital of his head and hands, and by using his judgment and aggressive industry has accomplished much more than other men who started life with better opportunities. Mr. Davis was a director of the First State Bank of Bedias, and is a director of the Bedias Warehouse Company and of the Bedias Hardwood Company. He is an ex-member of the school board, and his activity as a Methodist is indicated by his office as steward in the church. He has no part in politics as a regular Democratic voter. Mr. Davis built his own home, and his family are well known socially in that part of Texas. On January 20, 1888, he married Miss Nannie Owens, a daughter of John W. Owens, who came to this part of Texas from Mississippi after the war. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have the following children: Fannie, who is a student in the Texas State University and has taught in the public schools; Sam, who was educated in the Sam Houston Normal, and spent one year in Grimes county, and has since been associated with his father in business, being the junior

member of Sam A. Davis & Son; Bernice, who is the youngest of the family.

JOSEPH GREEN DAVIS. A few years ago when the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad was constructed through Grimes county and a station established at the little settlement of Shiro, one of the men who joined this community of pioneers in business was Joseph Green Davis. He has been one of the business leaders ever since, though his varied financial and property interests are not confined to this one community. Mr. Davis has lived in Texas since 1881, was a boy soldier during the war, at one time served in the legislature and took an active part in politics about the time of the Governor Hogg administration, and his interest and work in the Baptist church have made him one of the leading laymen in that denomination in Texas.

Joseph Green Davis was born July 28, 1844, in Crenshaw county, Alabama. As his father was a farmer, the son grew up in the country, had only a few months of rural schooling, and about the beginning of his manhood learned the trade of blacksmith and wheelwright, a vocation which gave him a living for a number of years. His first activity in Texas was as a farmer in Walker county, and his home was there from 1881 to 1907, when he moved to Shiro. In that new town he established himself as one of the first dealers in general merchandise under the name of J. G. Davis, and the business has been continued prosperously ever since.

During his residence in Walker county Mr. Davis became a prominent figure in official and political affairs. The county sent him as its representative to the twenty-third legislature, which met in January, 1892, at the time of the second inauguration of Governor Hogg. Mr. Davis was a staunch supporter of Mr. Hogg for re-election and in carrying out the many notable reforms championed by that noted statesman. Among the important measures included in the Hogg platform and subsequently made laws were those providing for the railroad commission, the alien land law, the stock and bond law, and others which are now permanently a part of the Texas statutes. At the end of the session and after the important results had been accomplished, Mr. Davis was satisfied with his experience as a legislator, since it involved heavy expenses and neglect of business, and he accordingly did not accept another election. Subsequently he has served as a delegate to state conventions and helped nominate Governor Culbertson, Governor Sayres and Governor Colquitt. Mr. Davis belongs to a long line of Democratic ancestors, and his father was a man of positive political convictions and of some local prominence. Mr. Davis on first coming to Texas joined the Masonic order and is a Past Master of James A. Baker Blue Lodge, No. 202, at Loma, and was the first master of Shiro Lodge. His family have always been Baptists, and his activity in church work extended to attendance as a lay delegate at conventions of the southern branch of the church. He has long been one of the active supporters of Sunday school both in his denomination and as a general Christian movement for the proper instruction of the young and old.

The father of Mr. Davis was David Davis, who was born in the Lancaster district of South Carolina in 1799, one of three children, the other two being John and Peggy, wife of a Mr. Tanner, and both of these children died in Alabama. David Davis had an education in the common schools, spent his active career as a farmer, owned some slaves, and was a staunch supporter of the secession movement, and his death occurred about the beginning of the war. The Davis ancestry is Welsh and the first settler came during the colonial days and settled in South Carolina and practically all the early generations were farmers.

Joseph G. Davis was married in Crenshaw county, Alabama, December 2, 1866, to Miss Sarah Hudson,

daughter of James J. and Susan (Clark) Hudson, farming people who came originally from South Carolina. The other children in the Hudson family were: Mrs. Justice; Malinda, who died unmarried; Mary A., who married James Davis; Cynthia, who married Bunyan Burdeaux; Tabitha, the wife of William Barfield; and Newton Hudson. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born the following children: Mary, now deceased, who was Mrs. J. W. Foster of Houston; H. Beeman, a merchant at Livingston, who married Edith Oldham; Callie, wife of W. W. Kenard, of Navasota; Jefferson, postmaster and merchant at Madisonville, who married Effie Panghouse; W. Claud, who married Esther Boatright, and who is a lawyer at Bryan and has served in the Texas legislature and is now district attorney of his district; Fannie, who married C. W. Fuqua, and lives in Shiro; Thomas B., engaged in the business of ice manufacturer at Hubbard City and who married Carrie Andrews; Wilburn, a merchant of Shiro, who married Daisy Calahan; G. C., who is associated with his father in business and who married Bessie Sandel, and Miss Sallie, the youngest.

Almost his first experience in life was as a soldier. In July, 1861, Mr. Davis joined Company A of the Seventeenth Alabama regiment, commanded by Captain Saddler and Colonel Holcomb, and the regiment was attached to Jackson's Brigade in General Marlow's Division of the army of Tennessee. He did duty in guarding the fortifications at Pensacola, Florida, until March, 1862, was then moved to Corinth, Mississippi, participated in the crucial struggle at Shiloh in April, 1862, was then moved to Mobile, Alabama, and after assisting to guard that city for eighteen months joined Johnston's army at Resaca, Georgia, and was in the great campaign leading up to Atlanta until at Marietta Mr. Davis was captured and taken to Indianapolis, spending eight months in prison at Camp Morton, thence removed to Richmond, Virginia, exchanged and sent home on a furlough which expired after Lee surrendered and the war ended. He went through the entire service without wounds, and as a Confederate veteran has attended the reunions and knows a great many of the Texas survivors of the war.

For many years his interests as a business man have been increasing, and besides his enterprise at Shiro Mr. Davis is a stockholder in the Hogan & Altnoch Dry Goods Company at Houston, in the Fidelity & Trust Company of Dallas, and in the First State Bank of Huntsville and in the Richards State Bank at Richards. He took stock in the Amicable Life Insurance Company of Waco at the time of its organization, and built and owned a gin and cotton warehouse at Shiro. He also owns a plantation in Walker county near Huntsville.

JUDGE ALFRED F. REA. One of the oldest and most respected citizens of Grimes county is Judge Alfred F. Rea, who has lived in the county since 1858. After service as a Confederate soldier during the war, he was in merchandising for many years, and since 1912 has had his home in the new town of Shiro. Judge Rea came to Texas from Lauderdale county, Mississippi, and his introduction to the state was under somewhat unfavorable auspices. He had only a quarter of a dollar on reaching Grimes county, having traveled from Shreveport by stage. His first regular employment was teaching a district school at old Redtop in Grimes county.

Judge Rea was born at Columbus, Mississippi, June 13, 1831, and in 1836 his father moved to Mobile, Alabama, where the boyhood of Judge Rea was passed. Nathan Rea, the father, was a native of Kentucky, died at Mobile, Alabama, and the maiden name of his wife was Miss Fannie Moody. Their children were: Con, who was killed as a Confederate soldier during the Atlanta campaign; Eliza, who married Thomas Bragg and died in Choctaw county, Alabama; Judge Alfred

F.; and Martha, who married Ben Price and died at Meridian, Mississippi.

The schooling of Judge Rea came to him chiefly after he was grown, and during his early career he taught in Itawamba county, Mississippi, and followed the same line for three years after reaching Texas. Soon after the beginning of the war he entered service in Captain Stephenson's company of Colonel Elmore's regiment of infantry. Nearly all his work as a soldier was around Galveston and on the Gulf coast, and he participated in the brilliant exploit by which the Confederates captured Galveston. He was in the war till its end and was discharged at Galveston, without wounds or capture and with but a single "scare."

On resuming civil life it was as a merchant at Redtop in Grimes county, and his long and steadily prospering career in that business continued for thirty-eight years until 1903. For the past ten years he has lived retired. Judge Rea and his wife after the war began with two children as their chief capital, and this resource added to a fund of industry gave them the working capital which has since provided them with abundance for all the comforts. Judge Rea credits much of his success to his faithful and diligent wife and companion. He has had little to do with politics, and has served his community chiefly as an honorable business man and good friend and neighbor.

On November 14, 1860, at old Redtop, a community later known as Prairie Plains, Judge Rea married Miss Charlotte Bookman, daughter of Daniel and Sallie (Derick) Bookman, who came to Texas from Lexington, South Carolina, in 1845. Mrs. Rea was the second of the Bookman children, all the others being: Isaiah, who lost his life in the battle of Chickamauga; Frank, also a Confederate soldier, who was killed in the battle of Franklin; Paul, who disappeared from family knowledge after the war; Angelina, who married Amos Travis and died at Redtop, Texas; Judy, who died as Mrs. William Reynolds on Roan's Prairie; Mary J., who married Isaac Callahan of Shiro and died there; W. Cass, who had a family and died at Redtop. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rea are: Sallie, who married Jefferson Spell and lives in Grimes county; C. Frank, of Shiro; Mattie, wife of Dr. John E. Wilson of Shiro; Clara, who married Thomas Foster, and of her twelve children there are four sets of twins.

JUDGE BEN H. DENTON. On walking down the streets of Paris, Texas, if one were to meet a man not much above the average height, yet with a bearing that made him appear taller than he really was, with a fringe of iron-gray hair showing beneath his hat, with a grave and deliberate bearing, one would say, that man is surely a member of the bench, and the surmise would be correct, for Judge Ben H. Denton surely looks the judge as he walks down the streets. He is one of the most popular members of the bench, and is now serving his fourth term as presiding judge of the sixth judicial district.

The grandfather of Judge Denton, George N. Denton, was an early settler in Texas. He was a native of Virginia, and came to Texas in 1867, spending his remaining years in Lamar county, where he settled. Several of his children spent their lives in this section of Texas, one of his daughters becoming the wife of S. B. Maxey, the well-known Confederate general and senator, a distinguished citizen of Paris. The father of Judge Denton was Isaac R. Denton, who was born in Kentucky, and lived his whole life on his farm in Clinton county, Kentucky. He did not care for political honors and gave his whole time to the working of his farm and the rearing and educating of his children. He had been brought up on the Kentucky plantation of his father and it was from the old home state that he took a wife. He married Elizabeth W. Harrison, a daughter of Benjamin Harrison of the Virginia family of that name. They became the parents of two children, Ben H. and Robbie. The latter



Sincerely yours
Bent H. Denton

ed W. W. Farmer and died in Oklahoma in 1912. Denton died in Clinton county, Kentucky, and after his widow married again, her second husband F. E. Beck. They had five children, of whom two are living, the mother also having died. These two are Charles C. Beck, of Hansford county, Texas, and W. F. Beck, of Oklahoma.

Judge Ben H. Denton was born in Albany, Clinton county, Kentucky, on the 25th of July, 1854. He received his education in private schools and later attended the University of Virginia. Perhaps his best years as a student, however, were those spent in the schoolroom as a teacher, for he learned more in teaching than he had in learning. He had not yet reached his majority when he left his native state and made his way west, locating in Gibson county, Indiana, where he became a school teacher, teaching during 1873 and 1874.

His next move brought him to Texas and to Paris, where he became a student in the law offices of his uncle, General Maxey, who was a member of the famous firm of Maxey and Lightfoot. The young law student was admitted to practice at the bar in the seventies, and Judge Gaines, and he began his career under the helpful eye of his uncle. He remained in the offices of Maxey and Lightfoot for some time and finally was made a junior partner of the firm. This firm of Maxey, Lightfoot and Denton became the leading law firm in the handling of the legal business of the important corporations that came into being as Paris and this section of the state began to grow. They had much of the legal work of the banking affairs of the city in their charge and were active in the promotion of the movement for the building of the St. Fe railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph lines into Paris. They secured the rights and represented the company that built the railroad, which was the second to run to the county seat. Judge Denton was a general practitioner of law and did not devote himself to any particular phase, surviving the distinguished founders of the firm. He had no desire for all honors and until he was elected to the bench he always refused all emoluments of this kind.

It was in 1900 that Judge Denton was elected judge of the Sixth judicial district, which comprises the counties of Lamar, Fannin and Red River, and he is now in his fourth term in this position. He is noted for his high sense of justice and for the care which he gives in dispensing justice that shall be impartial. He is a deeply democratic and is simple and unaffected in his manners, and his long study of men has made it possible for him to win the confidence of men where it had seemed impossible. His popularity in Paris is due to his personality no less than to his intellectual gifts, and he is an honored and welcome guest in every home in Paris. The religious influences of the Missionary Baptist church, under which the judge was reared, have always been to be the strongest in his life, and his only fraternal allegiance has been with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Judge Denton was married in Lamar county, Texas, on the 29th of November, 1881, to Miss Lizzie Long, a daughter of Edward W. Long, who belonged to one of the prominent families in the county. Her mother was Polly Williams, a sister of Lemuel Williams, one of the most prominent men in the commercial and financial world of Paris just before and subsequent to the Civil war. Judge Denton and his wife are the parents of one child, Lucile, who is the wife of Martin F. Wise, of this city.

JOHN W. WADE. Preeminent among the men who are possessed of real commercial ability in the city of Paris, stands the figure of John W. Wade of the furniture house known as the Rodgers-Wade Furniture Company. Mr. Wade is president of this company and ever since its incorporation has been the leading spirit in its development and growth. The history of the company

is that of a small struggling concern brought to power and influence by progressive methods and by a thorough understanding of the economic principles of the law of supply and demand. In addition to this his chief business interest he has other important interests in the city and in various other places.

Mr. Wade was born in England, in Stamford, Staffordshire county, on the 4th of May, 1864. His parents, Joe and Harriet (Creek) Wade, were both born in England and came to this country in 1873, locating after a time in Fulton, Kentucky. Here Joe Wade established a mercantile house on the Tennessee side of the line and built up a thriving business. He died in Fulton in 1910 at the age of sixty-nine. The Wade family in England traced their ancestry back through many generations of farming people, and John W. Wade shows the characteristics inherited from a sturdy, upright independent race. In addition to John W. Wade, the surviving children of his parents are Mrs. C. A. Fall, of Paris, Texas, and Henry Edwin, who is now the manager of the Joe Wade Company at Fulton, Kentucky.

John W. Wade received only a meager education in the schools of Fulton, but his education in the business world began before he was hardly out of knickerbockers, for he was put to work in his father's store as soon as he could handle the goods. Here he spent a number of years and learned the principles of handling a business of this kind under the able tuition of his father. At the age of nineteen he left home and for a year acted as a hotel clerk, at the end of which time he determined to try his fortunes in the west and so came to Texas.

This was in 1884 and he located in Paris, where his experience in the furniture business soon obtained for him a position as clerk in one of the Paris stores. Not long after his arrival he in connection with a number of other men formed the J. W. Wade and Company furniture house and until this company was merged in the present one he was actively connected with the firm. Two years after coming to Paris Mr. Wade began his career as a traveling salesman, being connected with W. H. Bettes, and he has continued in this line of work up to the present, as the representative of various Paris houses, principally of the big concern of which he is the present head. He is especially competent to handle the selling end of a business and the men trained by him are the most successful salesmen in this section of the country.

The J. W. Wade Company was successful after a fashion, but it was evident that an improvement could be made and finally a merger was effected between this company and the J. W. Rodgers Furniture Company, a house of somewhat similar business standing. The founder of the Rodgers company had previously established a horsepower factory for the manufacture of the cheaper grades of furniture and to take care of the common chair trade in the section. This factory was very successful in a small way and offered to the vision of John Wade the possibilities of expansion. The partnership continued as a partnership till 1900, when it was chartered as the Rodgers-Wade Furniture Company, having a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. It was at this time a retail and jobbing house with small possibilities, and nothing save the personalities of the owners to indicate the wonderful future lying before the concern. With the success of the little furniture factory in his mind, Mr. Wade and his partners developed this factory and increased its size until he now has a great plant employing over one hundred and twenty-five people. The buildings, including the factory, warehouse and store, cover fifteen acres of ground and the floor space of the big four-story mercantile house covers six and a half acres.

In 1910 Mr. Wade bought all save perhaps a small share of Mr. Rodgers' interest in the company and upon the reorganization of the concern he was made presi-

dent. At this time T. B. Revell and W. C. Clark came actively into the firm, the former being vice-president and the latter secretary and treasurer. The capital stock of the company has now reached three hundred thousand dollars and the territory covered by its operations includes the four states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Mr. Wade himself heads the sales department and a half dozen men are kept on the road continuously to dispose of the wares of the factory. The growth and rapid development of this company has been undoubtedly due in large measure to the genius and hard work of Mr. Wade, and it can be scarcely paralleled in the commercial history of this section. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should be regarded as one of the powerful and important business men of this city and that his opinion is often deferred to in public matters.

Mr. Wade was one of the factors in the building of the Paris and Mount Pleasant Railroad and is a financial and moral supporter of the Christian Infirmary that is now being constructed in this city. He is one of the directors of the Paris board of trade and is president of the mercantile house of Joe Wade and Company, the business which his father built up and left to him at his death, in Fulton, Kentucky. He is also the executive head of the Hugo Furniture Company of Hugo, Oklahoma, which is a branch of the Rodgers-Wade Company. It takes a man of considerable energy and enthusiasm to handle all these affairs and Mr. Wade is just this kind of a man, in fact, he is an ideal citizen for a town so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress as is Paris. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In his religious beliefs he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On the 4th day of May, 1886, Mr. Wade was married to Miss Augusta Delia Campbell, of Paris, Texas. Mrs. Wade is a daughter of Major J. K. P. Campbell, who settled in this section in pioneer times. Mr. and Mrs. Wade are the parents of two daughters: Ella Wade, who was graduated from Dana Hall at Wellesley, Massachusetts, in 1912, and Bessie Wade, who completed her education at Rye Seminary, New York.

ROBERT ALLEN FARMER, M. D. Representing the modern and thoroughly equipped ability and the skill of his profession and enjoying a large general practice, which he has built up in the brief time since he left the university, Dr. Farmer is one of the young physicians and surgeons of Needville in Fort Bend county. He began practice with an excellent equipment and the test of real practice found him qualified for this very important service among the social profession. Dr. Farmer represents one of the old families of Fort Bend county, and his father, Henry R. Farmer has for many years been one of the conspicuous and public spirited citizens of this vicinity.

Robert Allen Farmer was born at Hanson, in Fort Bend county, October 2, 1882. His parents were Henry and Maria B. (Armstrong) Farmer. On the father's side the remote ancestry is German, while on the mother's side the stock is a mingling of English, Scotch and Irish. The mother was born in Fort Bend county within seven miles of where Dr. Farmer was born. The doctor and his father were both born on the same plantation, a large body of land which the paternal grandfather had taken up many years ago, and developed into one of the large and profitable plantations in the Brazos Valley. The Farmer family came to Texas in the early fifties from near Griffin, Georgia. The mother's people came from the state of Tennessee about the same time, and both families were planters and slave holders and occupied prominent positions in the social life of this part of Texas during the Ante-Bellum days.

Mr. Henry R. Farmer is one of the prominent men of Fort Bend county. He has had a long and active

career, has been known to the people of this section practically all his life, and has always represented first-class ability in business and a fine moral integrity and character. He is also a man of superior intelligence and culture, and has always been a reader and observer and a good mixer with men. He is now practically retired, although he still supervises the work on his farm. During earlier years he was active in local politics. He had the distinction of serving as the first district clerk in Fort Bend county under the "Jay Birds" rule, and was an active participant in that strife of local politics. After one term as district clerk he retired to his farm, but subsequently was elected and served a term as tax assessor, and has repeatedly served as a county commissioner. In late years he has often been urged to enter the political arena, but has steadily refused, his choice and all his tastes now inclining him to remain quietly on his farm and look after his interests there. Both he and his good wife are members of the Methodist church. There were seven children in the family, and four of these, all daughters, died when less than five years of age. These were named Mary, Clyde, Charlie and Fannie Henry. The doctor and two others survive, the latter being Edward D. of Houston, and Mrs. L. S. McMicken of Houston.

Dr. Farmer was reared on the home plantation in Fort Bend county, and received most of his instruction from private tutors. Subsequently he was a student for a time in the high school at Blanco, after which he returned to the farm and was engaged in its various activities, until February, 1902. At that time he went to Lane City, Texas, and was employed in a pumping plant for the rice fields. During the seasons of employment, he continued in this work for four years, and then spent a year on a large cattle ranch. It was with this varied experience that he finally devoted himself to preparation for medicine, and such a variety of occupations have undoubtedly been a valuable factor in his subsequent career. In October, 1906, he entered the medical department of the University of Texas, and after a full four years course was graduated M. D. on May 31, 1910. On the first day of September following, he opened his office in Richmond, and the reputation which he had always enjoyed in his home community as a young man of substantial ability and winning personal charms soon brought him his first cases, and from that forward his success has been rapid. Since 1911 Dr. Farmer has served as county health officer. He moved to Needville, Fort Bend county, Texas, in December, 1913, where he is engaged in practice and is running a drug store. He is a member of the Fort Bend county and Texas State and the South Texas Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. He is secretary of the county society. The doctor is a member of the Baptist church in Galveston.

JOHN B. HERFF, M. D., who died in San Antonio in 1882, has already attained prominence and success as a physician and citizen, though a comparatively young man. He married Eda Kampman, and after his death she married Mr. T. F. Myer of St. Louis, head of the Myer Brothers Drug Company, the largest wholesale house of its kind west of the Mississippi river.

Dr. John Bennett Herff, a grandson of the distinguished Dr. Ferdinand Herff and a son of Dr. John Herff, having thus inherited his profession through two succeeding generations, was born in San Antonio in 1880. When he was nine years of age he went with his mother to St. Louis, and was reared and received his early education in that city. His medical training was acquired in the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated M. D. in 1904. Returning to San Antonio, he took up the active practice of his profession, and since then has been able to uphold in every way the position attained in medicine by his distinguished grandfather, and though he has



Jas. A. Caldwell, M.D.

gained special note as a surgeon, follows a general practice and has a standing second to none among the medical fraternity of the Alamo city.

Dr. Herff is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He was married in St. Louis to Miss Florence Harris of that city. Their three daughters are Carol, Florence and Jean.

FRANK W. THOMASSON of Petrolia, Texas, is one of the most enterprising newspaper men in the state of Texas. Young, enthusiastic and energetic, with an experience in journalistic work which dates from the time he was twelve years old, Mr. Thomasson has been extremely successful. Although he takes an active interest in political and other national interests his chief concern is to build up the community in which he lives. He is always in the forefront of any move which has the improvement of this section as its end and his executive ability and qualities of leadership are often called into use.

Frank W. Thomasson was born in Cisco, Texas, on the 25th of May, 1881. He received his early education in the public schools of Central Texas and his later education was had in the practical school of experience. When he was only a child of eight years he had to begin the fight for existence. His first work was carrying water to the cotton pickers in the fields, for which he was paid ten cents a day. During the next two years he worked at such occupations as his child's strength could compass and at the age of twelve he found a position in a printing office. Since that time he has seldom strayed far from the smell of freshly inked paper and the sound of the presses.

For several years Mr. Thomasson worked on various newspapers in different capacities. Three years of this period was spent in New Mexico. His ambition was to own a paper of his own and after many years of careful saving and hard work and much valuable experience, he found himself in a position to buy a paper. It was in Sherman, Texas, that he made his first venture into the business world. He leased the *Courier*, but ran it for only a few months. He then went to New Mexico and located at Folsom where he ran the *El Espano Americano*. He sold this paper after a time and spent a short while travelling before he returned to Texas. He now worked for a time on various newspapers and then established the *Toyah News*, at Toyah, Texas. His next move took him to Weinert, Texas, where he bought the *Weinert Enterprise*. He conducted the paper for about two years and then moved the plant to Goree and established the *Goree Enterprise*. He was engaged in the editing and publishing of this paper for some time and built up a circulation which was not only extensive throughout the state, but also had a circulation in nearly every state in the Union. He is now living in Petrolia, Clay county, where he is editing the *Enterprise*. He is a powerful editorial writer and his editorials are extensively quoted. He is a correspondent of the Associated Press, and as a writer on many subjects is well known. He devotes his paper largely to building up this section of the state.

Mr. Thomasson is often quoted by his friends and acquaintances and some of his sayings are famous throughout Texas. One remark which is characteristic of the man is as follows, "I was born in Cisco in their first cyclone; I live in the Windy West and I am a publisher of a blowing paper. If I get too windy just consider the source."

In politics Mr. Thomasson is a member and an active worker in the Democratic party. He is not a member of any church, but has a strong inclination toward the Protestant Episcopal church. Outside of his work and his family and friends, Mr. Thomasson finds his chief interest in the breeding and raising of fine poultry.

Mr. Thomasson was married at Rogers, Texas, on the

25th of March, 1906, to Miss Ida D. Graham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Graham, of "The Grove," Texas. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomasson, as follows, Robert Allen, William Graham and Frank W., Jr.

JAMES A. CALDWELL, M. D. Other of the learned professions minister to the needs of the people, but none holds the importance of that of medicine. Man can adjust his quarrels without the aid of members of the bar and bench; he can work out his own religious salvation, but he must depend absolutely upon the skill of the physician and surgeon where his very life itself is concerned. From earliest times the "medicine man" has held a high place in his community, and as civilization has advanced, so have the dignity and prominence of the men of healing power, until today there is no class of men so highly respected and honored as those who have devoted themselves, their lives and their talents to the amelioration of the ills of humanity. While the art of healing is as old as man, however, it has been left for the moderns to penetrate into the most profound mysteries of Nature, and through incessant devotion and untiring research discover the remedy for many diseases once thought incurable. Among those engaged in this magnificent work, Dr. James A. Caldwell, of McKinney, Texas, holds a foremost position. His phenomenal success in the treatment and cure of cancer, that loathsome and once most dreaded of diseases, has gained him a place not alone among the eminent men of his calling, but among the benefactors of mankind.

Dr. Caldwell was born at Bentonville, Arkansas, May 4, 1857, and is a son of Alexander J. and Mary E. Caldwell. His father, a native of North Carolina, was a slaveholder prior to the Civil War, removed in young manhood to Tennessee, where he was married, then moved to Arkansas, and in 1882 came to Texas and located in Collin county, which continued to be his home up to the time of his death, in 1907. The mother passed away about three months later. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, all living at this time: James A., of this review; Albert J., a prominent medical practitioner of Corpus Christi, Texas; and Cora, who is the wife of John Hall, of Marshfield, Oregon.

The early education of Doctor Caldwell was secured in the public schools of Arkansas, following which he attended the Little Rock Medical College and the Louisville Medical College, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the meantime, in 1885, he had located at Rosebud, Arkansas, and subsequently removed to Climax, Collin county, Texas, from whence he came to McKinney in 1889, here entering general practice. In this connection he built up an excellent professional business and rapidly arose to a commanding position among the practitioners of his section. He continued an earnest student, and in 1898 took a post-graduate course in the New Orleans Polyclinic as well as one in the New York Polyclinic, and in 1908 again attended the former institution, since which time he has taken several other courses. During this time he had earnestly devoted himself to study, research and investigation in the treatment and cure of cancer. He had experimented with a number of cases, and his success finally encouraged him to devote himself exclusively to that specialty. Accordingly, he opened a small sanitarium in 1907, for the treatment of this dread disease, and his subsequent success attracted such a great practice that he was soon compelled to erect his present large sanitarium at No. 407 South Tennessee street. The Caldwell Sanitarium represents one of the most magnificent and modernly appointed retreats in the Southwest. The closest observation will readily perceive that there is apparently nothing left undone in the make-up of a complete home for the ailing. It is located on South Tennessee street, about five minutes' walk from the Court House, on property slightly more elevated than

in the business district. It is a two-story stone and brick structure, containing forty-three large and airy rooms and an immense basement, where the most improved steam-heating appliances are installed and which furnish the correct temperature for each room and hall in the building. There are two operating rooms, containing every known appliance for the treatment of all specialized diseases; two dining rooms, twenty-four bedrooms, two large reception halls, etc. Hot and cold water, fine bathing apparatus, all necessary electrical appurtenances and a complete bell and sewerage system are supplied. All rooms and hall floors are hard-oiled, while the stairways and main halls are covered with noiseless cork medallions. An extensive flower garden beautifies the front of the building, while fine cement walks surround the entire structure. The most interesting phase of the many comforts provided at this home are the immense verandas, comprising about 600 feet and surrounding the building on three sides, upstairs and down. These may be called either sun parlors or air parlors, inasmuch as patients may recline on the verandas and have easy access to any temperature at any hour. Taken as a whole, the Caldwell Sanitarium is a complete refuge for all sufferers, and its class is not surpassed in Texas. Although not exclusively, Doctor Caldwell devotes his time principally to the cure of cancer and tuberculosis. His treatment of cancer is comparatively painless and does not require the use of the knife or X-Ray method. He treats all kinds of cancer, internal and external, and his record of cures is about eighty per cent, including all cases, many of whom come to him after trying all other kinds of treatment and are within a few hours or days of death when they come. Patients from seventeen states have been cured, and he turns none away, although he states frankly when there is no hope for recovery. Cancer is a malignant growth, having the property of giving rise to secondary growths exactly like itself in distant organs. The tumor grows faster than the new blood vessels required to nourish it, with the result that in time the tumor mortifies, the skin over it breaks down, and a foul ulcerating wound is produced with the result that the sufferer is gradually worn down. For years this disease has seemed to be absolutely incurable, yet from the following testimonials (which are but three from hundreds in Doctor Caldwell's possession) it would seem as though the Doctor had succeeded where so many eminent men of medicine have failed:

"Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 1911. To whom it may Concern: This is to certify that I visited Dr. James A. Caldwell's Sanitarium in April, 1910, and was pleased to see some of his patients he had treated and removed some very large tumors without the aid of the knife. Yours truly, C. C. Agin, M. D., 1135 Dayton street."

"I had a cancer on the back of my right hand, pronounced to be such by three regular physicians and treated as such by one of them, for seven months, by means of the X-Ray method, without any lasting benefit. In fact, it continued to get worse under the treatment, though the physician who did the work is a regular physician and stands well as a specialist among his professional brethren. I then went to Doctor Caldwell, of McKinney, Texas, who treated my hand on the 17th of April, 1912, and in eight days the cancer came out by the roots. In twenty-eight days after I had entered Doctor Caldwell's Sanitarium my hand was sufficiently healed for me to return home, and in three weeks more my hand was entirely healed and has been well ever since. John M. Alexander, Presiding Elder Cuero District Conference, West Texas. Subscribed and sworn to before me, by John M. Alexander, a reputable person, on this July 10, 1912. G. P. Box, county clerk DeWitt county, Texas. By J. S. Edgar, deputy."

"Cured of Cancer. Prominent Arkansas Physician Happy Over Relief Found in McKinney. Dr. H. W. Waters, of Highland, Arkansas, left for home today after a six weeks' stay in McKinney. He came

here for cancer treatment under Dr. J. A. Caldwell and departed happy in the belief that he is permanently cured. Before leaving our city, Dr. Waters, who is a cultured and extensively traveled old gentleman, said to a representative of these papers, that he could not speak in terms of too high praise for Dr. Caldwell both as a physician and a man. His cancer treatment is wonderful indeed and all physicians should direct victims of that loathsome disease to Dr. Caldwell's Sanitarium, where relief and cure speedily come. Dr. Waters is a graduate of a number of medical schools of the United States and has studied abroad. For 40 years he practiced his profession, but retired a few years ago. He is a man of means and wide observation. After receiving treatment from different specialists and at sanitariums, without relief, Dr. Waters concluded to come to Dr. Caldwell, and now considers that decision to have been providential for him, and he leaves McKinney a very happy old gentleman. Dr. Waters says: 'As an old Regular practitioner, was naturally skeptical, until myself afflicted with a cancer in my ear and I came to Dr. Caldwell. Now then I want to do everything I can to spread abroad the knowledge of Dr. Caldwell's wonderful ability to remove and cure cancers without the knife. It is suffering and hopeless humanity now that I am interested in and want to see it obtain relief from the terrible disease that came so nearly costing me my life.' Dr. Waters said that he had consulted or advised with specialists at Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Indianapolis and other places, where he, being a physician, could have received free treatment and been out only sanitarium expenses. But after visiting Dr. Caldwell's Sanitarium and satisfying himself by a personal interview with its owner, he quickly made up his mind that his best hope of cure was in McKinney, where the Sanitarium accommodations are excellent and where Dr. Caldwell's charges are certainly reasonable, in fact, very low for the great service to humanity that he is rendering.—The Daily *Courier-Gazette*, April 15, 1914."

Doctor Caldwell is a Democrat and has always been a faithful supporter of his party's principles. He is a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar, and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he has for years been a member.

On January 24, 1878, in Conway, Arkansas, Doctor Caldwell was married to Miss Scottie Puckett, daughter of a farmer of Arkansas, and to this union there have been born five children, of whom two are living: Gibson, aged twenty-seven years, who is employed as a book-keeper at McKinney; and Roy, aged twenty-three years, who is the proprietor of a grocery establishment.

JEFF D. SUMMEROUR. One of the pioneer settlers of Wilbarger county, Jeff D. Summerour, although he spent many years as a ranchman, is now best known as proprietor of a large wholesale grocery house at Vernon, and by efficient management has made his concern the largest of its kind in northwest Texas. From his early years he has been a worker, and along with industry has combined an exceptional talent for business organization and management, and only a few men in northwest Texas have been so generally prosperous in business affairs.

Jeff D. Summerour is a native of Georgia, born in Forsythe county, November 10, 1861, a son of Harrison and Mary A. (Henderson) Summerour. His father was born in South Carolina, and his mother in North Carolina, both coming to Georgia when young and were married in that state. The father for many years conducted a line of stores in the city of Atlanta, where he was recognized as one of the leading business men. During the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and fought in the battles of Atlanta and various other cam-

paigms. His death occurred in 1881, at the age of seventy-four years. The mother died at the age of eighty-four in 1910 in Gwinnett county, Georgia. They were the parents of nine children of whom the Vernon merchant was fifth.

While a boy he attended school in Forsyth and Milton counties of his native state, and also in the city schools of Atlanta. When he left school his first practical training and experience was in the engraver's trade, which he perfected himself in at Atlanta, and served for three years. He moved out to Texas in 1885, he found no use for his trade, and instead filed on ranch land in Wilbarger county. Wilbarger county at that time was an open range, probably with not a fence over its entire area excepting to enclose some little bit of plow land. In this frontier country he became a stock raiser and farmer, and still retains large interests in that direction.

In 1911, Mr. Summerour came to Vernon and established the present wholesale grocery and feed business conducted under the name of the Summerour Wholesale Grocery Company. He has developed this to the largest concern of its kind in this section of the state, its business being conducted in a building covering ground space of ninety by one hundred and ten feet, and the concrete and brick building is one of the substantial business structures of Vernon. The company keeps five salesmen selling its goods over a large territory. Mr. Summerour is also a director in a Vernon Bank, and has much to show for his well directed efforts through his career, nearly thirty years of which have been spent in Texas.

At the present time Mr. Summerour is serving the city as a member of the city council. In politics he is a Democrat, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter, and the Mystic Shrine. His church is the Methodist.

In Wilbarger county in May, 1892, Mr. Summerour married Miss Nannie Kelley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Kelley. Her father, who died in 1910, was a farmer and rancher in the vicinity of Vernon, having moved here many years ago from Ross county. One child has been born to the marriage, Thomas J. Summerour, born at Milton, Georgia, in 1893, is now married and in business with his father.

BARTON D. FLANIKEN, M. D. A physician and surgeon who stands very high in his profession at Vernon, Dr. Flaniken has been in active practice there for the past five years, and did his first professional service after leaving medical college in his old home county of Bell.

Barton D. Flaniken was born in Bell county, Texas, December 9, 1878, the only son and child of D. W. and Josie (Moffett) Flaniken. His father was a native of Alabama, and the grandfather came from North Carolina, and became one of the pioneers of Texas. His name was John Flaniken, and he made a success as a farmer and planter in Washington county. It was in Washington county that D. W. Flaniken was reared, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company I of the Fifth Texas Regiment, and was engaged in scouting service in the army of Lee in Virginia. After the war he located in Bell county, and became very successful and prominent as a farmer and stock raiser. His death occurred in October, 1912, at the age of seventy-seven. His wife, who was born and reared and educated in Texas, died in Bell county, where she was married in 1880 at the age of forty-five.

Dr. Flaniken grew up on the home ranch in Bell county, attended the local schools, the high school at Temple, and the Belton Male Academy. In preparation for his profession he took a course in the University of Louisville at Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated M. D. from the Fort Worth Medical College in 1907. After one year in his native county he moved to Vernon and soon became recognized as an able phy-

sician and surgeon, now enjoying a large general practice.

In politics the doctor is a Democrat. He is a Master Mason and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. His professional associations are with the county and the state medical societies.

At Temple, Texas, July 11, 1908, Dr. Franklin married Miss Ada Hutchins, who was graduated from the Texas State Normal School in 1903, and had been a successful teacher in Texas Schools up to the time of her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Flaniken have one child, Robbie Flaniken, born at Vernon, January 31, 1910. Dr. Flaniken is interested in outdoor life, and aside from his wholesome recreation is devoted to his profession and his family circle.

JUDGE SAMUEL W. RHODES, one of the big farming men of Van Zandt county, is one of the practical and intelligent agricultural forces that have been recently added to the rural citizenship of Texas. He came to the state in 1906, spending three years in Colorado county, where he owned some seven thousand acres of land of the Gulf Coast country, and it was there that he became a forever convert to the climate of Texas, which has so oft in times past been the element that brought about the adoption of the state as their own by visitors from more rigorous climes.

Judge Rhodes was born on November 18, 1856, near Advance, Missouri, and he is a son of Pleasant Monroe Rhodes, who was born in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1830, himself a son of Dr. Rhodes, who settled in that state from North Carolina in about 1820. Dr. Rhodes settled in Stoddard county among the pioneers and he was an active and important factor in the affairs of that county in the days of its early history. He helped to lay out the county seat, which they named Bloomfield, did something at surveying for a time, later engaged in merchandise in Bloomfield, and was one of the first county judges of Stoddard county. He also acquired immense bodies of land that formed a good share of his estate when he died. His work as a physician was not the least of his achievements in those parts as one of the advance guard in development work, and though he died while still young, his accomplishments were of a wide and varied nature, all sufficient to give him a place of distinction in his county. He passed away in 1858, at the age of fifty years.

Dr. Rhodes came from his native state in company with several of his brothers, and he was married in Cape Girardeau county to Miss Susan Kinder, who came of a family of merchants of German descent. She died in 1861, and her children were named as follows: Pleasant M.; Samuel W., who died in Missouri; Emily, who married Capt. D. W. Beard of the Confederate army, and now resides in Lebanon, Missouri; Caroline, the wife of Dr. Isaac B. Allen, died in Missouri.

The first born of this family, Pleasant M. Rhodes, became the father of Judge Rhodes of this review. He added a very plain and simple education to his very active mentality in boyhood, and early identified himself with farm life. He was an extensive farmer and stock raiser and made a reputation in the matter of his hog breeding, as well as along other lines of stock breeding. His ability was such as to recommend him for public service, but he persistently declined every overture that threatened to connect him with a public office. During the Civil war he took up the cause of the Union, but assumed no part in the conflict. He declared himself as a Democrat and was one of the few of that party who were permitted to vote for several years after the war. In his home community he was one of those men upon whom universal confidence is ever bestowed, and his influence, ever of a goodly order, was felt in politics, business and society.

As a farmer Pleasant Rhodes was a worthy developer

of Stoddard county in the matter of "making two blades of grass grow where one had grown before," and when the Cape Girardeau & Southwestern Railway was built through his county he aided very materially in its promotion. He was a Methodist, and the closing years of his life were marked by an especially rigid observance of the precepts of the Bible. His home was located near Advance, sixteen miles north of Bloomfield, Missouri, and there he died in 1902.

He married Elizabeth Masters, a daughter of Henry Masters, in Stoddard county, in the early years of his manhood. Mr. Masters was a North Carolina pioneer to Missouri and was an elemental force in the rural improvement of the county. Mrs. Rhodes passed away in 1863, the mother of Samuel W. Rhodes, who, among others born to them, was the only one to grow up. Mr. Rhodes later married Miss Columbia McFerran, and she bore him three children. William M. is president of the Exchange Bank of Advance, Missouri; R. Seymour is a farmer near Advance, and Murits became the wife of Jesse Abernathy, of Advance, Missouri. Samuel W. Rhodes remained at home with his father until he married and then he settled on a nearby farm. He engaged in the business of grain and stock raising with a generous measure of success, and from his studious and observing nature, gathered a fund of information regarding the ideal conditions for animal life in those parts. He developed one of the model farms of the county, and after twenty-five years of labor and devotion to his place, left it to engage in other enterprises.

It was in February, 1901, when he left his farm and went to Fredericktown, there to enter into the manufacture of brick. There he introduced the first dry-press brick plant in that section of the state, and he spent five years in the business, later exchanging his plant for coast lands in Texas and retiring from the manufacturing business. In Fredericktown he carried on a considerable building, laying out College Hill addition to the place and improving and selling the lots, thus adding in a very material manner to the development of the town. He aided in the organization of the Fredericktown Trust Company, which has since moved to St. Louis and become the Bankers' Trust Company, and was while there a member of its board of directors.

When Judge Rhodes disposed of his brick plant and took in exchange for it land in the Gulf Coast country of Texas, he came to Texas himself and here engaged for three years as a ranchman in Colorado county, putting to excellent use his holdings of some seven thousand acres of land. He disposed of the land after a time and came to Van Zandt county, where he sought and located a farm of many attractive features, located two and a half miles south of Grand Saline. This place, in his estimate, was one that offered him an opportunity to exercise his prowess in farming and farm-making, and it comprised the several tracts in the plantation of Cockrell and Gray of Dallas. The farm contains 1365 acres, embracing the surveys of the two Buckleys, McInture, Cox and A. Gray. The plantation, at the time he sought it, was suffering from continued improper handling and neglect, until it was proving a most unprofitable investment for its owners. Its new fields were a mass of thickets, it was lacking in shelter for tenants, and nothing but the nearness of the markets and the character of its soil was present to appeal to anyone seeking a place for an ideal home.

This, however, was just the place required by Judge Rhodes to prove his capacity as a farmer. Having spent the first forty years of his career in successful agriculture and as a student of woodland soils, he recognized the possibilities that were latent in this neglected tract, when backed up with good management, energy and solid cash. He built a splendid farm home and a barn upon a choice site, cleaned up the fields, set a clearing force to work increasing the area of his tillable lands, built several miles of cross fence of wire and

post, introduced scientific methods of breaking and cultivating his lands, and began obtaining results from the first crop. The deep, sandy, loam soil responded promptly and liberally in corn and oats, and an old field, for thirty consecutive years under the plow, yielded him fifty dollars worth of cotton per acre from the very start.

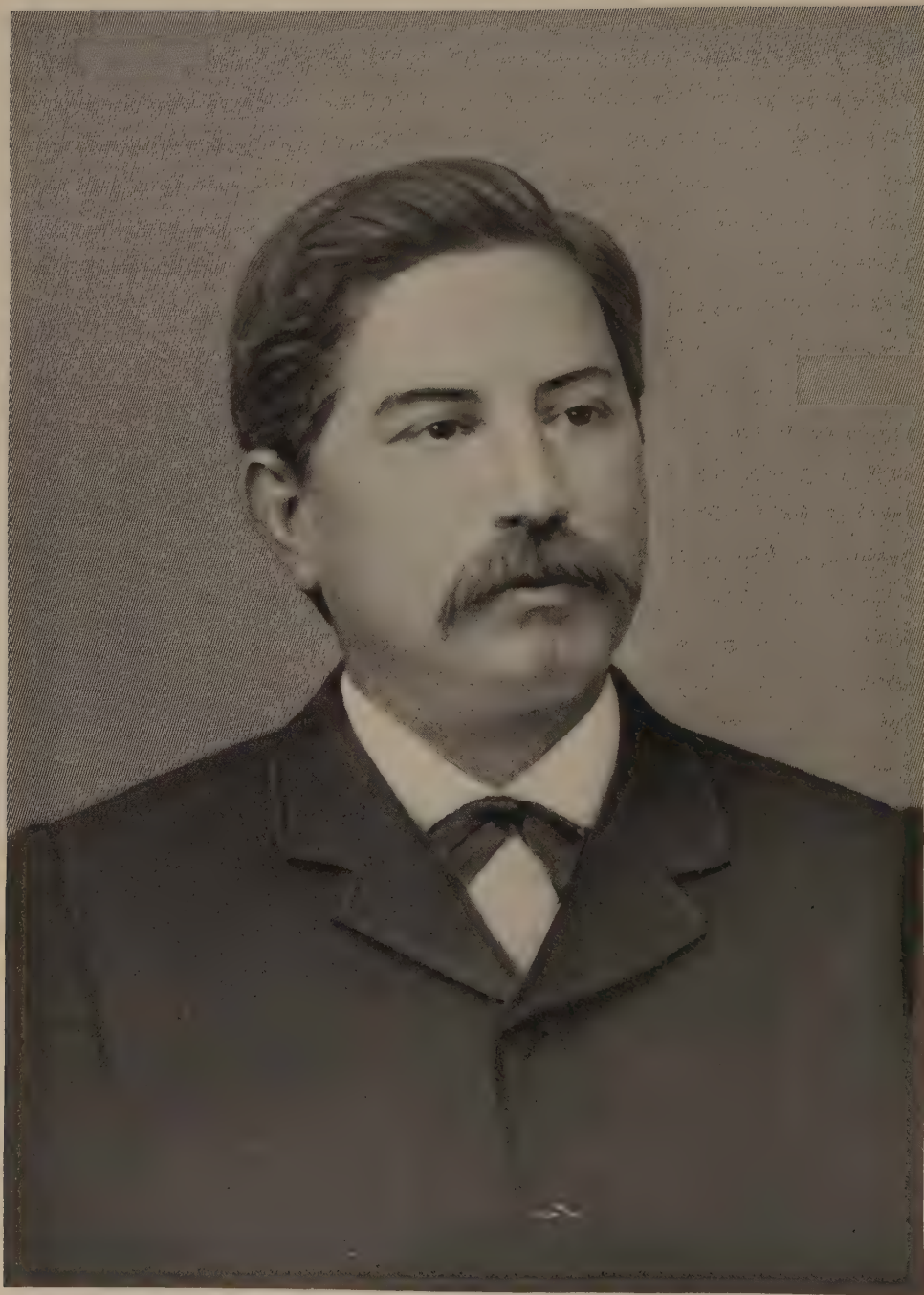
In Missouri he had been successful in hog raising, and although the climate differed considerably, he sought to test out his new farm on its merits as a hog-raising proposition. To do this he experimented with red clover, a very necessary crop for the proper development and nourishment of a young hog, and he has found it to be fairly adapted to this soil. Conditions of soil and proximity to water under subsoil indicate the successful growth of alfalfa, the same being another grass crop that is invaluable in the successful growing of hogs.

In improving his farm Judge Rhodes placed a small saw-mill in his woodlot and made the rough lumber for the building of his tenant houses and for the cutting of dimension stuff required here and there and in the construction of permanent buildings. All these innovations have an air of stability and substantialness that mark an epoch in farm making in this section of the country.

In the matter of politics, Judge Rhodes resembles his honored father in his active participation in party affairs, though he has gone farther than did his father in the acceptance of public office. He was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1894 to the office of County Judge of Stoddard county and spent four years in the office, retiring voluntarily in 1898. His incumbency of that office began about the time when the public was beginning to clamor for a more progressive handling of the affairs of the public, and his administration dealt largely with the questions of higher tax rates, constructing of bridges and other public improvements, the refunding of the bonded debt and the general injection of life into temporary securities of the county. This somewhat radical departure raised much opposition to his administration but the after effect of the move forward was that of crediting the Rhodes court with having accomplished much of real good to Stoddard county. His tax plan chiefly affected those lands of non-residents which lay idle and partook of the benefits of the neighboring improvements, yet paid little in taxes in proportion to the benefits received, and the result was the forcing of large bodies of vacant lands upon the market to home-seekers, thus adding greatly to the taxable values of the county. The refunding of the county bonded debt was accomplished in an advantageous manner, and the raising of funds to meet current obligations raised county warrants to par and made them pass current.

In Missouri politics Judge Rhodes attended several state conventions. He was a delegate to the convention in Springfield in 1900 when "Silver" Dick Bland and "Gum Shoe" Bill Stone fought out the question of United States Expansion to the advantage of the latter, and he was also in that convention that nominated Stone for Governor, as well as the one that named Joseph W. Folk for Governor of Missouri in Texas. Judge Rhodes was sent to the convention at Houston in 1912, which pronounced Woodrow Wilson as Texas' candidate for president, but his remnant of Missouri pride was sufficient to hold him in line for Champ Clark before the primary for the choice of a presidential candidate.

In 1876 Judge Rhodes married Miss Alpha Liggett, a daughter of Jesse B. Liggett, one of the oldest merchants of Stoddard county. Mr. Liggett was a West Virginia man and he married a girl of the name of Gregory, who was born of Indiana parents, who came to Dunklin county, Missouri, in early years. The children of Judge and Mrs. Rhodes living are six, and concerning them brief mention is made as follows: James, the eldest is a dairyman of Houston, Texas, and



Celedonio Garza

he married Celia Sterns; Cleveland V., a young man who has traveled widely, is identified in a prominent capacity with work on the Panama Canal; Jual is the wife of B. S. Johnson, of Henry county, Missouri; Miss Nellie; Benjamin; and Jesse, the latter a youth of eighteen years who entered the senior class of Sam Houston Normal at Huntsville in 1912 and completed his course in August, 1913, and is now engaged in teaching as principal of the village schools of Lovelady; George, the youngest child, died at the age of twelve years.

ARTHUR C. HORTON, M. D. For fifteen years Arthur C. Horton, M. D., of Murchison, has occupied a distinctive place among the members of the medical profession of Henderson county. His superior attainments and ability placed him in the front ranks ere he had been engaged in practice many years, and, indeed, from his initial steps in his chosen profession it was manifest that his success was assured. By nature and acquired knowledge he is pre-eminently fitted for his vocation, and his attainments have gained him merited recognition from his medical brethren. Doctor Horton came to Murchison in 1898 as a junior from the old Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, and practiced on a certificate from the local district board for three years. He completed his medical course in the University of Dallas in 1902, and at that time resumed his practice where he had left off.

Arthur C. Horton was born in Itawamba county, Mississippi, August 27, 1873, and was but three years of age when the family came to Texas by rail, disembarked at Dallas, and drove down into Hill county, before there was a railroad through that section, settling near Itasca. For several years his parents lived in that section and then moved into Ellis county, and located near Ennis, and it was at that point that Doctor Horton finished his minority and received his preliminary education in the public schools.

Alfred M. Horton, the father of Doctor Horton, died in Murchison, Texas, in 1910, when sixty-seven years of age. He was born and reared in Pickens county, Alabama, and was a son of a small farmer, who was also tax collector of Pickens county for twenty-three years continuously, and passed away there when in advanced years. He was a native of South Carolina, pioneered to Alabama, and was there married. He furnished six sons for the Confederate service during the Civil War, and of these four met death while fighting gallantly in the defense of the cause they considered just. He had three daughters: Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Love and one who never married. Alfred M. and one other son survived the struggle between the South and the North. The former enlisted as a private in Company C, of the Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment, of Cheatham's division of sharpshooters. Among others he fought in the battle of Gettysburg, and in that great struggle was thrice wounded, and these wounds proved his undoing as an effective soldier and his military career came to an end.

As a citizen Alfred M. Horton lived quietly and privately on the farm until the weakness of age and the effects of his wounds and subsequent hard labor forced his retirement and he came to Murchison to be near his son. He was a consistent member of the Christian church and contributed to its movements, as he did also to those which made for the welfare of his community in other ways. He was never a politician, being content to till his soil and make a comfortable home for his family. For some years he was identified with the Masonic fraternity as a member of the Blue Lodge. Mr. Horton married Miss Nancy F. Mann, a daughter of John Mann, a Mississippi farmer. The children born to Alfred M. and Nancy F. (Mann) Horton were as follows: Otis, who married Carrie McCook, and died in Ellis county, Texas, the father of two children; J. Elvin, an Ellis county agriculturist, who married Fan-

nie Bailey; Dr. Arthur C., whose name heads this review; Hyter, a resident of Murchison, who married Nelia Harrison; and Lela, who became the wife of Pyrd Porter, whose home is in Henderson county.

Arthur C. Horton was reared to agricultural pursuits, but decided upon a medical career and, accordingly, as a youth made his last crop in Ellis county, and entered upon his studies. He attended Barnes Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri, for three years, and then sought practical experience in the profession upon the authority conferred by the local board. In 1902 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Dallas, and has since that time given himself up wholly to the practice of his profession, his field of activity being the town of Murchison. Doctor Horton is a member of the Texas State Medical Society, and his associates in the Henderson County Medical Society have honored him by election to the vice-presidency of that organization. He is a great student and passes much of his leisure time in perusing the leading journals published in the interests of his profession. It is his laudable ambition to keep fully abreast of the times in all modern discoveries in the treatment and cure of disease and to be progressive in all his methods. He is a partner in the Ard Drug Company, at Murchison, which his business ability has greatly assisted in developing. In political matters, Doctor Horton is a Democrat, but aside from that of a good citizen, takes but little interest in the struggles of the political arena. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, and his fraternal connection with the Blue Lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

Doctor Horton has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Belle Worshom, of Murchison, who died in 1905, after five years of married life, without issue. On October 20, 1907, Doctor Horton was married to Miss Vinnie Scott, a daughter of S. G. Scott, and a granddaughter of Travis Scott, a brother of the venerable Dr. William D. Scott, of Athens, Texas. S. G. Scott, father of Mrs. Horton, married Miss Allie Johns, whose father belonged to an old family of Henderson county. To the union of Doctor and Mrs. Horton there have been born three children: Ila, Allie and Celia.

CELEDONIO GARZA. A man of vigorous mentality and clearly defined principles of the highest character, the late Celedonio Garza was for many years one of the most active and prominent citizens of Brownsville, and his death, at the age of three score years, was deeply mourned as a loss to the industrial and business circles of his home city, and in the political fields of Cameron county. Descended from an early and honored family, he was born, in 1851, in Brownsville, Cameron county, Texas, and died in the city of his birth, April 3, 1911. He was a son of Juan and Juana (Garza) Garza, the father dying at a comparatively early age, in 1864, and the mother in 1909.

Mr. Garza's father, his grandfather, Remigio Garza, and his uncle, Santos Garza, were all soldiers of the Confederacy, in service in and near Brownsville, belonging to a company commanded by Captain Adrian Vidal. In his early manhood Remigio Garza, a lieutenant in the Mexican army, was in service in that part of Mexico that, in 1836, became the Republic of Texas. For his gallant services as a soldier he was given a grant of land in San Patricio county, Texas, which, however, he never took up. Instead, he located on the Lower Rio Grande, in Cameron county, where he established at Villa Nueva ranch, which has nearly ever since been known as the home of the Garzas, although it was temporarily out of their possession, having been repurchased by Celedonio Garza in 1904, and being now owned by his family. It is a fine estate of three hundred acres, with irrigation, and all modern improvements and conveniences, being one of the most attractive farms in the entire valley.

Villa Neuva, an historic place, was the county seat of Cameron county prior to the foundation of Brownsville, which is located on the Rio Grande, a short distance above it.

After the death of his father, in 1864, Celedonio Garza came to Brownsville to live with his mother and sister, Mrs. Elena Garza de Fernandez. He subsequently attended Saint Joseph's College, and also spent twenty months in study at a school in Matamoras, Mexico, becoming fairly educated in both English and Spanish. After leaving school he clerked for a year at A. Chano's grocery store, in Brownsville, and then entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Victorano Fernandez, with whom, in 1876, he formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Fernandez & Company, dealers in furniture. The partnership being dissolved in 1881, Mr. Garza engaged in general mercantile business for himself, locating at the corner of Eighth and Saint Charles streets. In 1885 he transferred his business to the corner of Jefferson and Eleventh streets, and in 1886 moved to the corner of Thirteenth and Madison streets, where the business is still conducted under the ownership of Mrs. Garza, and under the management of their eldest son, Celedonio M. Garza.

Besides his active connection with the commercial affairs of Brownsville, Mr. Garza was for many years a man of prominence and influence in the public life of Cameron county. He was one of the organizers, in 1872, of the Democratic party in the county through the organization of the "Blue Club," by which Democratic principles were re-established and maintained, particularly among the Spanish-speaking citizens. In 1882, after ten years of faithful endeavor, that organization won a complete victory in Brownsville, and in Cameron county, electing all of the Democratic candidates to office, and ever after retaining supremacy.

In 1884 Mr. Garza was elected county treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and held the office continuously for fourteen years, until 1898. In 1900 he was elected sheriff of Cameron county and served in that capacity continuously, by re-elections, until 1910, the year prior to his death. Mr. Garza was one of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of the Lower Rio Grande valley. He had high standards of right and wrong, and always lived up to them, ever maintaining in all relations of life a high sense of honor and integrity. Like all of his family, he was a practical and devout adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Garza married, in 1880, Miss Fidela Garza, who survives him. She was born in Monterey, Mexico, but since a child of four years has resided in Brownsville. Seven children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Garza, namely: Celedonio M. Garza; Maria Oliva, wife of Francisco J. Lozano; Fidela Garza; Miss Guillermina Garza; Miss Elena Garza; Master Gonzalo Garza; and Miss Concepcion Garza.

Celedonio M. Garza, the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Garza, was born and reared in Brownsville. He was educated in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, where he studied civil engineering, and where he was graduated with the class of 1905. Leaving college, he followed his profession of a civil engineer until 1908, when he began work with his father. At the death of his father, he assumed the entire management, for his mother, of the entire estate, including both the store and the home farm, "Villa Nueva." As business manager of the mercantile establishment, and of the ranch, Celedonio M. Garza is meeting with characteristic success, displaying tact, ability, and superior business judgment.

FRED E. PRINCE. Though his residence in Texas is of recent origin, spanning not more than a decade of time, Fred E. Prince is a potent factor in the industrial life of Pittsburg and the addition of his citizenship when he allied himself with the fortunes of the city may be said to have spelled the practical commercial and

industrial salvation of the city. In the ten years of his residence in Texas, the scope and nature of his efforts herein briefly referred to show him to merit undeniably a place among the more substantial builders of the town.

Of New England birth, Fred E. Prince claims Roxbury, Vermont, as his native heath, his birth occurring there on October 7, 1858. His forefathers breathed New England air during Colonial days, and were simple, earnest folk of English blood and ancestry, devoted to the field and the workshop as their sphere of activity. His father was John Prince, an inventive genius, whose mind ran largely to mechanics, and who patented certain machines which he put to use in his factory work, and from which considerable financial advantage accrued to him. He was born in 1828, and early in life identified himself with the lumber and manufacturing business, to which he clung throughout his long career. He operated a factory at Randolph, Vermont, where he made butter tubs, and there he educated his sons as mechanics and factory men. So closely did he cling to his own line of enterprise that matters of public concern, neither civil nor military, failed to claim his attention and participation. He died in 1910, his widow, who in maiden days had been Miss Amanda Clark, surviving him for one year. They were the parents of seven children, but two of whom are living at this writing: Jessie A., the wife of Sherwin Flint, of Chester, Massachusetts, and Fred E. Prince of this review.

At the age of sixteen years, Fred Prince quitted school with what knowledge he was able to gather from a more or less constant attendance up to that time, upon the country schools of Vermont. His career in business began at Randolph in the factory of his father and brother, where he continued until 1882. In that year he started west, going directly to Mount Pleasant, Michigan, and there opening up a butter tub and hoop factory under the firm name of F. E. Prince & Company. After thirteen years of operation adverse conditions prevailing in the community caused his suspension and he returned to New England, with scarcely the price of transportation for his family. He secured a position with George E. Emery and Company in Boston, and was a wage-earner in that concern for six years. The company, whose business was the manufacture of mahogany and cedar lumber, were also importers and exporters, and was one of the leading firms of its kind in New England.

As a wage earner, Mr. Prince having once been a proprietor, was more or less of a malcontent, and his discontent was sufficiently keen to spur him to the saving of a goodly portion of his wage so that in six years time he was in a position to seek another opening as a manufacturer. In his search he was directed by unseen forces to Pittsburg, Texas, with its extinct and decaying furniture industry, and here, with a partner, he purchased of the First National Bank the right to enter upon and convert the premises into a box or fruit package factory. The old plant represented an indebtedness of \$21,000, and Mr. Prince was undeniably short of cash. What he lacked in finances, however, he more than made up in self-confidence and business ability, and in 1903 he opened the plant under the name of Prince & Stoner, and engaged in the manufacture of crates. The first year of their operation the plant shipped some twenty cars of goods, made out of the sweet gum of this section, and so economically did it run that the extension of the business to include everything pertaining to the handling of fruit was fully warranted. In 1912, the plant, then operated by Mr. Prince alone, made two hundred and fifty cars of their products, handling in addition thereto another hundred and twenty-five cars, sending some of it into old Mexico, which constitutes Mr. Prince's only export market. Operating the plant at its capacity, Mr. Prince provides labor for one hundred and fifty men and boys, paying out \$2,000 a month in

wages, and nearly five times as much for raw materials purchased of the land owners adjacent to Pittsburg. While he has been steadily building up a larger plant, and still has cherished plans for the extension of the factory, other like enterprises have yielded to adverse conditions of management, closed their doors and stopped their wheels. Mr. Prince's rating in authorized commercial reports has risen from nothing to almost a quarter of a million during the ten years of his operation here,—a most gratifying record as an asset for Pittsburg, and used with telling effect in its efforts to exploit its resources.

Mr. Prince has assumed no responsibility of a public nature as a resident of Texas, his time being devoted to the enterprise that means so much to the welfare of the community. That he is progressive in his tendency is best evidenced by the fact that he progresses steadily. Not alone his factory, but his home and its surroundings show thrift and enterprise, and his residence is pointed out to visitors as one of the sightly spots in Pittsburg, his grounds indicating most obviously the care and attention of the easterner, born and bred. He sets a nimble pace in industry, and one worthy of all efforts at emulation on the part of his fellows, and his work is amply preparing those who will succeed him for a greater and more successful battle than he has fought.

In November, 1885, Mr. Prince was married in Mount Pleasant, Michigan, to Miss Mary A. Arnold, a daughter of Anson R. Arnold, a civil engineer who came out of Herkimer county, in New York, and whose ancestry dates back to the Continentals of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Arnold located in Michigan in young manhood and there spent the best years of his life. Mrs. Prince was educated chiefly by her parents, who were trained in the best schools of the east, and in young womanhood she taught school in Gratiot county, Michigan. Since her marriage, she has been a splendid assistance to her husband in the carrying on of the work of the office of the factory, and is thoroughly alive to the conditions and possibilities of the business, as well as her husband. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Prince are a daughter and a son. Marian A. was graduated from Wellesley College in 1913, where she won many honors for the excellence of her work there, and she declined a scholarship offered by the school for research work in the Woods Hole College, in Massachusetts. She withdrew her right to the scholarship in favor of a classmate who needed the work for immediate preparation for a position offered her, but which was dependent upon a completion of that particular work. The son, Walter A., is a student in Phillips College, Exeter, New Hampshire, where he is preparing for entrance to Harvard University in the autumn of 1913.

Mrs. Prince, it may be noted here, has membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the honor coming to her through an ancestor, who was a soldier in General Washington's army in Revolutionary times.

EUGENE E. WOODRUFF, M. D., a representative member of the medical profession at Cooper, Texas, was born in Panola county, Mississippi, June 19, 1873, but has been a resident of the Lone Star State since his early childhood.

Doctor Woodruff's father, George J. Woodruff, moved with his family to Texas in 1877 and was one of the early teachers of Delta and Lamar counties. Both before and after the war he was engaged in educational work in Panola county, Mississippi. After teaching in Texas for several years he became interested in agricultural pursuits, and is now a retired farmer. He at one time represented Delta county in the State Legislature. He was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, January 8, 1837, one of the family of eight children of Amos and Lavania (Bobo) Woodruff. Amos Woodruff was born in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, in 1801, and died in Lamar county, Texas, some Vol. V—7

time in the 80's; his wife passed away in 1889, and side by side their remains rest in McGlasson cemetery. Their children were Sampson B., who died at Hugo, Oklahoma; Pinckney, who died in Winston county, Mississippi; Thomas, who died at Rogers, Arkansas; George J., the father of Eugene E.; Judge E., of Velasco, Texas; Permelia, deceased; Rebecca, wife of J. E. Bobo, of Paris, Texas. George J. Woodruff received his college education at Red Bank, Marshall county, Mississippi, and, as above stated, spent several years in educational work. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted his services in the Southern cause and went to the front as a member of the Twenty-first Mississippi Infantry, with which he participated in some of the first fighting of the conflict. As a member of Longstreet's Corps he took part in the Peninsula campaign against Richmond. At Malvern Hill he was wounded, a Federal missile tearing through the large muscle of his right thigh, inflicting an injury that laid him up in hospital and removed him from the conflict. Indeed, it was long after the end of the war that he completely recovered.

Some of his relatives and friends having removed to Texas, Professor Woodruff was induced to remove hither, which he did in 1877. His work as an educator here, especially while he was principal of the schools at Roxton, was an influence for good in laying the foundation and shaping the career of many a young Texan. He removed to Delta county in 1886, and in 1913 took up his residence in Cooper. In 1889 the Democrats of Delta county chose him to represent them in the State Legislature, and he served as a member of the lower house in the twenty-first assembly. Being a farmer, he was assigned to the committee on agriculture, and as an educator was given membership on other committees also.

Professor Woodruff was twice married. His first wife, a Mississippi woman, died in that State, leaving him with one son, C. W. Woodruff, who married Miss Janie Stroud and lives on a farm in Delta county. For his second wife Professor Woodruff married Miss Anna Eddins, a daughter of Samuel Eddins, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. She died April 23, 1911. Her children are Eugene E. and Sallie B., wife of F. J. Carcross of Waurika, Oklahoma.

In his early life, Eugene E. Woodruff had the advantage over many of his companions in that his father was not only a college man but also was a teacher of high order. Young Woodruff finished his literary work in the East Texas Normal School, then at Commerce, and he used the work of teaching as a stepping stone to the profession of medicine. He graduated from the normal school before he reached his twenty-first birthday, and he finished his course in medicine at the Memphis Hospital College in 1901. He began the practice of his profession at Rattan, Delta county, and continued there until April 1, 1913, when he established himself at Cooper, at that time moving his family into one of the new and commodious homes of the Ratliff Addition.

Continuing his professional research and preparation, Doctor Woodruff took a post-graduate course in the New Orleans Polyclinic in 1903, and a like course in the New York Post Graduate School in 1911 and 1912. The last named year he went to London and Berlin and took research work in the hospitals. And it was on his return from Europe that he opened his office at Cooper, where his natural adaptation and superior preparation for his work place him second to none in the medical ranks of this locality. His affiliation with the local societies of medicine—county and state—follows as a matter of course.

Doctor Woodruff is one of the directors of the Farmers State Bank of Cooper. Fraternally, he is a Mason and has received the Royal Arch degrees.

December 22, 1904, Doctor Woodruff and Miss Pearl Brewster were united in marriage, and to them have

been given three children: Anna, Julia and Eugenia. Mrs. Woodruff is a daughter of W. L. Brewster, a farmer of Hunt county.

THOMAS JOSHUA FORD. The Madisonville bar has been honored by the presence and activities of Thomas J. Ford since 1895, at which date he was admitted before Judge Smither, and the committee of examination comprised Judge Kittrell, Hon. Tom Ball, J. W. Doremus, J. F. Randolph, M. Y. Randolph, W. L. Dean and J. F. Griffith. Mr. Ford read law under J. F. and M. Y. Randolph at Madisonville, having come to the county seat for that purpose in August, 1893.

Nine miles west of the county seat in Madison county Thomas Joshua Ford was born October 20, 1867. He grew up there on a farm, and his education was supplied by the country schools, and at Madisonville, and a common school training was his preliminary preparation for life. After his admission to the bar, his first case of importance was a criminal one, involving the defense of a murderer. He was appointed with another young and inexperienced attorney for the defense, a thing that he then believed was wrong and still thinks so. Mr. Ford formed a partnership with J. F. Randolph, one of his preceptors, and practiced with him two years, until elected to the office of county attorney in 1900. Mr. Ford succeeded M. J. P. Jackson, and gave very efficient service in the office for eight years. After retiring from that office, Mr. Ford formed a partnership with Mr. E. A. Berry for one year, and has since practiced alone.

Mr. Ford is descended from the Irish Fords, Great-Grandfather Ford having come to the United States during the colonial period. Grandfather Benjamin Ford died about 1830, when some forty-five years of age. A son of Benjamin is Joshua Ford, father of Thomas J. Joshua Ford came from Louisiana, Texas, about 1858, settling in Madison county, and from that community went out as a Confederate soldier, his work being in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and much of it along the Gulf Coast. On returning from the war, Joshua Ford engaged in farming, and continued so in Madison county until his death, in February, 1895, when he was seventy-two years old. He married Miss Martha Terrell, a daughter of Hiram Terrell, from Pike county, Mississippi. Hiram Terrell, who was once a member of the Mississippi legislature, married a Miss Glass, who was from Georgia. Mr. Ford was married in Mansfield, Louisiana, where the Terrell family then lived. Joshua Ford and wife had the following children: Isabella, who died the wife of James A. Jackson; John O., of Jacksonville, Texas; Benjamin H.; David Wiggins, of Madisonville; Thomas J.; and Mrs. Etta Isgitt, of Madisonville.

Thomas J. Ford was married in Madisonville, November 10, 1895, to Miss Minnie Rouse, a daughter of R. H. Rouse, who was born in Louisiana, married a Miss Callahan of Monroe, Louisiana, and now lives at Hot Springs, Arkansas, having spent his active career as a merchant and commercial traveler. Mrs. Ford was the only child of her mother. Mr. Ford and wife have two children: Virgil, a student in Southwestern University; and Mildred. Fraternally Mr. Ford is a Mason, being affiliated with the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Council degrees, his father having taken the same degrees. He is of a Methodist family, and a member of that church. His father demitted from the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Mansfield, Louisiana, in 1860, and the son is a past high priest of his chapter in Masonry.

JABEZ SMITH THOMASON. Identified with Madison county since 1883, Jabez S. Thomason was for a number of years occupied by farming, but abandoned that vocation actively in 1898, and began merchandising at the county seat of Madisonville, where he has since been one of the leading business men. Mr. Thomason still

has farming interests in Madison county, is a stockholder in the oil mill at Madisonville, and a member of the firm of Thomason Brothers, general merchants. He comes from a family of merchants, his father having devoted all his active years to that calling.

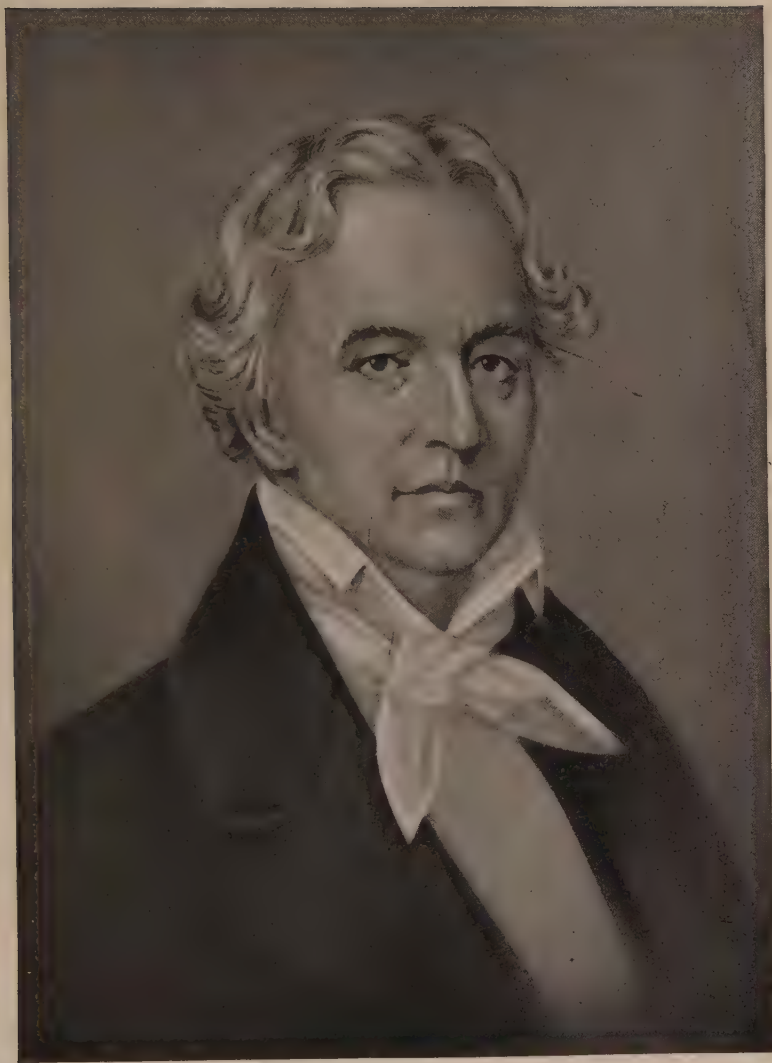
Jabez Smith Thomason was born in Texas in August, 1854. His father, Jabez S. Thomason, Sr., came to Texas from Lawrence county, Alabama, where he was born in 1827. With a limited education, his first experiences were in business, and he was sixteen years old when he came to Texas, his parents settling in Montgomery county, near Willis, then old Danville. He began merchandising in Danville before the war and remained there until 1876, then moved to Willis, had a store and other interests there, up to 1883, in which year he moved to Madison county and was one of the leading merchants of the county seat in 1903. The senior Thomason entered the Confederate army in 1861, in Captain Wooldridge's company, as a first lieutenant, in Col. Wilkes' Regiment and General Carter's Brigade. His command was in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and after his capture at Arkansas Post, he spent about one year in the prison at Camp Chase, Ohio, until exchanged and returned to Texas. After that he was enrolling officer for Leon county, until the close of the war. He participated practically not at all in politics as an office seeker. At one time he was a voter for the Whig principles, and retained the flavor of those tenets all his life, joining the Democratic party from force of circumstances. On the issues of the war, he was a devoted follower of Sam Houston. He believed in and supported churches, and was a member of the Methodist denomination. For sixty years he was a Master Mason.

Jabez S. Thomason, Sr., married Sophie McCaleb. Her father, Zill McCaleb, came from Jackson county, Tennessee, to Texas before the war, was a farmer, and spent the rest of his career in the Danville locality. Mrs. Thomason now lives at the age of eighty-three, and their children were as follows: Benjamin F., who died in Texas unmarried; George W., who died at Madisonville, also unmarried; Jabez Smith; Matilda M., the wife of Dr. Edgar Walker, of Trinity, Texas; Eloise, who died young; Fannie, who married S. E. Barnes, of Trinity, Texas; James B., who died single; John W., of Hillsboro; Minnie W., who married Dr. E. T. Cook of Hot Springs, Arkansas; Hattie, wife of B. F. Ikerman, of Palestine, Texas; Edgar M., of Madisonville; and Jessie, who married J. M. Martin of Coleman, Texas.

Mr. Thomason, Jr., was married in Montgomery county, Texas, on September 18, 1869, to Miss Susan F. Oliver, a daughter of R. F. Oliver, who was a former county judge in Montgomery county, a business man, and in early life had been a farmer and planter and the owner of slaves. He came from Giles county, Tennessee, and married a Miss Andrews. Mrs. Thomason was born in Montgomery county, Texas, in October, 1854. Her only living child is Elma, wife of T. E. Griffin of Madisonville, who has two children, Jabez Thomason and Lewis Lowe.

COLONEL STERLING C. ROBERTSON. Among the original American families in Texas probably none have carried into the present generation so much of the creative energy, the civic and private character, and a talent for large affairs which were exemplified in the founder of the name, as the Robertsons. Colonel Sterling C. Robertson was the founder of the Nashville colony in Central Texas and one of the richest counties in the state is named in his honor. His descendants for three generations have continued his extraordinary business enterprise, and members of the family are yet prominent in public life and commerce in various parts of the state.

Sterling C. Robertson was born in Nashville, Tennessee, about the year 1785. He belonged to the noted Robertson family, originally of Virginia and later of North Carolina, who in 1770 furnished leaders for a small colony



Maj-Sterling C. Robertson -

which crossed the Blue Ridge mountains from North Carolina and established a home on the present site of Nashville in Tennessee. John Randolph Robertson of Scotland, grandfather of Colonel Robertson, was the original founder of the family in America. The family name is even more prominently identified with Tennessee than with Texas. Sterling C. Robertson during the war of 1812 served as a major of Tennessee troops, and was at the battle of New Orleans. He subsequently became a Tennessee planter. A man of enterprise, and possessing the hardy pioneer characteristics of his ancestors, in 1823 he headed a company which explored the province of Texas and thus conceived a plan for establishing a colony in that country. Returning to Tennessee, he bought the old Leftwich contract covering an empresario grant of land and requiring the settlement of eight hundred families. An organization known as the Nashville Company was effected to carry out the plans of colonization, but Colonel Robertson was throughout its history its real executive, and in the face of tremendous difficulties worked for years to establish and provide for the welfare of his followers.

Colonel Robertson was a delegate to the Constitutional convention which met at Washington on the Brazos early in 1836, and was one of the signers of the Texas declaration of independence and helped to formulate the constitution for the Republic. After the adjournment of the convention, he commanded a military company in the battle of San Jacinto, and subsequently served as a member of the first senate of the congress of the Republic.

Colonel Robertson died in Robertson county March 4, 1842, in the fifty-seventh year of his life. From the war of 1812 until his death he was almost constantly engaged in the great work of extending the American frontier, and probably no man ever led a more eventful career.

Some brief account of the establishment of the Nashville Colony and the various disputes and difficulties which interfered with its success, has been published in various works on Texas. The official records on the subject, though now a part of the state archives, have as yet not appeared in any formal historical account, and it seems an appropriate place at the conclusion of this brief article on Colonel Robertson to insert a copy of a document translated from the original Spanish manuscript furnished to Sterling C. Robertson in 1869 taken from the Archives at Monclova, Mexico. This document is an important chapter in the history of early colonial enterprise in Texas, and the following is a copy of the original translation.

"SEAL OF THE EAGLE"

2nd Seal for the term of } Most Excellent Governor:
2 years from 1868 & 1869 } Andres E. Carruthers, a
50 cts. } citizen of this place, most
respectfully represents, that there should exist in the
archive of this Government an instrument setting forth
the terms of the contract made with the Nashville Co.
and particularly the concessions of Austin and Williams,
and that it is necessary for him to have a copy of said
instrument in order that he may be able to maintain his
rights, being affected by the resolutions set forth therein
and mistreatment of some of the settlers of the lands
mentioned therein, I trust that you will speedily have me
furnished with a copy of same and I protest that I do
not ask for it through malice.

A. E. Carothers, (Seal)

Saltillo, Sept. 25/69.

Saltillo, Sept. 25/69. In consideration of the above
reasons and statements the Copy of the instrument asked
for is ordered furnished.

Victoriana Cepeda (Seal)

T. Serapio Torayosa, Secretary.

Government of the State of Coahuila and Texas, 1834.
Contract made with the Nashville Co., showing the
concessions made to Austin and Williams.

Contract of the partners Austin and Williams made
with the Government, Feb. 25th, 1831.

Most Excellent Sir: Sterling C. Robertson, a member
and agent of the Nashville Co. organized to colonize lands
in the Department of Texas, respectfully shows your Ex-
cellency that he is entitled to have a certified copy of
the petition of Don Stephen F. Austin in which he asks
the confirmation of his last contract; in which are in-
cluded the lands of said Company and other documents
which are the occasion of his solicitude. I trust that you
Excellency will see that my solicitude is just and that
I may receive mercy and grace.

Monclova, March 22d, 1834.

Sterling C. Robertson.

Village of San Felipe de Austin.

Dec'r. 17th, 1830.

Before me, Thos Barnett, constituted Alcalde of this
jurisdiction appeared Sam'l Williams, a citizen and post-
master of this place, and says that he gives and grants
to Stephen F. Austin, full, ample and complete authority
as is legally required by the State; said Stephen F.
Austin, being deputized by the Legislature of this State,
to make and confirm for his constituents with the
Supreme Government in conformity with the colonization
laws of this State of the 24th Mch/25, or any other law
that may have been promulgated by the Supreme Govern-
ment, and Congress to which end and in order that he
may fully represent his constituents and remove all diffi-
culties that might intervene, he the said Sam'l M. Wil-
liams grants and confers upon said Stephen F. Austin,
full, free, general and ample power that he may, by him-
self, do all what is necessary as fully as if he, the said
Williams were present. Wherefore, in order that the acts
of my attorney may have full faith and credit given them
and to more fully confirm them I hereby sign my name
in presence of these Witnesses, who in the absence of a
Notary Public sign this instrument with me to give
faith and credit to the same;

Thomas Barnett, Samuel M. Williams.

Witnesses: Manuel Vidal, Robt. Taylor, Jr.

The original being deposited with the archives of this
office, which are in my charge I had present Thomas
Westall and C. C. Givens to see that this copy was cor-
rectly, regularly and properly made besides the witnesses
whose names are signed hereto. Village of Austin Dec.
17/30, Thos. Barnett. Witness: Manuel Vidal, Robt.
Taylor, Jr.

To his Excellency, The Governor:

The Citizen Stephen F. Austin authorized by the con-
gress of the State, with all due respect represent to your
Excellency that having dedicated myself for ten years
past to the work of planting new colonies, in the deserts
of Texas, I have the satisfaction of seeing them progress
and flourish under the free and liberal auspices and pro-
tection of the State. But notwithstanding the advance-
ments already made, it is urgently necessary to relax no
effort to augment our population, particularly in the
interior of Texas, from whence savage Indian tribes make
forays upon the new colonies and all our frontiers.

Moved by these considerations, and knowing that it is
the desire of the Government to augment the population
of said interior of Texas, I propose to give my practical
knowledge to this matter and to introduce and establish
800 families in the interior of Texas, assisted by my
associate, who has been a citizen of the State 8 years,
and has had 7 years experience in colonization matters in
the capacity of Secretary of my colony, and who under-
stands English, Spanish and French. The associate to

whom I refer is Samuel M. Williams. In conformity with the above and by virtue of the authority granted by said Don Samuel, which accompanies, this, I ask your excellency to concede to a colonization contract to Stephen F. Austin and Samuel M. Williams, as managers to introduce and establish in conformity with the colonization laws 800 Mexican and foreign families under the general laws and those of the State and that there be set apart the entitled lands within the following limits for said enterprise. Commencing upon the left bank of Vaca Creek 10 leagues from the coast, and following said Creek up to its head Westerly, and from thence in a direct line N W to the Bejar and Nacogdoches Road, known as the upper road, and following said road to the Colorado river; thence up said river to the mouth of the Brazos Salado or Colorado that enters about 15 leagues above the mouth of the Pecan or Neuces river, and from said Brazos Salado in a direct line to the N E to the highlands which divide the waters of the rivers Brazos and Trinidad, and following said ridges towards the S.E. to the principal heads of the San Jacinto river and descending this river to a line of 10 littoral leagues from the coast; said line pursuing a westerly direction to the point of intersection with the first line upon the bank of Vaca Creek; There are excepted from this demarcation the lands selected by the Commissioners General of the Government for the establishment of the Texotiblan above said Bexar road on the Brazos river; parts of the lands above marked out are comprised in the colonization contracts of the managers Stephen F. Austin of June 4th, 1825, and 20th of Nov. 1827, and parts in the contracts of Robert Leftwick for the Nashville Co. concluded or made April 25/25 which contracts terminate six years from the dates thereof so that I ask that this new contract to Stephen F. Austin and Samuel M. Williams may take effect 20 days from the termination of the aforementioned contracts and endure six years from that day for the respective parts. But notwithstanding this new contract will not take effect until the time indicated, I ask that it may be confirmed now and that the testimonio of the same be given to the intersected parties in order that they may proceed at once to form their relations and to measure the lands preparatory to introducing the families from the interior of this Republic and from Europe, that no time be lost in establishing the colony as soon as the other contract terminate. Leona Vicario, Feb. 4/31.

Stephen F. Austin for himself and as atty in fact for Samuel M. Williams.

In addition I ask that an article be inserted in the aforesaid contract that no one shall have any right to select and denounce any lands in the designated limits without the knowledge and approbation of the managers, Austin and Williams, for without this it may transpire that the families contracted for from Europe and the interior of this Republic may find the lands promised them in possession of others upon their arrival, to their great disgust and disappointment, Stephen F. Austin, per se and as atty in fact for Samuel M. Williams, contractors to colonize 800 families of Mexicans and foreigners on lands asked for in the foregoing instrument.

Art. 1. The present project is granted by the government of the State in as much as it may conform with the colonization law passed by Congress Mch. 24/25, and the lands shall be marked out for said managers for the colony, which they propose to settle thereon, as follows: Commencing on the left bank of Vaca Creek 10 league from the coast; thence up said Creek in a westerly course to its head; thence in a direct line to the N W to an intersection with the Bexar and Nacogdoches road, known as the upper road following same in a N E course to the mouth of the Colorado River; thence up the right bank of said River to the mouth of the Brazos Salado or Colorado which enters about 15 leagues above the mouth of Pecan or Neuces river; from the mouth of said

Brazos Salado in a direct line N E to the ridges dividing the waters of the Brazos and Trinidad following said ridges to the S.E. to the main heads of the San Jacinto river; and thence down the meanderings of this river to a line 10 littoral leagues from the coast; thence following the said line westerly to the place of beginning.

Art. 2d. Although in the above demarcation there are comprised other contracted lands made by the Government with Austin and Robt. Leftwick yet there is no obstacle in the way to confirming this as said Austin excepts anything that may interfere with his former contract and although Leftwick was to fulfill the terms of his contract by the 15th of April of the present year, he has not complied up to this time with his agreement, nor any part of it.

Art. 3d. In consideration of these grants the managers obligate themselves to introduce and settle upon these lands, 800 Mexican and foreign families, to which they are obligated both by the General Laws of the Republic and the special laws of the State.

Art. 4th. These lands, with their corresponding titles as marked out in Art. 1, will be respected by the colonists and the managers have entire charge of the fulfillment of this obligation.

Art. 5th. The State retains in itself the right of property in all lands that are left over after partitioning the settlers and managers the lands allowed them by law.

Art. 6th. In regard to Art. 8, of the colonization law the managers are obligated to introduce said 800 families within six years from April 15th, of this year or lose all of the privileges granted by said law.

Art. 7th. The managers are obliged to introduce no criminals nor persons of evil habits, nor to permit any sales to Indians of arms or ammunition by any one, nor allow any one to trade in horses or mules with the Indian tribes.

Art. 8th. When there may be men sufficient to organize the National Militia it shall be done in conformity with the law, regulating this matter.

Art. 9th. The affairs of the colony will be managed by a person appointed by the Government to distribute the lands, who will be guided by the existing state laws and those general laws of the 18th August 1824, and the instruction of Congress connected with them, taking particular care to grant no possession to any one within the designated boundaries who may be objectionable to the managers.

Art. 10. Official documents and communications made use of in the colony shall be written in the Spanish language.

Art. 11. In regard to all matters not mentioned herein the managers and new Colonists will be guided by the general laws and the constitution of the Republic and the official laws of the State.

Before me, Secretary of State, personally came his Excellency, the Governor, and Stephen F. Austin, for himself, and as atty in fact for Samuel M. Williams, and acknowledged themselves obligated and bound by the terms of this contract, and having been instructed to do so I give to the managers a copy of these proceedings as a safeguard and muniment of title, keeping the original amongst the archives of my office as required.

City of Leona Vicario, Feb. 25/31. Jose Maria Viesca Stephen F. Austin. Santiago Del Valle, Secretary.

This is a copy of the original. Monclova, Aug. 25/34.

Copy from the office of the political chief of Bexar to the Alcalde of the Village of Austin to eject the families introduced by the Nashville Co. Seal 3rd, 25 cts.

Free State of Coahuila and Texas. For the term of two years from 1830 & 31, 34 & 35. Head of the Department of Bexar.

I send you a copy of the same notice, which I have directed to the Commandant of the Establishment of Tanoxilan in regard to the families introduced by Sterling Robertson, a citizen of the United States of N A in violation of the law of last year April 1/30, and contrary



to instructions of the Commandant of the town of Nacogdoches Col. Jose de Las Piedras, so that you may confer with the Agent of the manager of that colony and urge him to return them to the country from which they started with an order to the Alcalde of Nacogdoches, who will take care that they reach the other bank of the Sabine safely, giving me notice of the result so that I may be able to take such steps as are necessary in the matter.

God of Liberty. Bexas Mch, 29/31.

Ramon Musquiz, Citizen Alcalde of the Village of Austin.

Copy from the office of Samuel M Williams to the Alcalde of Austin in which he proposes to receive the families of the Nashville Co. who have been expelled and established them in the colony of Mr. Austin. Third seal 25 cts.

A seal which states Headquarters of the State of Coahuila and Texas, for the years 1830, 1831, 34 & 35, (Seal).

I have received the notice of yesterday from your office, containing a copy of a letter from the Chief of this Department, dated March 29th, relative to some families introduced by Mr. Sterling Robertson and in reply will say that I have heard a rumor to the effect that said families are up between the Bahia and Bexar roads on this river, and in the same manner I have understood that these same families are miserably poor with many children of tender ages and without the necessary means to continue their journey being without animals and as their journey thus far has been at the expense of Mr. Sterling Robertson they have no way to maintain themselves but by their daily labor.

Said families are not comprehended or included in those of this colony, but if I can obtain the approbation of the Supreme Government for their admission, I will receive them on account of their integrity and great poverty. Whatever proceedings you may think necessary to take in connection with me will receive my attention. This is all I can say at this time in reply to yours.

Village of Austin, April 8th/31, Sam'l M. Williams.

Alcalde of this Village San Felipe de Austin.

This copy is a declaration of witnesses relative to the business of the colony of the Nashville Co.

3rd Seal 25 cts. Done by the State of Coahuila and Texas, for the years 1828, 29, 30, 31, 32, & 33. Williams, (Seal).

Know all men by these presents that for various good causes and considerations I have this day nominated and appointed Sterling C. Robertson my true and lawful agent and attorney in fact that he may for me and in my name and for the association of Texas, use any and the necessary means to populate the district of country in Texas heretofore granted by the concession of contract to Leftwick who was constituted a manager of colonization by an act of the Government of the State of Coahuila and Texas, in the year 1827, and I hereby ratify and confirm every act and thing whatsoever which may be done by my said attorney in fact, confirming said contract and granting full and complete power and authority to my said atty in fact as if I was myself present and acting in my own person.

San Felipe de Austin Oct. 10/30, H. H. League, Empresario. Witnesses T. J. Chambers, Ira R. Lewis.

To the Citizen Alcalde, only constitutional Alcalde of the Village San Felipe of Austin, Francis W. Johnson.

Citizen Sterling C. Robertson, a member of the Nashville Co., appears before you and says that the said Company under whose authority he appears by power of atty from the Empresario H. H. League, which I herewith formally present, having contracted with the Governor of this State to introduce a certain number of settlers under the colonization laws and as a member of this Company having acted by authority of the Empresario and the Company, having introduced and contracted with

something like 300 settlers, and being informed that the Government has been misinformed not only in regard to the number introduced by their entrance into this department has been disputed. I desire to make the necessary proofs to establish my rights and protect my reputation and perpetuate this memorial.

Wherefore, I ask you to examine carefully the documents referred to and admitted and the evidence presented therein. I ask pure justice. San Felipe de Austin, Dec. 6, 31. Sterling C. Robertson.

On the margin. Decree of the Alcalde. Being presented and admitted to the petition to take the declarations asked, I as well as the citizen Walter C. White, first Judge of this Jurisdiction acting through the information of the Alcalde, having witnesses, through lack of a notary public subscribe my name in said village Dec. 7/31 Walter C. White. Witnesses Jno. Dinsmore, Louis J. Veeder. On the margin. Declaration No. 1.

Immediately Diadem Millican appeared before me, the said Judge, and being duly sworn says he will tell the whole truth, that his name is as written above, his age 21 years, his residence in this colony and his occupation a farmer. Being questioned in regard to his knowledge of these matters says: I am well acquainted with Sterling C. Robertson. I know by public statements and documents that I have seen that he is a member of the Nashville Co. to populate a colony in this country. He was then asked what he knew in relation to said Robertson having a contract with a certain person to come and establish themselves as settlers under the colonization laws and the contract of said Company with the Government, and said that the said Robertson informed him that he had made a contract with about 300 persons and that those names follow he knows had seen and spoken with and they had told him that they had contracted with the said Robertson to settle on the lands of said Company as colonists as aforesaid, viz: Jas. Ledbetter, Dan'l Ronee, Josiah Curdo, Overton Kennedy, Thos. J. Wooten, Geo. A. Kerr, Jas. Farmer, Jno. Wilson, Thos. Jonis, Quinton Dynes, Jeremiah Turner, Elijah Koonce, Henry T. Parr, Wm. Jonis, V. Wm. Gill, Robert Rankin, Robt. P. Lockbridge, Eliphelett Rollins, Dennis Harrold, Jno. W. Beasley, Dan'l E. Beasley, Elgin Kersey, Joel Joins, Marcus D. McKenzie, Isaac H. Simmons, Jno. F. Lightfoot, Jesse N. Evans, Joseph L. Swan, Wm. D. Thompson, Augusta T. Keer, Wm. P. Kerr, Jno. Keer, Hugh Kerr, Fleming Cleaney F. Clarke, Wm. Lewis, Mark W. Smith, Geo. Glenn, Wm. Mansfield, F. Jos. Scott, Euclid Scott, Jas. Scott, Norham Farmer, Andrew M. Shutes, Francis Slaughter, Jno. Parr, Nicholas Sherman, Alexander, Thompson, Tandy Walker, Thos. Dawson, Fielden Ruble, Lije Evans, Dan'l Gandy, Wm. Sheperd, Holden Evans, — Hood, — Milton, Jno. Millican, Dan 'ls S. Milligan and Elliott M. Millican.

Being asked if he knew the said Robertson had introduced any colonists in the Department before April 15th of the current year, replied that he did, that the 49 persons named in above statement had told him that they came with the said Robertson before that time, as settlers in the Nashville Colony, that a part of said persons were now established in the Austin Colony and that he did not certainly know where the others had gone to, and that those not named in said statement were now settled in said colony Being asked if said Robertson had furnished provisions to said families, and if they had houses to live in he said that some of them had very good houses and that said Robertson purchased provisions from his brother for them and gave orders that they should not suffer for lack of anything, but that afterwards an order came from the Government for their expulsion, but that much sympathy was expressed at the time for their situation and their sufferings. Having thus expressed himself he said that he knew nothing of the details of the law and had nothing more to say that the above is the truth and the whole truth under the oath taken all of which he

affirms and ratifies and signs same with me and the following witnesses.

Walter C. White; Diadem Millican, Lewis C. Veeder, Jno. Dinsmore.

In the said Village on Dec'r. 22d, 1831, citizen Dan'l Millican appeared before me the said Judge, and being by me duly sworn declared that he would respond truly to all questions asked him.

Having inquired his age, residence, and occupation he said, that his name was as above stated, his age 34 years; his residence in Austin colony and his occupation a laborer. Being asked what he knew of the foregoing matters he said that he was well acquainted with Sterling C. Robertson and that he knew from public opinion and documents which he had seen that he was a member of the Nashville Co., to establish a colony in this country.

Being asked what he knew of the matters and facts contained in the foregoing declaration made by Diadem Millican, after he had read it he said that he knew them to be true and that besides the persons already named the following families had contracted with said Robertson to settle as colonists in said Colony, viz:

John James, Phineas Grayson, Jacob Pruitt, Thos. Barron, Colbert Baker, Jno. Money, Chas. Knight, Jno. S. Black, Parker, Williams, Jno. Teal, Elijah Boring, Michael Boring, Jos. Boring, Jnow. Whitesides, Wm. N. Smith, Francis Smith, Ann Taylor, — Borch, Thos. Morrow, Sr., Thos. Morrow, Jr., Henderson Campbell, — Campbell, Jno. Henderson, Jas. Hendson, Michael Sessums, Elijah Sessums, Wm. Marshall, — Trudo, Matthew Boren, S. Morris, Sr., — White.

Having thus stated he said that he knew nothing of the law relating to the matter, but after reading the above he declared it was the whole truth and signed the same under the oath in presence of the following witnesses: Dan'l L. Millican. Witnesses: Walter C. White, L. G. Letcher, P. S. Gerlad.

In the same Village on Jan'y 2d, 1832, Citizen Jno. S. Black, appeared before Horatio Chrisman, first Alcalde of this jurisdiction, and having been duly and solemnly sworn declared that he should say would be nothing but the truth and the whole truth. Being asked his name, age, residence and occupation he said that his name was as above, that he was 41 years old and resided in Austin Colony, occupation laborer. Being asked what he knew of the foregoing matter he said that he was well acquainted with S. C. Robertson and knew from public statements and documents he had seen that he was a member of the Nashville Colonization Co. Being asked what he knew of said Robertson's tract with certain persons to settle themselves as colonists in this country under the colonization laws and the contract said Company had with the Government, he said that said Robertson had contracted with something like 300 families or persons whom he knew whom he had seen, with whom he had talked and who said they contracted with said Robertson to settle in this country as colonists and that said persons were as follows, viz.:

Levi Taylor, Joshua Taylor, Wm. Clemans, Alfred Hays, Coleman Hays, Ashby Stephens, John Harris, M. J. Graham, Augustus McCuester, Wm. Barkley and his son-in-law, whose name he did not know, Weatherford Taylor, Jno. Harris, Marcus S. Black, Jas. Collons, Jas. Pruitt, Wm. Bridge, Wm. McCoy, Jno. Waters, Jno. S. Black. Being asked if he knew that said Robertson had introduced any colonists prior to the month of April last, he said, yes, that all the persons he had named were settled in this country having been brought by said Robertson previous to that time, with the object of settling in the Nashville Colony. He stated that he had not acquainted with the law in the matter and having nothing further to add he ratified and affirmed the above after hearing it read.

Signed Horatio Chrisman, Jno. S. Black, Witnesses: P. R. Splane, S. G. Letcher.

In the same village on Jan'y 10/32.

Before me H. Chrisman, came Levi Bostick and having been by me duly and solemnly sworn said his name was as above, age 55 years residence Austin's colony, occupation laborer, said he was well acquainted with S. C. Robertson (Statement of all the following parties exactly the same as the foregoing).

Names Given: Levi Bostick, Jas. Bostick, Henry Tisdale, Geo. Taylor, Jas. B. Martin, Elmelech Swearingen, Robert Cunningham, Wm. L. Sarijo. He then states that Robertson introduced all these parties into the country prior to April last as colonists. Then following the same statements as in the others.

Signed, H. Chrisman, Levi Bostick. Witnesses: S. G. Letcher, Levi Bostick, S. R. Splane.

Then following the statement in the same language of Joe Scott giving the names of the persons known as Empriam Roddy, — Roddy, Thos. Collins, — McCrackin, Wm. Hair, Wm. Evans, Wm. Michael, Joas W. Scott, Jos. E. Scott, Jos. Scott. Then following the statements &c. signed H. Chrisman, Jos. Scott, Witnesses: S. G. Letcher, P. R. Splane.

Then the same statement made by Daniel Arnold, Alexander Thompson, Sam'l Herndon, names of persons known by them: Sam'l Bocoman, Holly Arnold, Hezekiah Arnold, &c &c., signed H. Chrisman, Daniel Arnold, Sam'l Harndon, Alex Thompson Witnesses: James Whitesides, Gabriel Egan.

Then follows statements by Jesse M. Coans, Henry Applewhite, and Socrates Mosely, in same words.

Persons known by them, Jos. H. Bull, Dan'l Gray, Thos. Gray, Wm. McNamara, Jas. F. Gerald, Wm. W. Taylor, Matthew Brookhume and Henry Applewhite, said that they knew that said Robertson had introduced said families before the 15th day of April, and that a part of said 300 families were now living in Austin's colony, and they did not know where the others were. They said that said Robertson provided provisions for them and good houses in which to live up to the time they were ejected by the Commandant, but after the order from the Government for their expulsion they suffered many hardships, being exposed to the weather, and suffering from sickness. Said they knew nothing of the law, in the case &c &c. Signed H. Chrisman, Jesse M. Evans, Socrates, S. Mosely, Henry Applewhite, Witnesses: Francis Adams, Wm. McGuffin.

In the same village before me, H. Chrisman in the same year appeared R. Williams, who being duly and solemnly sworn said he would state the whole truth and nothing but the truth, giving his name, age, &c., said he was well acquainted with S. C. Robertson, who was a member of the Nashville Company. Being asked if he knew anything of the concessions made to S. F. Austin and Sam'l M. Williams, he said that in the latter part of the last month Jno. Austin told him that he had purchased from S. F. Austin, for \$6,000, said colony and he said that Benj. Smith told him that he, the said Smith had purchased an interest in 1,200 leagues of said John Austin to be colonized on in said colony and that he had been selling privileges of settling on said lands for \$50 a league and that he said he would sell privileges of settling on said lands for \$50 each league; he said the above was the truth and he had nothing more to add.

Signed H. Chrisman, R. Williams. Witnesses: T. J. Chambers, Ira A. Lewis.

In the same village on Dec. 15, of same year before me, same Judge appeared Wm. Pettus, who, being duly sworn said &c &c. that he was 45 years old, that he was well acquainted with S. C. Robertson and knew a good deal about the grant made by the Government to the Nashville Company of which he was a member. Being asked if he knew that said Robertson or said Company had contracted with any families to colonize as a colony under said contract and if any of said families had come to this country under said contract, with said object in view, he said that said Company employed an agent in 1826,

to attend to organizing said colony and settling them in this country under said contract and that quite a number of the families did, under said contract establish and settle themselves, in this country, in said colony in 1826, and they told him (said declarant) that they came under and by authority of said Company but that afterwards said families left said colony and joined Austin's as your informant was told by the persuasions of Stephen F. Austin. In 1830, S. C. Robertson came as an agent of said colony bringing with him a great number of families and told your declarant that he had contracted with about 300 families who would arrive herein a very short time, and your declarant, soon after saw a large number of families arrive who informed him that they came to establish themselves in said colony but who afterwards established themselves in Austin's colony. Being asked what part Stephen F. Austin, had taken in this business, he replied that being very anxious to have said colony settle in the county for greater protectionable against the Indians, he went with said Robertson to see Col. Austin to solicit his assistance and kindly offices in procuring from the Government an extension of time in which to settle the affairs of said Colony, that Col. Austin appeared to take a great interest in the matter and promised to make every effort to assist in said colonization scheme; that Austin went to Saltillo under authority from Congress and before his return word came that said Austin had secured said colony for himself. Your declarant not believing that Austin would act so perfidiously took the liberty of denying positively said rumor, and on Austin's return your declarant asked him if he had done so and which Austin denied and continued to deny until the following Autumn, when Col. Austin himself, and his secretary Saml M. Williams published the truth from their office, stating that orders had arrived to expel said Robertson from this country. Your declarant went and inquired into the truth of this and was told that it was so, but Col. Austin pledged him his word that he would use every possible means to get said order revoked, afterwards your declarant was informed that no such order had ever existed, but only to expel some 8 or 10 families brought by Robertson during the following Autumn. When Austin has made known the fact that said colony had been turned over to him, your declarant asked him why he had been denying it, and he said that there had been great difficulties produced by said Robertson and he hoped that he would abandon the country and he would then be able to better serve said families.

Being asked how long he had been in the country and if he knew that Austin had brought any families into the country, at his own expense, and if Austin had been in the habit of selling the land to the settlers, he said that he had come to this country when it was first established, that he paid his own expenses and that he did not know a single settler whose expense had been paid by Col. Austin, and that he believed that all came to this country at their own expense. At the commendment they were charged a bit an acre afterwards \$50 a league, and later the price was lowered and remains until now \$60 a league exclusive of surveyor's and commissioners fees and price of making out the papers, seal &c., and often after receiving the money from the colonists for the land and promising them certain tracts of land they had been swindled and the same land given to other parties who would also pay for them. These facts can be proven by hundred of persons. Having stated that he knew nothing of the law in the matter and had nothing more to say, he signed under oath with me and the following witnesses.

H. Chrisman, Wm. Pittus. Witnesses, Ira R. Lewis, Jno. H. Money.

In the same village on the same day before me said Judge came Nathaniel Townsend and being duly sworn according to law said that his name was as stated, aged 28, occupation a merchant, residence in this village. Being asked what he knew of the foregoing matters, said

he was well acquainted with S. C. Robertson and knew by public statements and documents seen by him that he was a member of the Nashville Company. Being asked if he knew anything of Austin's connection with said Colony and if he was selling those who obtained lands in said Colony by purchase from the Government the privilege of taking possession of the same within the limits of said Colony, he said that being an agent of a Native of Illinois, he had endeavored to take possession of 11 leagues of land that the Government of this State had sold him and asked Col. Austin's permission to take possession of said land, which was in the limits of said Nashville Company, Col. Austin told declarant that he had transferred all his rights to Jno. Austin in said Colony but that he thought that he would be permitted to take possession of said 11 leagues upon the payment of \$50 a league &c &c.

Signed H. Chrisman, Nathaniel Townsend. Witnesses: Ira R. Lewis, Jno. H. Money.

San Felipe de Austin, Dec. 20; 32.

Before me, H. Chrisman on this day appeared Manuel Valdez, resident of this village, who being sworn in due form to tell the whole truth says, that the copy herein made of the preceding matter is a true exact and correct copy as found in the archives of my office, from when it was taken at the request of the parties interested and I herewith sign my name with the following witnesses.

Horatio Chrisman, (Seal), T. J. Chambers, (Seal), Witness: Joe V. Lewis, (Seal).

Third seal 25 cts. Granted by the State of Coahuila and Texas, for the term of two years from 1828, & 29, 30 & 31, 32 & 33. Williams Report of the Corporation or Body of Magistrates of the municipality of Austin upon the affairs of the Nashville Colonization Co. (From this point on page 51, of the original to — on page 55, it is all English and needs no translation. Austin.)

3rd Seal 25 cts. Done by the Free State of Coahuila and Texas for the year 1830, 31, 34 & 35.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Coahuila and Texas:

The Corporation of the municipality of Austin respectfully state that on Feby 5th, 1834, Sterling C. Robertson whom we know to have been the agent and a member of the Nashville Colonization Company of the State of Tennessee United States of N A solicited by this body to take some steps to investigate the statutes of said colony toughing the contract made with said Company to colonize in this country and receive a grant of lands in the province of Texas, originally conceded to Robert Leftwick and confirmed to said Company by the Free State of Coahuila and Texas. This council in compliance with said petition having carefully examined into the facts and the evidence which has been presented to them, and having carefully examined into the rights of said Company as to the said land grants forward the following information to your Excellency, accompanied with proofs obtained by us or made before us. That this council in accordance with the facts laid before it by S. C. Robertson relating to said Nashville Company is of the opinion that said contract was not forfeited or violated by said Company but that prior to the passage of the law of April 6/30, the said Robertson had introduced, with the object of colonizing on the lands of said Nashville Company at least 100 families, who according to the opinion of this body under article 8 of the colonization law of March 24, 1825, of the State, was a fulfillment of the contract as far as said 100 families were concerned. That this body is of the opinion that when the law abolishing article 11 of the law of April 1830, took effect, said Nashville Company possessed the privilege of right of having one year in which to fulfill their contract with the date of the abolishment of said article 11 since the effect and operation of said law was opposed to said contract, said S. C. Robertson was prohibited positively by said order from his excellency the General Manuel de

Alier and Texas from settling the families that he had introduced. That by the industry perseverance and indefatigable labors of said S. C. Robertson in his efforts to establish said Nashville Colony he had gained the general and universal admiration not only of the public, but of this body and we are well satisfied that a very great majority of the people of Texas anxiously desire that he be recognized as the head of said colony.

In conclusion this body respectfully request your Excellency to take into consideration the actual situation of the country and the uncertainty regarding the time that should have been allowed said Nashville Company to fulfill its contract and that you will kindly appoint a commissioner to straighten up and grant the titles to the settlers of said Nashville Company as soon as you conveniently can and that considering the diversity of the matters contained in this memorial your Excellency will be as expeditious as the Justice due the interested parties will permit. God and Liberty. San Felipe de Austin, 6th Feb. 1834.

R. M. Williamson Prest. W. B. Travis, Secretary.

Petition directed by Sterling C. Robertson member of the Nashville Company and Agent of Hosea H. League, manager of same to the Honorable Congress.

Honorable Congress.

Sterling C. Robertson member of the Nashville Company or colonization association of Texas, and agent of Hosea H. League manager of said Company with the most profound respect, presents the enclosed petition to your Honorable Body. The Nashville Company has ever desired to introduce and establish in the Department of Texas, the colonists, stipulated for, and to fulfill in every particular the contract concluded with the Government of this State on Oct. 15th, 1827, and to promote the interest of the country in agricultural, manufacturing enterprises, Art., &c and to increase the population and to make this permanent home and country of its relatives and friends and under the beneficent and liberty laws of the government born of this new Republic, has directed all its efforts and indefatigable energies to these laudable ends. But after having spent about \$32,000 in this business it finds that all its efforts have been interrupted and frustrated by an uninterrupted course of misfortunes and intrigues and unforeseen opposition and by the rascality and perfidy of agents and deceitful friends which this company could neither control nor direct. The trouble which this company had with its first agent, Robert Leftwick, is too well known to the Supreme Government to be referred to here. It suffices to state that they were great and costly. Afterwards when Hosea H. League was appointed agent of this company and made manager of the same by the Government, the association animated with renewed hopes, made a great preparation to fulfill its contract with the government. But another misfortune soon befel it. The agent was accused in Austin's Colony with being accomplice to homicide, was imprisoned and guarded for the long space of 16 months, suffering bitter and rigid prosecution until the people, outraged at the violation of the law and justice, and seeing no other remedy, presented the Alcalde with a petition with 600 or 700 signatures, asking his release from prison. This persecution was so bitter and unreasonable that the Alcalde could do no less than look upon it as a strange and notable thing. Meanwhile the association, in the autumn of 1829, despatched your humble servant to your Honorable Body with a number of families. On entering the country he encountered great difficulties, the Military Commandant at once demanding their passports, which unfortunately some of the families did not have, the Mexican Colony being nearly 300 leagues distant from the point from which they started. Others did not consider passports necessary, thinking your contract sufficient, having observed that simple certificate from Col. Austin sufficed to admit persons coming into this colony. And was it not natural to conclude that the laws of the country were open alike to

all. I procured a license from the military commandant of Tenotiblan to remain on the boundary of our grant while I explored the country and selected the most favorable point for a settlement, hoping to receive a resolution from his Excellency, Genl Teran, and from the Government that, I flattered myself, would be favorable. On my return I found the response from the Government, stating that they hoped our Colony would remain and that they were desirous of having it do so. Thus favored with the protection of the government and the good will of the Commandant at that point I arranged everything for the comfort of the families that I had introduced into the country and returned to the United States of N. A. in December of that year, 1829, in order to bring in other families. Early next year I introduced directly or indirectly into the country over 300 families. I also contracted with many families living near our frontier to transfer them to our colony, so that if no impediment had been thrown in the way we would have established at our own cost and expense almost the total number of 800 families, being the number stipulated in our contract. But shortly before my arrival I received notice for the first time given in the law of April 8th, 1830. Many families had already arrived and all of them had sold their effects and disposed of their homes and left their friends and native land. What could they do? To return was ruinous. Confiding in the kindness and good faith of the Government, in the contract they had made with us and in the important principle in the constitution prohibiting the passage of a retroactive law violating the obligation of contracts, they came to this country with all their property and their hopes. It is difficult to express the surprise, confusion and desperation of these families, when, after arriving, they learned that they were expelled from the country and would not be permitted to settle in it. It was utterly incomprehensible to me. Having returned to Tennessee to bring out other families, assured by the authorities of the country of the protection of the Government, believing and knowing that we had a contract with it in almost exactly the same words as the one made with Col. S. F. Austin, and that new settlers from the United States of North America were admitted almost daily into the colony of that gentleman, under the principle that the contract with him was made previous to the passage of the act of April 8th, 1830, and knowing also that ours was made prior to his and that we had commenced the settlement as early as 1826, I was confounded, and not until long afterwards did I know that all this was occasioned by false information given to the Government in this business. In a visit made by me to his Excellency, General Teran, he informed me that notice had been given the Government that we had only introduced eight families into the country (see the enclosed statements). Its falsity you will see from the statements accompanying this and the memorial from the illustrious council of San Felipe de Austin upon this matter. In this state of our affairs with such a great number of families introduced and denied the right of settlement in conformity with our contract sustaining immense expenses, scattered and terrorized by false rumors set afloat to induce the settlers or immigrants to deny that they were from Tennessee, I presented myself to Mr. Austin, soliciting his intervention and kindly offices with the Government in our favor, ignorant of the language of the country or of the facts that he was the cause of all our misfortunes. This gentleman, pursuing the same insidious policy that had ever characterized his nefarious and perfidious designs, received me with smiling countenance and promised me upon his word of honor, before witnesses (see enclosed statements), to use all his influence to obtain from the Government permission for the settlement of said families in our colony, and a prolongation of the time in which to fulfill our contract occasioned by the difficulties we had before la-

bored under with the Government and authorities of the country.

Knowing that he had just been elected a Deputy by the Sovereign Congress of the State, and informed of his great and almost infallible influence with the Government (a thing which made him so despotic with these unfortunate people) we consoled ourselves with the hope of being able to obtain the protection of the Government by the means of his interposition. But what was his conduct after having compromised his honor? Before the expiration of the time given for the fulfillment of our contract, he succeeded in engrafting our colony with the one he had obtained for himself? His friends denied this perfidy and he himself on his return, also denied it until the fact was made public by the parties who had seen his contract with the Government. After he confessed that he had denied it on account of the difficulties of the position in which he was placed and that he had hoped that I would meanwhile leave the country, disgusted with so many obstacles (see declaration), using every artifice to cause me to flee the country, menacing me with disgrace and punishment from the Government, stating that he had an order for my expulsion, that if I went away he would provide for the necessities of the unfortunate families and receive them into his own colony (see the declarations). Thus has Mr. Austin ever advanced his own interests by the labor of others and prospered by their misfortunes. We had introduced about 300 families into the country within the time allowed by our contract, commencing as early as the year 1826, undergoing immense expense and fulfilling both the spirit and letter of the colonization laws of 1824 and March, 1825. But we were not permitted to settle them in our own colony (see Order No. 1 from the Political Chief), and we have had no reward whatever.

Mr. Austin never introduced a single family into Texas at his own expense, and settled his colonies with families excluded from the contracts of the Empresarios by Art. 16 of the aforesaid law, and with those introduced by us and other empresarios, thus failing to comply with Articles 8 and 12 of aforesaid law (see declaration No. 9). But it is notorious that Mr. Austin was allowed to receive families that we were prohibited from introducing, as can be proven by letters seen by various persons written by General Teran about this matter. We have been at immense expense in complying with the law and been denied the privilege of settling our colony according to contract. While Mr. Austin, who has never spent a dollar in introducing families, but on the contrary has always sold the lands to settlers in his colonies (see declaration No. 9), has been made large grants of land.

We have administered to the necessities of our colonists at our own expense, while Mr. Austin has sold the lands to his, and after receiving the money has taken the land from them and sold them to other parties at new prices (see declaration No. 9). We lost our colony and Mr. Austin acquired his from it. We complied with our contract before the expiration of the time agreed upon with the Government, and one month and 18 days before the termination of our contract Mr. Austin had contracted with the Government for it. We made great efforts to fulfill the contract and increase the population of the country. Even before receiving the contract with the Government, Mr. Austin had made arrangements to make a private speculation with it and afterwards sold it for \$6,000.00 (see declarations 8 and 10). He is still making a speculation of it, selling land grants at \$50.00 a league to purchasers, giving the government title to it (see declaration), instead of using the lands to get the country settled up, and enriching himself at the expense of the state and its citizens and perverting the colonization laws and especially the additional article of instruction to the Commissioner from its legitimate and generous intention and disgracefully abusing the latter part of Article 9 of his contract, which he had inserted

with this premeditated end in view. Is it just for us to lose our rights that he may secure his base ends? Does justice demand the sacrifice of all our labor, property and affairs in order that an interested party, through false and lying statements, may secure it all by his wicked practices?

I will recapitulate to your Honors the established facts proven by the documents I have the honor to present, which I vow and obligate myself to prove at any time and place it may be necessary.

On April 15th, 1825, there was a contract of colonization made by and between the Supreme Government of this State and Robert Leftwick for the Company of Nashville, to introduce 800 families into a colony, the boundaries of which were marked out in said contract, according to the colonization law of March 24th, 1825. Within six years from the date of the contract, which would terminate April 15th, 1831 (see contract). As early as 1826 we had settled some families in our colony (see declarations). Before the passage of the law of April 6th, 1830, we had introduced over 100 families (see Memorial of the Illustrious Council of San Felipe). Before the expiration of our contract we had introduced into the country over 300 families (see declarations). The first families we introduced were expelled by the Mexican authorities, as I believe, through false information given by Messrs. Austin and Williams (see the order from the Political Chief of Texas from the office of Mr. Williams to the Alcalde of San Felipe). Some of these same families were afterwards incorporated with Mr. Austin's Colony under a contract made by him with the Government, almost at the same time ours was and by virtue of the same law (see declarations and official statement of Mr. Williams). How could the law of April 6th, 1830, be construed against us and in Mr. Austin's favor at one and the same time. On February 25th, 1831, Austin, for himself and Mr. Williams, closed a new contract with the Government for the grant of an immense tract of land, including within its limits the whole of ours and the time for the expiration of ours did not come for one month and 18 days after Mr. Austin closed this new contract with the Government. At the same time Mr. Austin was working to obtain this contract he had his word of honor pledged to the Nashville Company to ask for the appointment of a Commissioner and the extension of the time for fulfilling their contract, on account of the obstacles placed in our way by the authorities (see declaration No. 9). These gentlemen procured their new contract without doubt by abusing the confidence of the Government and the false information they gave it. Since Article 2 of the same explicitly declared that it was made with the intention and understanding that the Nashville Company had absolutely failed to comply with any part of its contract. From these undeniable facts it appears to me that the following consequences incontestably result. That the contract made with Austin and Williams, made February 25, 1831, is void as far as the lands of the Nashville Company are concerned for two reasons. It was void "ab initio" because it could not be made while there was another contract in existence at that time for the same lands. The Nashville Company could not lose its rights until its contract expired, because although they might not have introduced a single family until the last day of their contract and then brought in the full 800, it would have been complete fulfillment of their contract and none could be made with any one else until then.

It was void also because it was made under a supposed mistake and error, which was that the Nashville Company had not complied with a single part of their contract (see Art. 2 of the contract). There is no doubt but what the Government was cheated by the false statement of these two gentlemen. It is a fact also that the Nashville Company have an unquestioned right to establish the 100 and more families which they introduced be-

fore the passage of the prohibitory law of April 6th, 1830, and with this conception I ask the Supreme Government to appoint a Commissioner to place them in possession of the lands due them. And finally, it appears to me very unjust for the time to be counted against me while the Mexican authorities kept us from doing anything, being one year and nine days, and this while our families were coming in every day, and in consequence of it many of them had to hunt homes in other colonies by these same authorities. In consequence of all the foregoing I ask your honorable body, earnestly, without soliciting a prolongation of our contract, to assert our rights and to declare the contract of the partners Austin and Williams, celebrated the 25th of February, 1831, is null and void so far as the lands granted our colony are concerned, that the families introduced by our company before the expiration, be settled in our colony and if you think it right and just that your Honors extend the time for the termination of our contract one year and nine days from the time which the Mexican authorities prevented us from entering on our lands. I believe that I have asked nothing of an extravagant nature, nor anything more than pure justice in my petition. I am well aware of the many instances, not only of vigorous justice but also of great generosity shown by your Honors in cases analogous to the present. We believe confidently that your Honors will not deny the justice of our cause, and that not only our Colonists, but all Texas will see that justice will be meted out alike to all.

Wherefore I supplicate your Honors to grant my petition so that we may get justice.

Sterling C. Robertson. (Seal.)

Monclova, April 2nd, 1834.

I further state: In case that you may not be able to decide upon these matters during the present session on account of lack of time for investigation, that I trust your Honors the aforesaid contract of the partners Austin & Williams, as far as the lands of the Nashville Company are concerned, until you can reach a final decision, as this appears to me to be no more than is justly due to us.

Sterling C. Robertson. (Seal.)

Congressional Hall of the Free State of Coahuila and Texas.

Most Excellent Sir: The Honorable Congress in session on the 24th of this month have seen fit to submit to your Excellency the Resolution passed by them in regard to the Colonization Laws as applying to the statements made by the Empresario Sterling C. Robertson and the documents accompanying them presented by him, and we have the Honor to communicate to your Excellency for your information and other purposes our adjustment of said matter, and we reiterate our high consideration and appreciation to your Excellency.

God and Liberty and Federation.

Munclova, April 26, 1834.

Jose Jesus, Grande D. S. (Seal.)

Maria de Uranga, D. S. (Seal.)

To His Excellency, Gobernador del Estadio:

In fulfillment of the order communicated to me by the Honorable Congress, dated April 26th, of this year, after having examined the statements of the Stranger Sterling C. Robertson and the documents accompanying it, knowing that the contract with the partners Austin & Williams made with this Government, February 25th, 1831, was merely conditional, nor could it be otherwise with regard to the lands set apart for the Nashville Company, and in virtue of the information furnished by the Council of San Felipe de Austin to the effect that said Company had introduced at least 100 families prior to April, 1830, in accordance with instructions and decree of the Government I will make the following dispositions:

First: This Government considers void the Austin & Williams contract so far as the same embraces the lands

granted to the Nashville Company, spoken of in Art. 2 of said contract, the interested parties being able to deduce the concessions granted them in each contract, and the Government will designate other lands equivalent in value to be set apart to Austin & Williams, provided there is not a sufficient amount of land left within the limits of their colony to supply the families they have obligated themselves to introduce.

Second: The families introduced by the Nashville Company before the termination of their contract should and ought to be settled on their lands.

Third: The limits designated for the Nashville Company's land are just as stated by Art. 20 of the disposition made by this Government in the presence of Citizen Stephen F. Austin on Oct. 15th, 1827.

Fourth: The families introduced into said colonies at the expense of the partners Austin & Williams will be protected in the possessions they have acquired legally and this will not release the contracting parties from the number of families they have agreed to introduce, although they may adjust their difficulties in regard to changing settlements.

Fifth: Certified copies of the foregoing will be sent the parties interested for their information.

Monclova, May 22nd, 1834.

Viadurri (Seal.)

Jose Maria del Valle. Official (a seal) (Seal.)

Supreme Government of the Free State of Coahuila and Texas.

Most Excellent Sir: The citizen Sterling C. Robertson, a member of the Nashville Company, organized for the purpose of establishing a colony in Texas, and agent of the Empresario of said Company, with the most profound respect represents to your Excellency that having already introduced a considerable part of the families contracted for by our Company and desirous of rapidly fulfilling completely our contract made with the Government, and according to the last disposition made of this matter and to augment the industry and prosperity of the people, I entreat your Excellency to appoint a Commissioner to expedite the titles to the settlers as they properly are entitled to them, according to the laws and our contract. I trust your Excellency will confer said nomination upon Citizen William H. Steele, if you consider him worthy the confidence of the Government. I hope your Excellency will respond to my solicitation and that I may receive Justice and favor.

Monclova, May 22nd, 1834.

Sterling C. Robertson (Seal)

Agent of Colony.

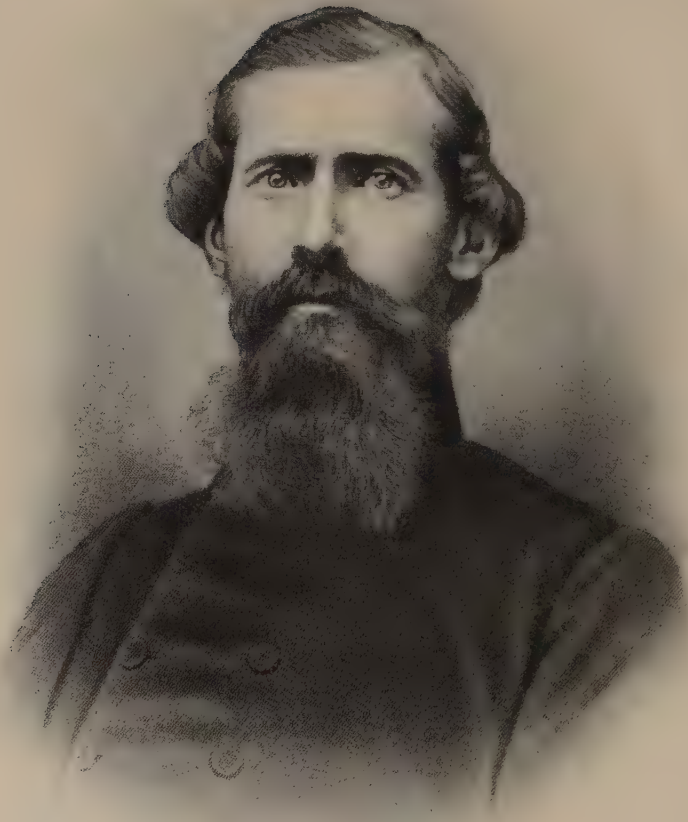
Monclova, May 24th, 1834.

In response to the above petition the Government hereby appoints Citizen Wm. H. Steele Commissioner for the Colony contracted for by the Nashville Company, who will proceed to discharge this Commission in accordance with the law governing subaltern Commissioners of March 26th of this year and in accordance with the requirement necessary to be observed with the Commissioner General of Bexar. Copies of the above must be sent to the Solicitant and the Chief of the Department of Bexar, and a copy of above named law with this decree inserted, forwarded to the Commissioner herein appointed so that he may be informed of his appointment.

Viadurri (Seal)

Jose Maria Falcon—2nd Officer (Seal)

Most Excellent Sir: Sterling C. Robertson, a member of the Nashville Company, organized to establish a Colony in Texas, and agent of the Empresario of the same, Hosea H. League, with the most profound respect represents to your Excellency, That said Company, desirous always of complying in every respect with the contract made by it with the Government on April 25th, 1825, to introduce 800 families on the lands designated in said contract, as early as the year 1826 had introduced some families and before the passage of the prohibitory law of April 30th, had introduced over 100 families, as



Col. Henry H. Hanson

shown by the sworn documents accompanying this memorial. After the passage of said law they introduced many more families but neither the first nor the last families were settled upon our lands nor in our colony, according to the contract made with us on account of orders issued prohibiting same and expelling them from the country. Notwithstanding all this they never left the country and are found to-day scattered in various places in the Department of Bejar, without homes or lands, awaiting the final action of your Excellency. Mr. Austin being deputized by the Congress of the State and about to go to the Capital, promised me, upon his word of honor, to secure the appointment of a Commissioner for the Nashville Company to put the families belonging to the same in the legal possession of their lands, and also to solicit an extension of the time to fulfill our contract, on account of the obstacles and difficulties placed in our way by the Mexican Authorities, but oblivious of the good faith which should ever actuate all right minded men, and despising those principles of Honor, which are never forgotten only by the perfidious and evil, he blinded the Government with false information, causing them to believe that we had never taken a single step towards the fulfillment of our contract. And the result, that with these false, insidious statements he succeeded in securing our colony for himself, and his companion in iniquity, Samuel M. Williams, which he accomplished on February 21, 1831, celebrating with the Government a contract which included all the lands of our colony. But this last contract was void "ab initio" because the Government could not contract these same lands to others while there was contract for them pending with us, and although we might not have introduced a single family until the day that our contract expired, and on that day brought in the 800, our contract would have been legally fulfilled and the Government could not have disposed of the lands until, as it appears to me, that day was past, not even if we had introduced a smaller number than the 800. But the contract of said partners is void because they obtained it through false and perfidious representations and the Government granted it, acting upon an erroneous and mistaken knowledge of the true facts, which was that we had never taken the first steps towards fulfilling our contract, as can be ascertained from Art. 2nd of the contract made with the partners Austin & Williams, all of which is proven by the accompanying documents. In consideration of all this I earnestly solicit the appointment of a Commissioner by the Government to legally place the 100 and more families introduced by us previous to the passage of the prohibitory law of April, 1830, in possession of the land due them under the contract. I also entreat your Excellency to transmit this petition and the accompanying documents to the Honorable Congress and recommend their favorable consideration, and that they may please to declare the contract made with Austin and Williams, null, also that all the families introduced by us after the passage of the prohibitory act of April, 1830, may be established in our Colony according to the stipulations of our contract and the proper colonization lands.

I entreat your Excellency to grant my petition so that I may receive justice.

Monclova, April 2nd, 1834.

Sterling C. Robertson (Seal)

This is an exact copy of the original as it exists in the Archives of the Government Secretary's Office, from which this copy was taken by request of Don Andres E. Carruthers, by order of the Citizen Governor. And in order that the parties interested may secure the benefit desired to be procured by these archives or records.

I hereby subscribed myself in Saltillo, Capital of the State of Coahuila of Caraposa on this the 29th day of September, 1869.

J. Sarapio Frayoso.
Secretary.

E. STERLING C. ROBERTSON, son of Empresario Sterling C. Robertson, of the Nashville colony, was the worthy son of a great father, and in his day and generation one of the ablest of Texas patriots and public leaders.

Born in Nashville, Tennessee, August 25, 1820, when twelve years of age he was brought to Texas, attended school at San Antonio for three years and acquired the facility in the Spanish language which in later years did much to increase the value of his services to the state. When he was fifteen years old he became a clerk in the land office of Robertson's colony, and at that early age took his share of the fighting along the frontier against the hostile Indians. In the spring of 1836 he was a regular soldier in his father's company and was engaged in a brief service with the Texas army against the forces of Santa Anna. After the Mexican dictator was driven across the Rio Grande he again resumed a position in the Ranger forces.

After the successful issue of the Revolution, he returned to Tennessee and finished his education. In 1839 he was again in Texas, was in the postoffice department, and within a few weeks was made assistant postmaster general of the Republic. In 1840 he was postmaster general of the Republic until he left his office to take part in repelling another invasion of Mexicans. In 1841 he was elected secretary of the Senate, and in 1842 joined the Somerville expedition, being commander of a company which assisted in driving the Mexicans across the Rio Grande. In 1844 General Houston appointed Mr. Robertson a colonel of the Second Regiment of Militia. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1845, and in 1848 became Spanish translator in the general land office, a position involving at that time most important duties.

In 1852, having resigned his office, Colonel Robertson located in Bell county, about nine miles south of Belton, and there became prominent in the upbuilding of the village of Salado, and founded Salado College, which for a number of years was the most important factor in training the youth in the state of Texas. In 1858 he was elected chief justice of Bell county, Texas, and under his regime the first court house was built.

The closing years of his life were marked by almost constant service in the larger affairs of the state. He was a delegate to the secession convention of 1860-61 and a prominent leader in that body. He served on the staff of Gen. Henry McCulloch and at the close of the war held a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate states army. During the years following the war he gave close attention to developing his large and extended business affairs, and at the same time lent his co-operation and efforts to every movement and enterprise which were designed to enable the locality or state to recover from the heavy burdens of the war and the reconstruction period. In 1875 he served as a delegate in the state constitutional convention of that year, and his services are particularly notable for the part he played in behalf of public education and for the retention of the homestead provision in the state land laws.

Mr. Robertson died October 8, 1879, and left surviving him a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Of these nine are still living. Concerning the more personal side of his career the following estimate has been written: "In the social relations he was a most conspicuous example of tenderness and affection, manliness and generosity, purity of character and uprightness of life; decided in his religious beliefs, and with no uncertain convictions on any subject which concerned the welfare of the human family; the genial current of his warm heart was free and uninterrupted in its flow to the unfortunate of all classes. He was a typical Texan of the stormy days of 1836, and his state pride and patriotism, next to his family, was at all times a matter of the greatest concern to him."

HULING P. ROBERTSON. One of the most prominent business men of Temple, and for thirty years closely identified with political affairs in the state, Huling P. Robertson, is a grandson of the original member of the family in Texas, and a son of E. Sterling C. and Mary E. (Dickey) Robertson. He was born in the old town of Salado, in Bell county, April 26, 1857, and received most of his education in his native town and in the school which had been founded and developed by his father, and was at that time the leading educational institution of the state. He was graduated in 1876, and subsequently spent the sessions of 1877 and 1878 in the University of Virginia. After a brief mercantile experience at Salado, he took charge of the estate at the time of his father's death, in 1879, and in July, 1891, moved to Temple. With the prestige of a splendid name in Texas, and on the basis of his inheritance, Mr. Robertson through his individual keen business sense has built up a large practice, largely through real estate dealings, his properties having been scattered over many counties of Central and West Texas, and through his relations with a number of financial and industrial enterprises.

Huling P. Robertson became an active worker in the Democratic party of Texas in 1882, and through every subsequent campaign for many years was active as a delegate to local, state and national conventions, and served altogether six terms in the legislature, during the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second sessions. During his service he served on every important committee, rendered conspicuous service in the shaping of legislation, and for one term was speaker pro tem.

Mr. Robertson was married in 1885 to Miss Mary G. Cook, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Charles Cook. They are the parents of two children: Huling P. Robertson, Jr., and Christine, the daughter being a young lady of remarkable beauty and culture. Huling P. Robertson, Jr., who was born in January, 1887, after graduating from the State University of Texas, entered Yale University, and was graduated from the law school LL. B. in 1911 and with the degree LL. M. in 1912. He is now engaged in the practice of law at Temple and has every promise of becoming a leading lawyer and will no doubt continue the many distinguished services of the Robertson family in this state. Mr. Robertson's home at Temple is one of the finest residences of the city.

MACLIN ROBERTSON. The old Gen. E. S. C. Robertson homestead at Salado, in Bell county, erected in 1860, is yet, after more than half a century, regarded as one of the finest old homes of the state. It contains eighteen rooms and has splendid quarters for servants, and around it centers some of the most interesting associations connected with the Robertson family and also with the many eminent men and cultured women who at various times were entertained there. The first child of General Robertson and his wife Mary E. (Dickey) Robertson born in that old homestead was named Maclin Robertson, who for many years has been one of the most prosperous business men of the state.

Maclin Robertson was born in Bell county in 1860, was educated in the Salado College, and at the age of twenty-one began his career as a farmer and stock raiser. It was chiefly through this staple Texas industry that Mr. Robertson acquired his fortune. For many years he was noted as a breeder of fine horses and high grades of cattle, and his work was a very important influence in raising the standards of live stock production in his part of the state. Mr. Robertson now owns the fine old homestead where he was born, but resides in a palatial residence at Georgetown, and from that city directs his various interests, which extend to a number of counties in Central and Western Texas.

Maclin Robertson was married June 10, 1886, to Alice Woods, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Capt.

T. E. and W. A. (Wilkinson) Woods. Their children are: Mary E., wife of T. S. Sutherland, a stockman at Harlingen, Texas; Gladys, wife of Dallas McLain, a farmer at Rogers, Texas; Birdie, wife of J. D. Howell, and they live in the old Robertson homestead at Salado; Maclin Jr., E. Sterling C., Alice and Gordon.

ARTHUR VISER. This well known Madisonville citizen comes from a family of Texas merchants, and is a son of William W. Viser, who was the first man to sell goods at Midway in Madison county. Arthur Viser has the distinction of having been the first mayor elected after the incorporation of Madisonville, and that is an honor which will always fix his name in local history. The Visers are of French origin, and descended from one of Lafayette's soldiers, during the Revolution, this patriot having remained in the United States after the conclusion of the war.

Grandfather William Viser was originally a resident of Tennessee, moved from there to Mississippi, and in 1842 brought his family to Texas, settling in what was then Montgomery county, but is now Walker, and at the site of the present town of Huntsville. From there he moved to Madison county before the war, and settled four miles below Midway, where he died in 1866, when about seventy-three years of age. Grandfather William Viser married a Miss Ford, and they died the same year, their children being as follows: Mrs. McGary, whose first husband was a Word, and she had children by both marriages; Mrs. Finney, who spent her life in Madison county; Dr. Napoleon, who died in Lavaca county, Texas; Washington, who died in Grimes county; and William W., the father of Arthur Viser, died in Madisonville, in 1901.

William W. Viser was present at the lot sale in Madisonville in 1853, when the town was first opened for settlement. However, he did not take up his residence there until 1873. He was a man of more than ordinary local prominence, and before the war was elected county judge of Madison county, and during 1873-74-75 taught the Madisonville schools. He subsequently served several years in the office of county clerk and on leaving that office engaged in the drug business at Madisonville, in which he continued until his death. He was a Democrat in politics, an active worker in the Methodist church, which he served as steward for many years and as teacher in the Sunday school, and his fraternal affiliation was with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He left the impress of his business activities on Madisonville, having erected some of the business houses in that little city, and he gave service to the town as a member of the school board.

The late William W. Viser was also honored as a Confederate veteran. He went out in Captain Forest's Company of Gould's Battalion, subsequently being elected captain of the company, and serving in the Trans-Mississippi Department. At the battle of Mansfield he was wounded and continued on in the ranks until the close of the war. Previous to the Mansfield campaign, his command had served along the Arkansas River in the vicinity of Little Rock. Before the end of the war he was promoted to major of his battalion. For many years he was an active member of the Confederate Veterans. William W. Viser married Amanda Johnson, a daughter of B. D. Johnson, who came to Texas from Madison county, Mississippi. She was born about 1831, and died in 1868. Her children were Thomas B., who spent his life as a merchant at Madisonville and was associated with Arthur Viser for some time, and by his marriage to Norah Wommack left a family; Edwin died in Madison county unmarried; Effie married J. D. Jones, and lives in Waco; Percy, of Madisonville. In 1873 William W. Viser married Mrs. E. A. Hawkins, and by that marriage there was a daughter Fannie, wife of E. M. Thomason of Madisonville.

Arthur Viser was born near Midway, Texas, January

27, 1862. The Madisonville schools supplied him with his education, since he was about eleven years old when his father took up his residence at the county seat. A portion of his early career was spent on a farm, but since twenty years of age he has been closely identified with mercantile affairs in Madisonville, having conducted a general mercantile business for thirty years or more. The firm of W. W. Viser & Sons, long an important business house at Madisonville, has since been succeeded by that of A. Viser. Mr. Viser is one of the directors and one of the organizers of the Farmers State Bank of Madisonville. Besides his office as the first mayor and his services in putting the municipal government into operation he has served the public schools as a trustee. Mr. Viser is a Democrat and assisted in the nomination of J. M. Pinckney for congress and also for Mr. Pinckney's successor, Congressman Moore. For twenty-two years Mr. Viser has been a steward of the Methodist church and one of the leaders in that denomination locally. On June 6, 1883, at Madisonville, he married Miss Ida Callahan. Her father died in Claibourne Parish in Louisiana, where he was at one time county clerk. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Viser are: May, wife of Dan Connell of Madisonville; Maud, wife of Rev. T. B. Anderson of Little Rock; John W., who is associated with his father in business and who married Henrietta Boyd.

WILLIAM COLUMBUS MOONEY. The manager of the Williams, Cameron & Company lumber business at San Angelo is one of the popular young citizens of that city and has been identified with the lumber business all his active career.

He was born May 24, 1876, a son of Columbus D. and S. M. Mooney, of Mississippi, where the father was a planter until he moved to Texas in 1891, settling in McLennan county. He and his wife still live there and he is engaged in farming and raising stock. They were the parents of twelve children, three sons and nine daughters, and William C. was the oldest of the children.

For education he attended the public schools of this state, and his first business experience was in the lumber trade at Oglesby, where he became manager for the S. Amsler Lumber Company. He continued with that firm up to 1906, and then moved to the center of the lumber business in south Texas, at Houston, where he was with the Texas & Louisiana Lumber Company, as shipping clerk, for several years. In November, 1910, he moved out to San Angelo, to become manager of the Williams, Cameron & Company, and his abilities and thrift have been important factors in building up the local business of this firm over a wide radius of Texas.

Mr. Mooney is a good and loyal Democrat and fraternally affiliates with the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World, and his church is the Methodist south. On December 24, 1900, Mr. Mooney married Miss Kate Casson, daughter of T. W. and Julia Casson, of Oglesby, Texas. Her father was a farmer, coming to Texas in early days from Alabama, and is still living on the old estate in Oglesby, with his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Mooney have one living child, Chester Mooney, aged five years. The Mooney family is of Irish descent, its first ancestors having come to America during colonial days, settling in Pennsylvania, but afterwards moving to south Carolina. The maternal ancestry is of French stock.

ROBERT LAVAN MCGAUGH. Admirably fitted by education, inclination and experience for the legal profession, a man of settled purpose and firm convictions, and practical in his aims whether as citizen or attorney, Robert LaVan McGaugh, of Brownwood, has advanced steadily to a high and substantial professional position, and during the ten years that have marked his residence in this city has taken no small part in the realization of those projects which are advanced by all good citizens of modern tendencies. He is a native of Marshall county, Ten-

nessee, and was born November 29, 1876, a son of Mathew W. and Jennie McGaugh.

The McGaugh family, of which there are several branches in different States in the South and Southwest, is of Scotch-Irish origin, the progenitor having been the great-great-grandfather of Robert L. McGaugh, who emigrated from Scotland to America at an early date in the history of this country, and from whom all who spell their name in this fashion have descended. Mathew W. McGaugh was born in Tennessee, where the family owned numerous slaves and large plantations, and during the Civil war he served for some time in a Tennessee regiment in the Confederate army. He migrated to Texas in 1890 and settled first in Grayson county, but subsequently removed to McCulloch county, where he was engaged in farming and raising stock. In June, 1901, he disposed of his interests there and came to Brown county, engaging in the mercantile business at Elkins. He is still so occupied and is enjoying a profitable trade. His wife is also living, and they have been the parents of five daughters and two sons.

Robert L. McGaugh received his early education in the public schools of Arkansas and McCulloch county, Texas, following which he attended Howard Payne College, at Brownwood, and the State Normal School at Denton. Upon leaving the latter institution, he adopted the profession of educator and for four years taught school at various points in Texas, in the meantime assiduously prosecuting his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar at Brownwood in 1903, and since that time has built up a large and representative professional business. He is known as one of the most reliable and progressive members of the Brown county bar, and his reputation among his professional brethren is of the highest. A stalwart Democrat in his political affiliations, he has ever been active in the support of his party, which has honored him by election to positions of responsibility and trust. In 1904 he became city recorder of Brownwood, and upon the completion of his term, in 1906, he was elected county attorney of Brown county and served in that office until November, 1912. He proved a conscientious and hard-working official and handled the duties of his office in an able and efficient manner. Mr. McGaugh is well known in fraternal circles as a member of the Masons and the Odd Fellows, in both of which he has numerous friends. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

On August 28, 1902, Mr. McGaugh was married to Miss Mollie Ula Hughes, of McCulloch county, Texas, a daughter of W. G. S. Hughes, who came to Texas from Mississippi as an early settler of Fayette county. He was a veteran of the Confederate army, was engaged in farming and stock raising for many years, and served as county clerk, county judge and county commissioner. He is still one of the prominent men of that county, where he owns a large tract of farming land. Mr. and Mrs. McGaugh have two children: Gracie Marie, born June 17, 1903, and Alton B., born September 27, 1904, both of whom are attending the public schools of Brownwood. Mr. McGaugh has met with a large measure of success, and it is but natural that he should feel grateful to the community in which he has gained his distinction, and this accounts, perhaps, for a part of his enthusiasm as to its numerous opportunities. Aside from this, however, he is a firm believer in this section as a cattle country, and on all occasions encourages men of ambition to locate in Brown county, where he is confident those with the real determination and ability will have experience similar to his own.

JAMES A. THOMAS. One of the well known members of the San Angelo bar, James A. Thomas, has filled the office of county attorney and has been an active member of the local bar since 1904.

James A. Thomas was born February 28, 1874, at Liberty Hill, Texas, a son of Jesse E. and Jennie

Thomas, of Liberty Hill. His father came to Texas about 1840, and first settled at Lexington, then in Burleson county. He was a farmer and stock raiser, and enlisted for service in the Confederate army at the beginning of the war. He was in the great battle of Shiloh, where he was slightly wounded and continued a soldier until the close of the struggle. He was made a prisoner at Vicksburg. After the war he continued as a farmer, and from Lexington moved to Williamson county, about 1870. He died at Brownwood June 25, 1914, and the mother died in December, 1911.

Next to the youngest in a family of nine children, James A. Thomas obtained his first education from the public schools of Williamson county, and also attended the college at Liberty Hill. His career began as a school teacher, an occupation he followed successfully for ten years. In 1904 he moved out to San Angelo, studied law with Hill & Lee of that city, and was admitted to the bar in 1904. Since then he has been in active practice. He was elected a county attorney in 1906, and re-elected in 1908, voluntarily retiring at the close of his second term.

In politics Mr. Thomas has always supported the Democratic standards. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Masonic Order, and is a deacon in the Baptist church. On August 26, 1900, he married Miss Minnie Harvey, of Taylor, Texas, a daughter of John S. and Emma Harvey. Her father was a well known farmer and stockman at Taylor, who in his younger years saw service as a Confederate soldier, and is one of the old-timers of Texas. He now resides in San Angelo. Her mother is also still alive. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have one child, Ruth, aged about three years. Mr. Thomas is of Scotch-Irish and Dutch descent.

JOHN A. O'CONNOR. Among the citizens of Kingsville, Texas, to whom his fellow citizens may point with pride is the Honorable John A. O'Connor. His life might be placed before any young boy as an example of what may be accomplished by grit, perseverance and good hard work. Prior to coming to Kingsville Mr. O'Connor was one of the prominent lawyers in the city of San Antonio, a position which he had won entirely through his own ability. A man of brilliant mentality and a speaker of force and magnetism, it is not surprising that he should have attained success. Although he has only lived in Kingsville a short time he has already made numbers of friends.

John A. O'Connor was born near San Antonio, Texas, in Bexar county, on the 6th of March, 1859. His father, John L. O'Connor, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, as was also his mother, who was Miss Melvina Rogers before her marriage. On both sides of the family Mr. O'Connor is descended from the fine old Tennessee families, his mother being related to the Taylors, of which family Governor Bob Taylor is a member, and she was also a relation of General Joseph E. Johnston. John L. O'Connor and his wife came to Texas in 1854, locating on the Salado creek, in Bexar county, not far from San Antonio. In 1860 they removed to Kerr county and there Mr. O'Connor died in 1868. His wife did not survive him long, and John O'Connor was therefore a small boy when he was left an orphan.

It is a very hard position for any boy to be left in, but in this section of the country and at this time in its history the prospects for anything that might be termed a future looked exceedingly dim. With the courage and determination which have always characterized him young John O'Connor set out to earn his living. He worked at whatever came to hand, believing that any work that was honest was worthy of his efforts. He grew up in Kerr county, working on the farms or in the cattle business. When he was twenty-five years old he came to San Antonio. Here he helped to lay the paving for the Alamo plaza and later became a member of the

police force. He served on the police force four years under Mayor Bryan Callaghan and during all of this time he never lost sight of his goal, which was to become a lawyer.

He was finally in a position to take up the study of law and Judge T. S. Harris became his tutor. In 1895 he was admitted to the bar, having passed an examination which was pronounced perfect by Judge Newton and the committee who examined him. He began the practice of his profession in partnership with Judge Harris and in this same year, 1895, he was elected to represent Bexar county in the House of Representatives, this being the twenty-fourth session of the Legislature. He was re-elected in 1897 to the twenty-fifth session, and during both sessions proved himself an able legislator. With the exception of four years as an alderman for the city of San Antonio in Mayor Hick's administration, his two terms as congressman have been Mr. O'Connor's only political offices. After his return to San Antonio in 1899 he again took up his law practice. He was at one time a partner of the late Nat Jones and he continued to practice very successfully until the summer of 1913 when he removed to the prosperous little city of Kingsville, the county seat of the new county of Kleberg. Here he has opened a law office and is rapidly winning a practice which seems destined to be a large one.

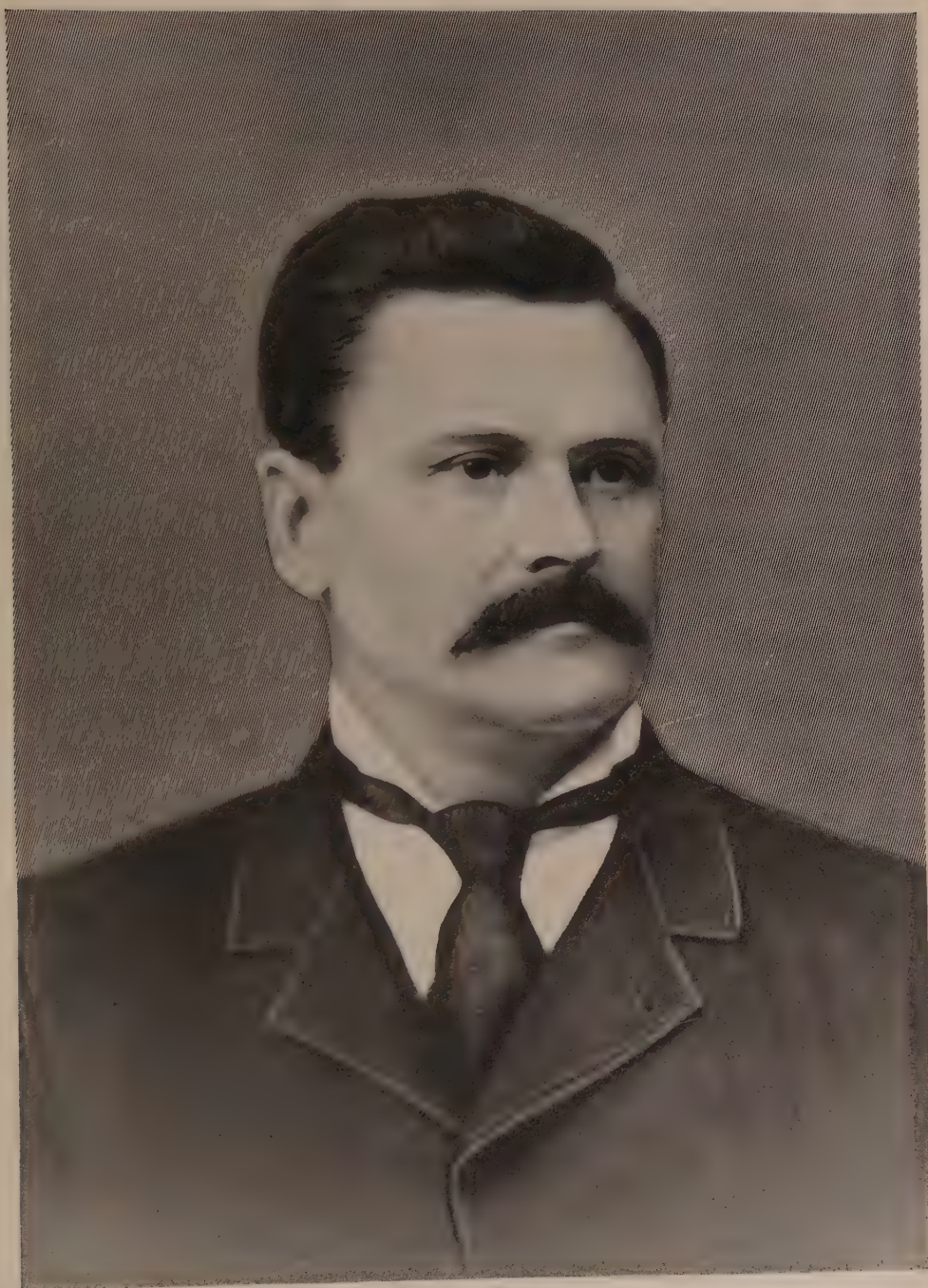
Mr. O'Connor has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Josephine Creekmore, a native of the state of Mississippi. She died in 1908 leaving seven children, namely, Mrs. Alice Williams, Mrs. Winnifred Gayle, Mrs. Ethel Banta, Robert W. O'Connor, Margaret O'Connor, John A. O'Connor and Louise O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor's present wife was Mrs. Anna Mitchell and she was born in Missouri.

In the fraternal world Mr. O'Connor is an enthusiastic Mason, being a Knight Templar, a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and a Thirty-second Degree Mason. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias.

MARCELLUS KLEBERG. Judge Marcellus Kleberg has all his life been a resident of Texas, this being his birth state, and none is prouder of being a native son of Texas than is he. He has been identified with the practice of law in the state since 1904, when he initiated his activity in his chosen profession in Galveston, just following his graduation and it was not until 1909 that he came to Ballinger and here took up the practice of law. He was elected county judge of Runnels county in 1912, and is now filling the office in a manner wholly creditable to himself and to the best interests of the county as well. He held certain public offices while a resident of Galveston, and in them, as in his present office, gave an excellent account of himself in his official capacity.

Judge Kleberg was born on October 9, 1879, in Galveston, Texas, and is a son of M. E. and Emilie A. (Miller) Kleberg. The father was a native of Texas, born in Dewitt county, this state, and he, too, was an attorney, practicing law in Bellville for several years. He went to Galveston in early life, however, there engaging in practice, and he continued to be so connected until his death in 1913, on the first day of March. He was well known in his section of the state, and in Galveston and in the county was regarded as one of the most successful attorneys there known, and a leader in his profession.

Of the six children born to these parents, there were three sons and three daughters, all of whom are yet living, with the exception of Rosa Kleberg, who died March 19, 1914. Judge Marcellus Kleberg, of this review, is the second born in the family. He received his early education in the private schools of his native community, later attending the public schools, and in the autumn of 1899 he entered the University of Texas, graduating from the academic department in 1903 with the



John A. O. Connors

degree of Bachelor of Literature, and in 1904 from the law department with the degree of LL. B. In the same year of his graduation in law he entered practice in Galveston, as has been already noted, continuing there for five years, and in 1909 coming to Ballinger. Here his progress has been rapid, as, indeed, it was in Galveston, and he has won his place to positions of prominence in the county. As county judge he is one of the most prominent that ever sat upon the bench in this district, and he has a reputation for skill and adroitness in his profession that is well worthy of the admiration of his colleagues.

As a resident of Galveston and a practicing attorney of that place, Judge Kleberg served as recorder *pro tem* for several months, by appointment. He is a Democrat, earnest and ever up and doing in the interests of the party.

Judge Kleberg is a member of the Order of the Sons of Hermann and the Knights of Pythias, while he has membership in his college fraternity, the Sigma Chi. He is also a member of the Ballinger Club.

On February 16, 1913, Judge Kleberg was united in marriage with Miss Ora V. Peters, of Chicago, Illinois. The marriage was solemnized in Dallas. Mrs. Kleberg is a daughter of Mrs. Lulu M. Harris, who has been twice married. Her first husband, the father of Mrs. Kleberg, was for several years land agent and abstractor of titles at Lamar, Missouri.

JUSTUS BERNARD CHAFFIN, M. D. Among the well known physicians of San Angelo, Dr. Chaffin, though a recent comer to this city, has found a place consistent with his abilities, and now enjoys an excellent practice. Dr. Chaffin is well equipped both in talent and in professional preparation for good work as a physician and a surgeon, and has already demonstrated his ability along this line.

Justus Bernard Chaffin was born in Tennessee, August 12, 1876, the fifth in a family of ten children, equally divided between sons and daughters, whose parents were L. C. and Sallie J. Chaffin. The paternal ancestry is Norwegian, and on the mother's side is Irish. Both families have been identified with the southern states for several generations, and most of them were planters and slave holders before the war. On the maternal side the Rives family is conspicuous, and it was one of the oldest and best known southern families in the southeastern states. The doctor's father was a west Tennessee farmer, and enlisted from that section for service in the Confederate army, volunteering at the age of eighteen. He went through the war and after its close continued as a farmer, until he came to Texas in 1881. He first settled at Lorena in McLennan county, where he continued to raise stock until his death on April 11, 1913. The mother still resides at the old home, being about sixty-seven years of age.

Dr. Chaffin attained his first education in the public schools of Spring Valley, Texas, and after that was a student in the Southwestern University of Georgetown until he had finished his junior year. Then in 1897 he became a teacher, and continued in that vocation for three years until he had acquired the necessary resources to put him through medical school. In 1902 he entered the medical department of Galveston, of the University of Texas, and was graduated M. D. in June, 1906. His first practice was at Mooreville, and in 1911 he came to San Angelo. The doctor has always been a staunch supporter and worker for the Democratic party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having held the office of Master of Work in the Knights of Pythias, and also an official in the Woodmen of the World and physician to that order. He and his family worship in the Methodist church south.

Dr. Chaffin was married October 27, 1901, to Miss

Amy E. Barnes of Florence, a daughter of E. Barnes, who was a farmer and stock raiser, and who died in 1910 at the age of sixty-nine. Mrs. Chaffin's mother is still living and has her home with the doctor and wife in San Angelo. She is now sixty-nine years of age. Her father came from England, from the City of London in 1879, settling in Kyle, Texas, where he remained until his death.

W. W. SKELTON. In his capacity of tax collector of San Saba county, Texas, W. W. Skelton is one of the best known men in the city, or indeed, in the county, as well as one of the most highly esteemed and generally popular. He is a native Texas product, born in Denton county, on June 13, 1878, and has made his home in these parts all his life thus far.

W. W. Skelton is a son of J. M. and Sarah (Whitaker) Skelton, formerly from Alabama, who came from that state to Texas in 1853 and settled in Denton county. A farmer and stock raiser, J. M. Skelton devoted himself to that industry in Denton county until 1882, when he came to San Saba county and there took up the same work. He is still living and active in his farm operations, known for one of the capable and prosperous men of his community. Of the ten children born to the parents, eight are living at this writing, and W. W. Skelton of this review is the third born of the children.

After the removal of the family to San Saba county, W. W. Skelton attended the schools of this county, where he gained the bulk of his practical education. When he came to man's estate he identified himself with farming activities, in which he had been well trained by his father, and he continued until 1902, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Locker, San Saba county, continuing there until 1907. In that year he disposed of his interests and went to Richland Springs, in this county, there remaining until 1910, when he was elected to the office of tax collector for the county. Mr. Skelton was elected on the Democratic ticket, whose adherent he has ever been, and he takes a leading place in the party ranks in the county. Fraternally Mr. Skelton is a member of the Masons, with affiliations in the Chapter, and he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has held a number of official positions in both orders in the years of his membership, and is popular and prominent in them. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is serving now as clerk of the church as well.

On Christmas day, 1898, Mr. Skelton was married to Miss Cora Jones, of Locker, San Saba county, a daughter of Henry Jones, a pioneer merchant of that place. He was an early settler and an Indian scout in the early days of Texas, and he died on June 11, 1901. The aged mother still lives and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Skelton, where she is accorded every courtesy and attention to which her age and her station entitle her to. Mr. and Mrs. Skelton have three children—two sons and a daughter. Denver Howard was born on December 1, 1899; Henry Ward was born on March 22, 1907, and Opal was born on October 2, 1911. The first named is attending school in San Saba.

Mr. Skelton comes of a family that was long established in Alabama, and of English descent. Most of his ancestors were slave holders. Three older brothers of his father fought in the Civil war in the defense of the south. Two uncles of his father also gave themselves to the service on contending sides—one serving as a general in the Confederate army and the other in a similar position in the Federal army.

HENRY H. TAYLOR, M. D. One of the younger and rapidly advancing physicians and surgeons of San Saba is Dr. Henry H. Taylor, who identified himself with practice in this city in 1912, after several years of practice in various other points in the state. He was born

in Bell county, Texas, on March 16, 1877, and is a son of J. and Martha J. (Stewart) Taylor, of Bell county. The father was born in Tennessee and came to Texas in about 1875, settling in Bell county where he married and engaged in farming and stock raising. He later moved to Miller county and there continued to farm until his death in 1905. The mother still lives in Goldthwaite, Texas. Mr. Taylor served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and lost one finger, that being the only injury he sustained all through his long service.

Dr. Taylor as a boy attended the public schools of Temple in Bell county, and when he finished his high school training he entered Memphis Hospital & Medical College at Memphis, Tennessee, and being graduated from that institution in 1900. He has taken post-graduate courses in that school and in the Medical College of Chicago, specializing in gynecology in his later studies. Dr. Taylor first located for practice in Sanderson, Texas, continuing there until 1905, when he established himself in practice in San Angelo. In 1908 he went to Goldthwaite, and there he was successfully occupied in his profession until 1912, when he came to San Saba. Here he has made a considerable headway in his work, and already has gathered to himself a large general practice.

Dr. Taylor is a staunch Democrat, but not particularly active in political matters. He is fraternally associated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, as well as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he has membership in the Baptist church.

In 1901 Dr. Taylor was married to Miss Daisy Johnson of Sonora, Texas, a daughter of Mrs. N. M. Johnson of that place. She bore him one daughter and died. In 1903 he married Bell Gillispie, and a son, Robert Hamilton Taylor, now seven years of age, was born to them. The daughter, who is named Daisey Lee Taylor, is eleven years of age.

Coming of one of the most widespread families in Texas and Tennessee, Dr. Taylor is especially proud of his pure American blood. His family was early identified with the fortunes of Tennessee, later migrating to Texas, and in the earlier generations having been large plantation and slave owners. With secession troubles the fortunes of the family waned very perceptibly, and they became scattered through other southern states, where they may be found in their various communities, devoting themselves to the best interests of their home places.

MAJOR ROBERT COBB. Now living retired at his modest little home in Wichita Falls, Major Robert Cobb is one of the distinguished surviving officers of the Confederate army, and was for half a century successfully engaged in the practice of law in his native state of Kentucky, and at Wichita Falls, which city has been his home since 1885. Major Cobb retired from practice in 1911, but is still in the full enjoyment of life, and takes a great interest in the past, particularly in the great war through which he served with a gallantry well deserving of the promotions which he received. Major Cobb is descended from an old American family, established on the Atlantic Coast during the Colonial period.

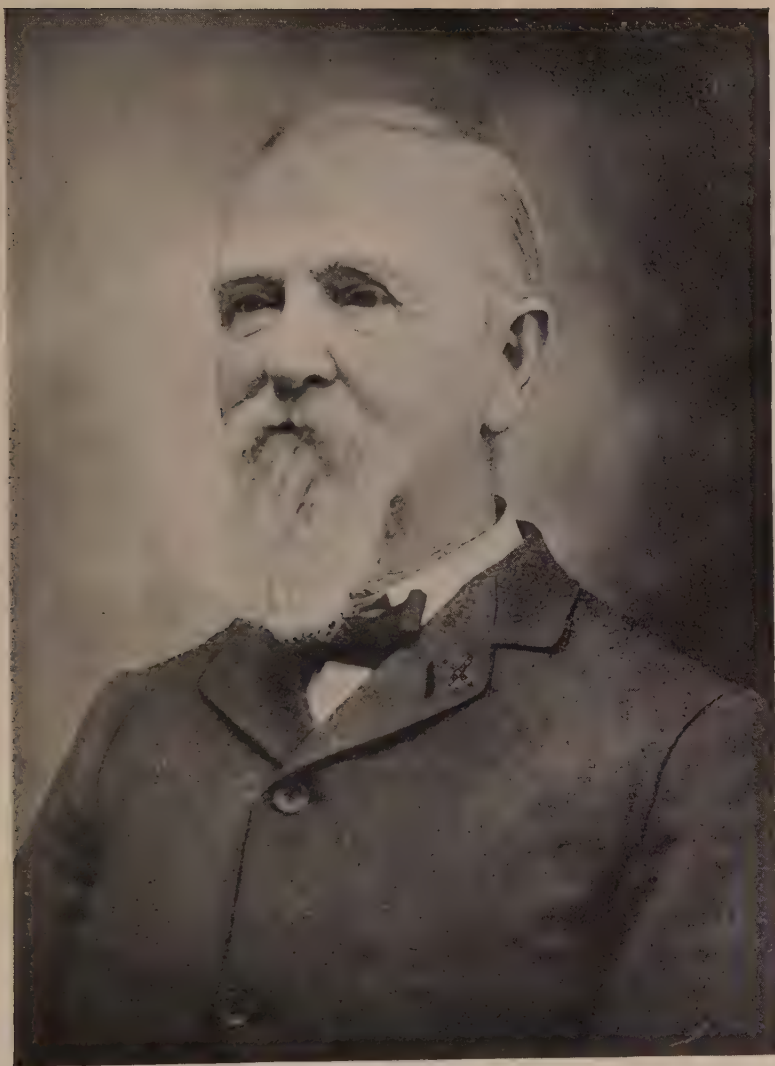
His birth occurred in Caldwell (now Lyon) county, Kentucky, May 21, 1836. He is a son of Robert L. and Cornelia Barbour (Mims) Cobb. His father was born in what is now Lyon county, Kentucky, October 8th, 1804, and was a son of Gideon Dyer and Modena (Clark) Cobb, the latter a granddaughter of Governor Chittenden, and both were natives of Burlington, Vermont, and represented staunch old New England stock, subsequently, in 1800, transplanted to Kentucky. Robert Livingston Cobb, who died at Paducah, Kentucky, in June, 1873, was for more than half a century a merchant at Eddyville, Kentucky; was a Whig in politics, until the dissolution of that party, and a faithful mem-

ber of the Episcopal church. His wife died at Paducah in 1875. Of their children, Maj. Cobb was the first-born, and there are seven others still surviving, the younger having died in infancy.

Major Cobb grew to manhood at Eddyville, Kentucky. His father was a man in prosperous circumstances, and had advanced ideas concerning education; the son therefore was afforded opportunities much above the ordinary. He attended school for some time at Cadiz, Kentucky, and was subsequently a student in the Western Military Institute at Drennon Springs, Kentucky, an institution of which the noted Bushrod Johnson was at that time president and principal. His early schooling thus gave Major Cobb a limited military training, which was destined to receive a thorough trial in the four years of the war between the States. On leaving the military school, Major Cobb studied law in the University of Virginia, and in 1858 was admitted to the Kentucky bar, and engaged in practice at Eddyville, until 1861. When Major Cobb retired from active practice, in 1911, his career as a lawyer had covered more than half a century, though it was interrupted during the war, and at various times, by his business affairs.

Soon after the war had settled into a serious conflict between the north and the south, Major Cobb took a prominent part in organizing at Eddyville a company, which thereafter bore a conspicuous share in the activities of the Confederate army, and which will always be known in history as Cobb's Battery. He went out with his company, Company F, 3rd Kentucky Infantry, and was elected first lieutenant, and upon the promotion of General H. B. Lyon, who was first captain, became the captain of the company, continuing until it was, in September, 1861, transferred to artillery. Major Cobb saw active service from the battle of Shiloh, where he received his baptism of fire, until the close of the war, winding up his military career at the final surrender at Meridian, Mississippi, May, 1865. He was never seriously wounded or captured, was always ready for service, and his merit as a soldier is well indicated in his promotion at the recommendation of General John C. Breckenridge to the rank of major of artillery on February 22, 1864. After the war Major Cobb resumed practice in Kentucky, lived for some years after his marriage in Mississippi and Paducah, Kentucky, and in May, 1885, located at Wichita Falls, Texas. His family had preceded him to Texas, arriving at Wichita Falls, November 18, 1884. Here he continued in active practice in all the courts until his retirement in 1911.

Major Cobb after the war, in Aug., 1865, married Miss Virginia Walker, who was born in Monroe county, Mississippi, October 31, 1844. Her parents were John A. and Mary Boone (Grimes) Walker; her father a well-known Mississippi planter, who died in 1872. Her mother passed away in 1858. Mrs. Cobb, who was the third in a family of four daughters, received part of her education in Monroe county, Mississippi, and finished at Judson College, near Marion, Alabama. The family of Major Cobb and wife consist of the following children: Robert, born in Monroe county, Mississippi, June 6, 1866, became a prominent lawyer in Wichita Falls, where he died in 1913; Virginia Leoma born in Monroe county, Mississippi, February 2, 1868, and is the wife of H. C. Harding, a well-known cattleman of Amarillo, Texas; Cornelia Mary, born in Mississippi December 8, 1870, married A. S. Stinnett, who is a commission merchant at Amarillo, Tex.; Susie Clair, who died in infancy; Greta, born at Paducah, Kentucky, is the wife of Robert Donaldson Thorburn, of Wichita Falls; Ethel, born in Paducah, lives at home; and Percy, born at Paducah, August 28, 1878, is a traveling salesman and lives at home in Wichita Falls. Mr. Cobb has always supported the Democratic cause in politics, is a member of the Episcopal church, and is prominent in Masonry, having at one time been master of Sewanee Lodge, No. 160, A. F. & A. M., at Eddyville, and had the Chapter and Council Degrees



R. Cobb. Major Artillery C. S. A.

t Kentucky. Maj. Cobb has a beautiful home at 2110 10th Street in Wichita Falls, Texas.

JOSEPH B. TOWNSEN, M. D. Dr. Joseph E. Townsen has been established in the practice of his profession in Lometa since 1893, when he received his well earned medical degree, and here he has since carried on his life work, making continued advances in his profession and rising steadily in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men as well. He is one who has amply demonstrated his ability in his profession, and he stands well up among the leading men of the medical fraternity in the county. Dr. Townsen comes of a family that has been identified with the history of Texas since 1856, and men of the name have borne worthy parts in the development of those sections of the state with which they have been variously identified.

Joseph B. Townsen was born on September 11, 1869, at Townsen's Mill, in Lampasas county, Texas, and he is a son of L. J. and Mary Ann (Stanley) Townsen, of Lampasas county. The parents came to Texas in 1856, from Carroll county, Tennessee, and they were the first settlers in Smith county, whence they moved to Lampasas some years later. There the father engaged in the milling business and stock raising, with a tanning business on the side, and to him is ascribed the credit for having built the first water mill west of Waco, which he later replaced with the first steam mill known to that locality. The mill was built on the Lampasas river and was a source of much profit to him. During these years he established a ranch near Fort Chadbourne, operating the ranch for some years, and in 1906 he sold out and retired, moving to Lampasas where he took up his residence. He died there on May 27, 1913, aged eighty years, one month and twenty-one days. The mother passed away in 1906. They were the parents of ten children—seven sons and three daughters, Dr. Townsen of this review being the third born of the number.

In the public schools of Lampasas county Joseph B. Townsen received his elementary education, and his high school training was followed by attendance at the Centenary College of Lampasas. He then embarked on a medical course at Tulane University in New Orleans, finishing his education in medicine at the State University at Galveston, and receiving his M. D. degree in 1893. Soon after that important event, Dr. Townsen engaged in practice in Lometa, where he has since enjoyed a pleasing practice and a lucrative one.

Dr. Townsen has always been a Democrat, working whole-heartedly for the best good of the party, and is well pleased with the present status of the Democratic party in the country. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Royal Arch degree, and is prominent in the Order.

On August 2, 1893, Dr. Townsen was married in Lampasas county to Miss Anna Alexander, the daughter of William Alexander, of that county. He was long prominent as a sheep rancher, and he died December 24, 1913. Six children were born to the Doctor and his wife, four of whom are living today: Ima, aged eighteen; Amy, now sixteen years old; Lila, fourteen years old, and O. B., who is twelve. The two younger ones are yet in school, the others having finished the local high school course.

JUDGE J. ROSS BELL. The lifelong professional activities of Judge J. Ross Bell, of Teague, Texas, have been confined within the limits of Freestone and adjoining counties, and his acquaintance in the district is a most comprehensive one, indeed, though not exceeded by his prominence as a member of the well known law firm of Boyd & Bell. Judge Bell is not a Texas product in reality, though he is essentially such by reason of having been a resident of the state from earliest infancy, and in spirit and purpose no native Texan is more nearly a part or product of the Lone Star state.

Vol. V-8

J. Ross Bell was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on May 25, 1858, and a few months later, in the same year, the family moved into Texas. He is the son of James Hamilton and Louisa (Robbins) Bell, and the grandson of ——— Bell, the latter a Virginia man who died in North Carolina in early life, and whose wife was in maidenhood a Miss ——— Vance. The children of these parents were six in number—four sons and two daughters, and were James Hamilton, father of the subject; Col. Robert J., who died in Highpoint, North Carolina; Benjamin F., who passed away in Seattle, Washington, in 1911; Samuel, who died in Tehuacana, Texas, in 1881; Mrs. Lula Sullivan, who passed out in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1878, and Mrs. Lucy A. Lindsey, a resident of Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas.

James Hamilton Bell was reared in North Carolina, and in his native vicinity he married Louisa Robbins, a daughter of a Protestant Methodist Minister of North Carolina. The wife and mother died in 1901, and her issue are George A., who died at Kingsville, Texas, July 19, 1913; he was a former member of the Texas State Legislature, and had been active in the practice of law; Robert T., of Coolidge, Texas, who spent his life in the lumber business and as a farmer; J. Ross, of this review; Mrs. Alice Mitchell, of Mexia; Samuel Bascom, a lawyer, of San Antonio; Mrs. Lula Peyton, of San Antonio; Miss Ada, a well known voice teacher of Chicago, who long maintained a studio in Bush Temple, that city, and is still active in her work.

James Hamilton Bell came to Texas in 1858, bringing his family, and settled first in Navarro county, taking up his residence near Dresden, and there devoting himself to the business of agriculture. In the fall of 1869 he moved to Tehuacana Hills, in Limestone county, and there he spent the remaining years of his long and busy life, passing out in 1898. In Tehuacana Hills he became one of the first trustees of Trinity University, and it was there that his children had their college training. He was an active man in the Presbyterian church all his life and was one of the large contributors to the building of the large stone college building at Tehuacana, Texas, which was finally presented to the Methodist Protestant church.

Mr. Bell, it should be said, served in the Confederate army, enlisting from Navarro county early in the war period, and served in Col. Harrison's regiment of Waco. His command did duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and he participated with it in the Mansfield campaign, which included the Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou battles, besides the activity at Mansfield, and he continued with his command to the end of the struggle, without suffering either wounds or capture. His original company was a cavalry organization, but it was dismounted early in the war. He was discharged at Hempstead, Texas, in May, 1865, after having passed through four years of military activity in the interests of the southland.

Mr. Bell was a Democrat, but he never held office nor permitted himself to be named as a candidate, being one who was absolutely without predilection for official service or political preferment.

J. Ross Bell had his higher education in Trinity University, at Tehuacana, Texas, and upon the completion of his college course he turned his attention to teaching. He put forth his first efforts in that work in the Navarro schools, subsequently having similar work in the schools of Hill county, spending one year in Navarro county and one in Hill county. Having chosen the profession of law for his life work, Mr. Bell began preparation for his career in the offices of Col. J. M. Anderson, of Waco, and he was admitted to the bar there in February, 1884, before Judge Rhimes, following his examination, which was conducted by Judge Prather, Col. Alexander and W. D. Kelley.

Immediately upon his admission to the bar Mr. Bell went to Fairfield, Texas, and there formed a partner-

ship with his brother, George Bell, who was there prominent in active practice of their joint profession. In the autumn of 1886 J. Ross Bell was elected County Attorney, serving one term in the office. Then resuming private practice, he continued there until the latter part of 1902, when he was elected county judge of the county, serving two terms as the successor of Judge H. B. Davis, now District Judge of this district. At the end of his second term he was sent to the legislature as Freestone county's representative to the Thirtieth Legislative Assembly, and he was re-elected to the Thirty-first Assembly, having his election on the Democratic ticket.

His services in the legislature were varied in their nature. In his committee assignments he was chairman of the committee on counties and he was a member of the committee on education, taxation, privileges and elections, and on the committee of criminal jurisprudence. In the second session he served on practically the same committees. He took an active part in the Campbell measures, especially the "full rendition" measure, as it was called, and the bank and guaranty laws. He was the author of several bills amending the statutes which were passed. He served on several conference committees to adjust differences between the House and the Senate, and in many ways his service was especially valuable and pleasing to his constituents.

When Judge Bell was elected county attorney he severed his connection with his brother, but later resumed it, though he finally separated from him again to engage in a partnership with B. H. Gardner. This event took place in 1890, and the firm was known as Gardner, Bell & Boyd. A year later the firm became Gardner & Bell, and continued as such until 1902. He then became a member of the firm of Bell & Moses, and still later practiced with Mr. R. M. Edwards under the firm name of Bell & Edwards, until he was elected to the office of County Judge, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. He did not again associate himself in practice with another until 1909, when G. W. Fryer became his partner. In October, 1911, Mr. Bell moved to Teague and joined W. R. Boyd in practice in this city, the firm of Boyd, Bell & Fryer coming into existence then, with office in Fairfield and Teague, and in May, 1913, was organized the firm of Boyd & Bell, which is now operative in this city.

In his political activities Judge Bell did some work in the Bailey campaign as an anti-Bailey man, and he also was active in the candidacy of Judge R. V. Davidson for governor. He was a Wilson man, and was alternate delegate to the Baltimore convention from the Sixth Congressional district of Texas, but did not attend. In his earlier days of political work he attended several of the State conventions, beginning with the "Car-shed" convention at Houston, in the year 1892. He was a Hogg supporter and managed Freestone county in the interests of that gentleman. In his senatorial preferences he supported Morris Shepherd, and his sympathies have always been anti-Colquitt. He is a strong prohibitionist, in practice as well as in theory, and is the advocate of state-wide prohibition, voting for it in the legislature and speaking in behalf of that provision.

Judge Bell was married December 22, 1891, to Miss Bessie Anderson, a daughter of James I. Anderson, of Fairfield, Texas, a Confederate soldier, who came to Texas from Mississippi, prior to the War period. Here he married Miss Paralee Chandler and Mrs. Bell is one of three sons and three daughters born to them. Judge and Mrs. Bell have had two children—Gladys and Fannie Vivian. The last named daughter died at the age of eleven years.

The Judge is fraternally identified by his affiliation with the Blue Lodge of Masons, Fairfield, and with the Woodmen of the World. He and his family are also members of the Order of the Eastern Star. He and

his daughter are members of the Presbyterian church, and the judge is an elder in that church, which office he has held for a quarter of a century.

R. S. DAVITTE. As manager of the Dublin Oil Mill, at Dublin, Texas, R. S. Davitte occupies a prominent position in his community. He has been engaged in his present line of business since the time he left school, and has risen to the office which he now holds solely through the force of his own industry and well-directed effort. Mr. Davitte is a native of Texas, having been born at Cisco, Eastland county, May 24, 1882, and is a son of John S. Davitte.

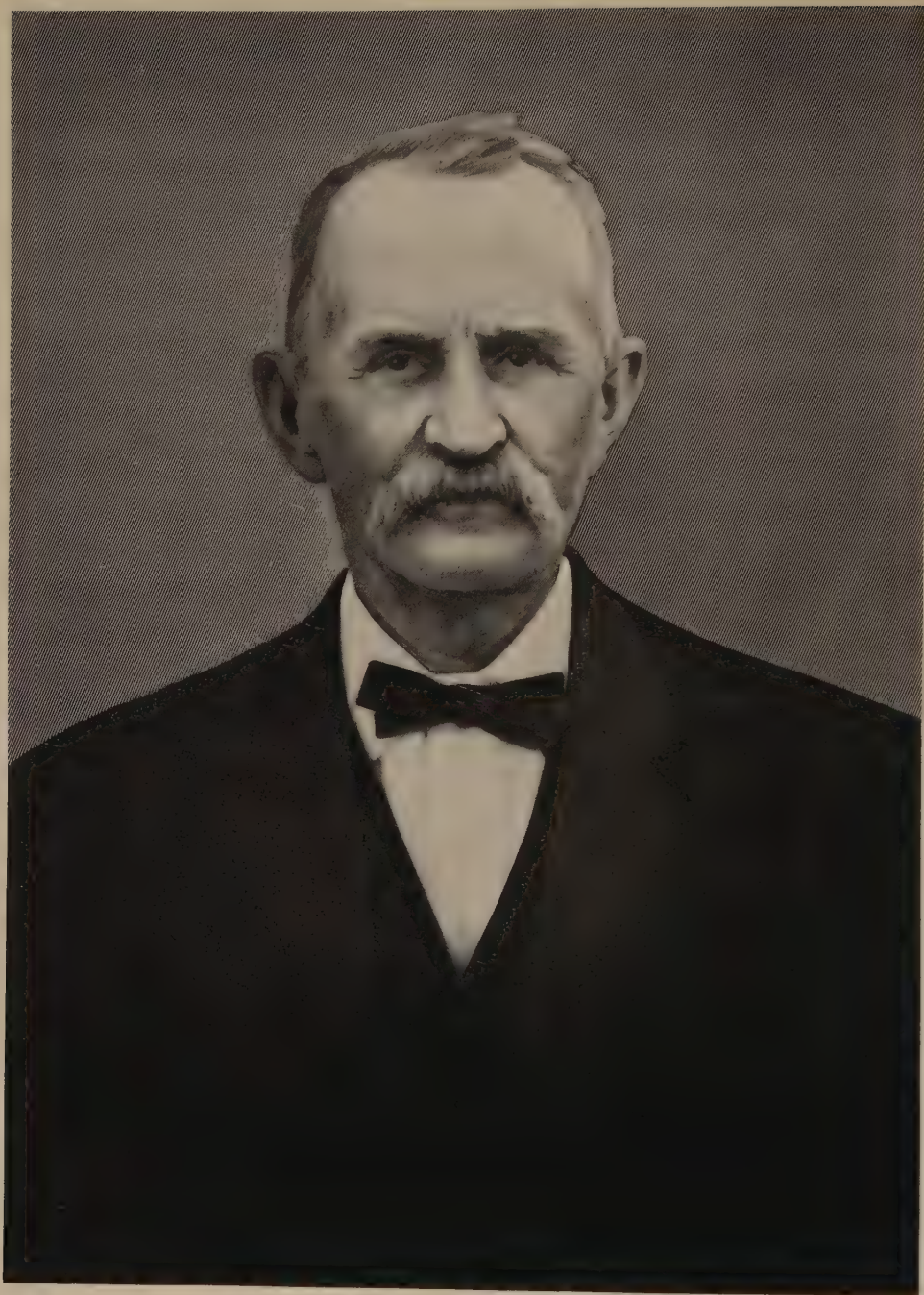
Mr. Davitte is of Irish descent, and the family has long been prominent in Texas, his father having been one of the early settlers of Comanche county, while his mother was a daughter of a pioneer of that section. John S. Davitte early engaged in freighting and dealing in hides and wool, and this occupation he has continued to the present time, now being one of the successful business men of Brownwood. Of the family, beside Mr. and Mrs. John S. Davitte, and R. S. Davitte, one sister is now living in Texas, Mrs. Shropshire, of Brownwood.

The oldest of his parents' family of six children, R. S. Davitte received his early education in the public schools of Eastland county and subsequently took a course in the Daniel Baker College at Brownwood, where he was graduated in 1893. He received his introduction to the business world as a bookkeeper in the offices of the Brownwood Oil Mill Company, and in 1905 was sent to Stephenville, to become manager of the oil mill there. His work at that point was so satisfactory, that in 1907 he was transferred to Dublin, where he has continued as manager to the present time. Although a young man, Mr. Davitte has had wide experience in his line, and among his associates is held in the most implicit confidence. In political matters he has not been active, except as a firm supporter of Democratic candidates and principles. He takes an active interest in the welfare of his community, however, and at all times has endeavored to secure the passage of beneficial measures and the election of competent men.

On April 7, 1903, in Brownwood, Texas, Mr. Davitte was married to Miss Erma Pinson, daughter of R. O. Pinson, of that city, who was a cowman up to the time of his death in 1893.

NATHAN D. LANE. A federal service within the last two or three decades has had no more important nor popular branch of its activities than that of the weather-bureau. In every city which is officially designated as a station of the weather-bureau, the official in charge enjoys a particular interest and esteem on the part of all local citizens. At the bureau station in El Paso is located one of the oldest men in the service, Mr. Lane having become connected with the government work forty years ago, and having been almost continuously in the present branch of service.

Nathan D. Lane was born in the interesting town of Minot, Maine, on March 7, 1851, a son of Benjamin F. and Lydia L. Lane. As a boy he attended the public schools at Minot and Poland, and also took a special high school course. When he was sixteen years of age he left school in order to take up his own battle with the world, and earned his first money as a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Portland, Maine. He remained with that firm until he was twenty years of age, and then entered the government service. Throughout practically all the succeeding years he has been in the weather department, and in this long service it has been part of his work that he should accept assignments to stations in many parts of the United States and in various capacities. In the spring of 1891 he was appointed to



Geo W Field
McKinney Texas
1914

take charge of the weather bureau office at El Paso as official observer, and has resided here ever since.

Mr. Lane was married at Mesilla, New Mexico, to Miss Jennie Casad, daughter of Thomas Casad of Mesilla, New Mexico. They are the parents of two children, one son and one daughter: Ada V. is the wife of Julius W. Lorentzen of El Paso; and Wallace C. is in the brokerage business with his brother-in-law at El Paso. Mr. Lane is in politics an Independent, and takes little part in practical party affairs. During twenty years of residence in El Paso he has been an enthusiastic advocate of its many charms and opportunities. As a particular authority on climate, his judgment is that few other points in the United States equal El Paso for the equability and general salubrity of the climate.

JAMES W. FIELD. Strictly speaking, we have no new country, and pioneer life no longer exists. The traveler journeys by rail, and the morning after he arrives at his destination may read of the fact in the daily paper; but in ante-bellum days things were very different. At that time the people who left their homes in the East, the South and the Middle West for the Lone Star state were looked upon as venturing into practically an unknown region, and their future destiny was believed to be uncertain. At this time the advance guard of civilization is composed of all sorts and conditions of men, but in those days the lazy, the shiftless and the weak-hearted remained at home, and thus the new communities formed in the Southwest were composed of strong and resolute characters and to know of a man who came to this part of the country in the fifties is to know that he was a man of positive and earnest character.

James W. Field, vice president of the Continental State Bank of McKinney, Texas, is an admirable representative of the earnest, pushing and courageous men who came to Texas more than a half a century ago. A veteran of the great struggle between the North and the South, for years a successful agriculturist, and now well known and influential in banking circles of the state, his entire career has been characterized by industry and well-directed energy, culminating in well-deserved success. Mr. Field was born August 4, 1839, in Cooper county, Missouri, and is a son of Jesse and Martha Ann (Oglesby) Field, is of English descent, and has numerous relations on both his father's and mother's sides in this state. Jesse Field was born in Virginia, and as a young man moved to Kentucky, where he was married, going thence to Missouri, and, in 1858, coming to Texas and locating in Collin county, where he purchased land at \$12.50 per acre. He did not live long to cultivate his Texas fields, as his death occurred in 1863, the mother surviving him some years. Of their family of nine children, James W. was the third in order of birth.

The early education of James W. Field was decidedly limited, being confined to attendance at the old primitive country log schoolhouse in the vicinity of his father's home in Missouri. His first business was as a farmer and stock raiser, and he was so engaged at the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the states, when he joined the Confederate service by enlisting in Company H, Second Missouri Volunteers, an infantry organization. His regiment was first assigned to the Department of the Mississippi, and with that force participated in the engagements at Corinth, Iuka and Vicksburg, at the latter of which places Mr. Field was made prisoner when the city was surrendered, and immediately paroled. Upon rejoining his regiment he was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, under General Johnson. He participated in the Atlanta Campaign, and then took part in the bloody battle at Franklin and the fierce struggle at Nashville, and at the time of Lee's surrender returned to his home. There he resumed the simple duties of civil life, taking up his farming and stock-raising operations where he had left them off. He was industrious and am-

bitious, overcame what obstacles arose in his path by his energy and indomitable will, and as the years passed added extensively to his acreage. In 1908 he found himself ready to retire from agricultural activities, and in that year rented his property and became one of the organizers of the Continental State Bank of McKinney, and was elected its vice president, a position he has continued to retain to the present time. Mr. Field now lives in his pleasant home on the corner of West Louisiana and North College streets. He has seen marvelous transformations in his day, and yet retains sufficient vigor of body and mind to interest himself in the busy life that surges around him, and to enjoy the good things with which Providence has crowned his life of probity and industry. Each day finds him at his office in the bank, located on the north side of the Public Square, and his associates look to him frequently for counsel and guidance in matters of importance regarding financial affairs. Politically, Mr. Field has always been a Democrat. He belongs to the Christian church of McKinney, of which he is a liberal supporter.

Mr. Field was married in 1868 to Miss Medora T. Barnes, a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Field) Barnes. The father was an early settler in Collin County, Texas, and a prosperous farmer and cattleman, who is now deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Field: Lula Love, wife of R. G. Love, a farmer and stockman of Denton county, Texas; Mrs. Annie McDonald, the widow of Harry McDonald, and now a resident of Amarillo, Texas; and Mrs. Jennie Field Anthony, wife of Joe Anthony, who is connected with a large Fort Worth department store. The grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Field are Earl P. Love, Robert Field Love, Lyman F. McDonald and Jimfield McDonald.

CHARLES L. ALDERMAN. President of The Western Telephone Company at Big Spring and until recently president of the Big Springs Water Company, Mr. Alderman is one of the forceful and broadminded men of enterprise, whose courage and initiative have been useful and important factors in setting western Texas so rapidly toward the front in all lines of improvement.

Charles L. Alderman was born in Morgan county, Ohio, August 23, 1862, a son of Arza and Lois (Wheeler) Alderman, both natives of Ohio. The Alderman family has been represented in Ohio since 1808, a period of considerable more than a century. Arza Alderman, the father, was for many years influentially connected with Morgan county, being a well known banker at McConnellsville. The First National Bank of McConnellsville, of which he was president, was one of the first 50 national banks started in the United States. Arza Alderman in 1884 was on a tour through the west and stopped at Big Spring, which had only recently become a town, along the way of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. He noted with particular favor the presence of the fine soft water springs a little south of the town, and soon afterward bought a large tract of land in Howard county, including these springs.

It was this purchase which led Charles L. Alderman to identify himself in so prominent a way with Big Spring during the last thirty years. He came to take the management of his father's land, and Mr. Alderman has been an enterprising and valuable citizen here ever since. He spent his early career in his home county in Ohio, where he received a public school education, and when twenty-five years of age became cashier of the Citizens National Bank of McConnellsville. He continued in that position until he permanently located in Big Springs in 1895. He came to Texas at that time to assist in the construction of the Big Springs Water Works, and he and other members of the family continued to own most of the stock in that water company until January, 1913, when the water works were sold to the city of Big Springs.

In 1903 Mr. Alderman was one of the organizers and

incorporators of the Western Telephone Company, the corporation, with headquarters at Big Springs, having installed telephone exchanges and a general system connecting all the towns over two dozen or more counties in this portion of west Texas. The company has now over 2000 telephones installed, 1000 miles of toll lines, with thriving exchanges at all the large towns in this territory. It is noteworthy that the Western Telephone Company did a pioneer work in stringing the first copper wire circuits and building the first standard exchanges and copper toll lines in western Texas. While first in the field ten years ago, The Western Telephone Company has never released its premier position, and on the plan of giving the very best service it is possible to produce the company have installed the finest telephone switching equipment to be had. The Big Springs Telephone System gives the citizens of that community telephones that are reliable in their signaling, clear in their transmitting, good and durable in heavy service, with quickest and surest switchboard operation.

The technical experts who have examined the Big Springs System claim that that town has the finest exchange office, construction and switchboard west of Dallas. The Big Springs switchboard is of the latest magneto-multiple type, large enough to allow for future growth of this enterprising city. The exchange apparatus is built of fine material, the board itself being of solid mahogany, the switching apparatus being of heavy material of durable quality for long wear and practical use. The switchboard gives quicker service than the older type, because in the multiple exchange each operator answers call from one locality only, yet every subscriber can instantly reach every other line, no matter on what part of the board the connection terminates. Thus there are no "transfers" in connecting, and there is no repeating of numbers.

Mr. Alderman, as president of the Telephone Company, has introduced many enlightened ideas for the improvement of the service. He has been as much interested in securing efficiency and contentment and loyalty among his employes as in getting a mechanically perfect equipment of switchboards and other apparatus. In line with these progressive ideas he has built many modern bungalows in the smaller towns to serve as the telephone central and home of the operators, one room of the bungalow being used for the exchange and the others planned with good living comforts for the benefit of the operators. The central office at Big Springs has been compared to a large bank rather than a switchboard plant, and in every way will measure up to the best exchanges to be found in many of the larger cities. An interesting fact is that the first young lady operator employed by the Western Telephone Company ten years ago is now chief operator of the system, and this is but one instance of the loyalty of the various employes and the consideration and attention which Mr. Alderman pays to the merits of his subordinates.

Mr. Alderman and his family have given liberally of their resources and have usually been first in enterprise in any matter affecting the larger general welfare of the country about Big Springs and the city itself. In politics he is a Democrat, but has been content to exercise his influence through business and other channels rather than through public office. His church is the Methodist, to which both he and his wife belong. Mr. Alderman was married at McConnelville, Ohio, November 22, 1882, to Miss Lizzie M. Staubery, a native of that city. The five children born to their marriage were: Stanbery, Blanche, Carmen Sylvia, Justus and Maydelle, all of whom are living but Carmen Sylvia.

Mr. Alderman takes just pleasure in the collection of books and rare coins, and at the present time owns a library of several thousand volumes, selected as his taste has indicated and including many works of rare edition and of exceptional value and interest to book

lovers. At one time Mr. Alderman is said to have owned one of the finest collections of rare coins to be found in the United States. Outside of his private library and his business, his chief recreation is travel, and especially in traveling about the country attending meetings of the various Masonic bodies. He thinks nothing of traveling from five hundred to seven hundred miles in order to enjoy a Masonic meeting. He is one of the best known and most prominent Masons in Texas. He has affiliated with Dallas Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and a few years ago was granted the ultimate and honorary thirty-third degree in that Rite. He is a past officer in all the local bodies of the York Rite, having represented his lodge and chapter in the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of the state and having been Most Excellent High Priest of the Grand Chapter. He is a charter member of Dallas Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, and belongs to Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Royal Order of Scotland and St. Mark's Conclave of the Red Cross of Constantine. Mr. Alderman took a leading part in the building of the Masonic Temple at Big Springs.

FOX STRIPLIN. Few men in west Texas, in whatever business or occupation they have engaged have made a success equal to that of Fox Striplin, now one of the most active and influential citizens of Big Springs, and enterprising real estate man and possessed of a large amount of real property of his own.

Born in Collin county, Texas, May 3, 1872, educated in the public schools and finishing in the high schools of Nevada, and Denton, Texas, until he obtained a diploma as teacher he was for twelve years engaged in the noble but unremunerative occupation of teacher in Wichita and Collin counties. In Collin county he was one of the ablest educators. His last work as teacher was two terms in the schools of Buffalo Gap and four terms at the Garden City. In the meantime, by much thrift and self denial, he was saving his earnings and in 1901 invested two hundred dollars which represented all he had been able to economize on during his years of teaching in Howard county land. This sum of two hundred dollars he used to make the first payment on three hundred and twenty acres of land. He still taught school for some four or five years after this investment made him a land holder and in the intervals between his school room duties he sowed the three hundred and twenty acres in milo maize and cotton, and managed to cultivate and harvest his crops at the same time. He continued as a teacher until 1905 when he permanently left that occupation and opened a real estate office in Big Springs. Since then with such experience as he had acquired in the few years before, he has prospered beyond all expectations and during the past year his tax on his own real estate amounted to more than his first investment in lands in this county. Though all his early career was spent in teaching, an occupation which is singularly devoid of opportunities for real business training he has used his talents and opportunities in such a way that he now owns real estate to the value of \$25,000.00, including much good business property in Big Springs and his present home in that city. His offices are in the West Texas National Bank. Considering his means and his opportunities, it is doubtful if any man in Big Spring has done more to advance his own resources and at the same time has given most generously of time and money to the improvement of his city than Mr. Striplin. He has for many years served as secretary of the Commercial club.

Fox Striplin was born in Collin county, a son of Elisha and Sarah (Puckett) Striplin, both parents having come to Texas immediately after the war and located at Farmersville in Collin county. The father was a native of Alabama, and the mother of Louisiana. The father gave four years of service to the Confederate cause during the Civil war, and after locating in Collin

county became a substantial farmer and stockman. He died in 1880 when fifty-five years of age, and his widow now resides with her daughter Coma, the wife of Mr. Curtis, at Knowles in New Mexico. Mr. Striplin was the oldest in a family of four children. His sister, Coma, just mentioned, is the wife of E. C. Curtis of New Mexico; Ola, the wife of Scott Biggs, of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Frank, who is a farmer in Grapevine, Texas; and Elisha, who is in business at Grapevine.

Fox Striplin is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and he and his family are active members of the Methodist church. On May 19, 1897, he married Miss Fannie Hayes, who was born in North Carolina, the daughter of J. L. Hayes, and a sister of Dr. Charles Hayes who is a physician and surgeon at Fort Worth. The five children of Mr. Striplin and wife are Chloe, who is a student in the high school; Hayes; Joseph; Robert; and Allen. There is not a citizen in Big Springs who can count more men of more prominence and influence as personal friends than Mr. Striplin. This respect and esteem have come to him not only for his splendid record as a self-made man, but also due to his enterprising good citizenship, and the fact that he has been honorable in the relations of his life and has given his best both to family and friends. It is Mr. Striplin's opinion, as a well informed real estate man, that what Howard county now wants above everything else is more settlers. The county has plenty of room, has cheap land, has good water, and if new comers will only adapt themselves to the country in its natural conditions, they are bound to prosper.

JAMES T. BROOKS. Mayor of Big Springs and coming here seven years ago, Mr. Brooks almost immediately took a successful place in the law and in public affairs, was elected and served one term as county attorney and since then has devoted his entire attention to the increasing demands of a practice which represents the most important litigation and general counsel work in the county.

James T. Brooks was born in Brown county, Texas, January 16, 1878, and belongs to an old family of the state. His parents were James T. Brooks and wife, both of whom were born in Alabama, and were children of about four years of age when they accompanied their respective parents into Texas, locating in Upshur county, where the grandparents were farmers and stock raisers and the early settlers and developers of that section of the state. The parents were reared and married in Upshur county, and after their marriage moved into Browns county where they lived for many years and now make their home at Italy, Ellis county. There were seven children in the family, and the Big Springs lawyer was next to the youngest.

Like many other successful men in the profession Mr. Brooks got his start by hard work and self-denial, and was a school teacher for several years before he was able to work his way through law school. He received his first educational advantages in the public school of Ellis county, and was later a student for a time in Baylor University at Waco. He completed his literary studies in the University at Valparaiso, Indiana, and on returning to Texas after his course there secured a certificate and taught school for three years. He was also elected county superintendent of schools at Ellis county and was head of the county school system for two years. With the earnings from this work, he was then enabled to enter the University of Texas at Austin, where he completed his studies in the law and was graduated LL.B.

After being admitted to the bar, Mr. Brooks opened his office at Big Springs, on April 1, 1907, and in six years time has acquired a position hardly second to any among the lawyers of the county. He was elected county attorney for one term, and then did not seek re-election owing to the fact that his private practice

absorbed all his time and energy. He has held the office of city attorney at Big Springs since 1907 and in April, 1914, was elected mayor of Big Springs. In politics Mr. Brooks is one of the young and aggressive leaders of the Texas Democracy, and has always interested himself in party affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Pretorians. Since beginning practice he has placed most of his financial accumulations in Big Springs and Howard county real estate, and would be willing to stake all his possessions in this class of property, since he foresees a time not many years distant when the population of Howard county will be several times as great as it is now, and all property is on the rise and will continue to rise for a good many years.

JOSEPH ALLEN MYERS. As postmaster at Bryan, J. Allen Myers has an unusual record of service, covering a period of twenty years, though not consecutive. He was first appointed under the Arthur administration in 1882. President Cleveland removed him two or three years for "offensive partisanship," but when President Harrison went to the White House, he was again appointed and served out his regular four year term. For the past twelve years he has been in office, beginning with an appointment from Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Myers has witnessed and has helped inaugurate and improve many changes in the service. During his first term, thirty years ago, two-cent postage was a novelty, and within his own time has been introduced such monumental improvements as free rural delivery, postal savings bank, and the parcel post for many years, and in fact until recently, the hours of post office employees were practically without limit, depending upon the season of the year and the amount of work to be done. Mr. Myers about a year ago spent much time in studying out a schedule by which the local employees might comply with the new federal law, imposing eight hours as a maximum of individual service in a single day. During his continuous administration of the past ten years, the Bryan post office business receipts have increased from about eight thousand dollars a year to more than sixteen thousand dollars. The office at Bryan is a neat brick building, owned by Mr. Myers, and which was leased by him to the government for ten years. Adjoining the present post office a site has been secured by the government, and under an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the construction of a federal building, work has been begun which will give Bryan one of the most attractive post offices in the state.

Joseph Allen Myers, who was born at Montgomery, Alabama, April 13, 1855, came to Texas in 1863 when a boy of eight years. His own public career and business record are notable, and he belongs to one of the permanent families of the south. Its origin goes back to Rudolph Von Moyer, who with his brother Conrad emigrated from Switzerland to America during the early part of the eighteenth century. Rudolph settled in South Carolina, near Columbia, and Conrad located near Albany, New York. The Von Moyers were connections of the Austrian house of Hapsburg, and of distinguished family lineage. In religion they were Catholics. Rudolph brought with him a family of two hundred German tenants, who remained about him, and a certain relationship existed between the Myers' and the families of these original emigrants, until the death of Rudolph's grandson David. Some years after the family located in America, the name was changed to its present American spelling. A son of Rudolph, John Jacob Myers was sent back to Germany to be educated in Heidelberg University, and while there married Catherine of Saxony. Subsequently he served as a judge in colonial times, was a major in General Marion's Command during the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, at the close of the war. The

grandfather of the Bryan postmaster was Col. David Myers, a son of this Rudolph, the original American settler. Col. David Myers was born November 29, 1768, and died March 3, 1835, his death resulting from assassination. He served with the rank of colonel in the war of 1812. He was born in Richland district of South Carolina, was a successful planter, and a wealthy man, represented his district in the South Carolina legislature, and was also a member of the senate of that state. He married Phalby Mills, daughter of William Mills, of North Carolina. David Myers and wife owned old Fort Marion property near Columbia, where they are buried.

Robert Clendennen Myers, father of J. Allen Myers, was born in Fairfield District of South Carolina, in 1821, was a southern aristocrat, a man of college education, and combined a peculiar political independence of thought and action which made his course difficult and he was often misunderstood in his community. He moved from South Carolina to Montgomery, Alabama, in 1852, from Montgomery, Alabama, to Dallas, Louisiana, in 1857, and moved from Dallas, in 1863 as a refugee slave holder, settling in Robertson county near what is Setton, in the Tolephus Johnson community, near the old town of Sutton, Texas. There he engaged in planting, and in September, 1865, moved to Millican, a new terminal of the Houston & Texas Central Railway, where he was engaged in merchandising. He continued to be one of the prominent men of that place until 1871, when he died. By reason of his peculiar physique he was exempt from military service during the war. While he favored the union of the states he was a slave holder, and suffered the loss of that property by the fortunes of war. In politics he was an active Republican after the war, and at one time served as justice of the peace. Though a supporter of the United government and of the Republican party, he was not less opposed than his Democratic neighbors to the carpet-bag regime in the south, and it is easy to understand that this attitude was one that brought him into frequent disfavor with both sides. He was married in his native state to Miss Mary Harrison, a daughter of John and granddaughter of Reuben Harrison, who was a first cousin to President William Henry Harrison. She was born in 1831, and died in 1873. Their children were: John H., who died at Hearne, without a family; Nannie Allen, who married W. B. Baldrige and died at Hearne; Lucy R., who married Frank P. McLemore and died in Hearne; J. Allen; William Mills, of Sinton, Texas; Cornelias R., of San Angelo; Robert C., of Waxahachie, Texas; Bessie M., who married H. H. Holt, of Waco.

J. Allen Myers, as a boy had a limited education, though his father brought out from South Carolina two governesses, Miss Ellen Coe and Miss Hattie Williamson, for the instruction of the children in the household. Later he attended a country school at Millican. When he left school he earned his first regular salary by selling newspapers as a "butcher" on the Houston and Texas Central Railway. From that he naturally gravitated into railroading, and became a brakeman on that line. September 17, 1873, while coupling some cars, his right hand was mashed, the accident occurring at Manor, Texas, and when he recovered from that he went to Oakwoods, and began his business experience as clerk for Lee Cannon & Company. The same firm employed his services at Palestine. After his marriage Mr. Myers moved to Bryan, and was employed here in drilling water wells until August, 1876. Boyle and Sons, grocers, secured his ability as a salesman for their store, and he was later with J. W. Johnson in the same business for a year. On leaving Johnson Mr. Myers went to T. J. McQueen, and was with him four years. In October, 1882, he was appointed postmaster at Bryan to succeed A. D. McConico. After his removal from that office by President

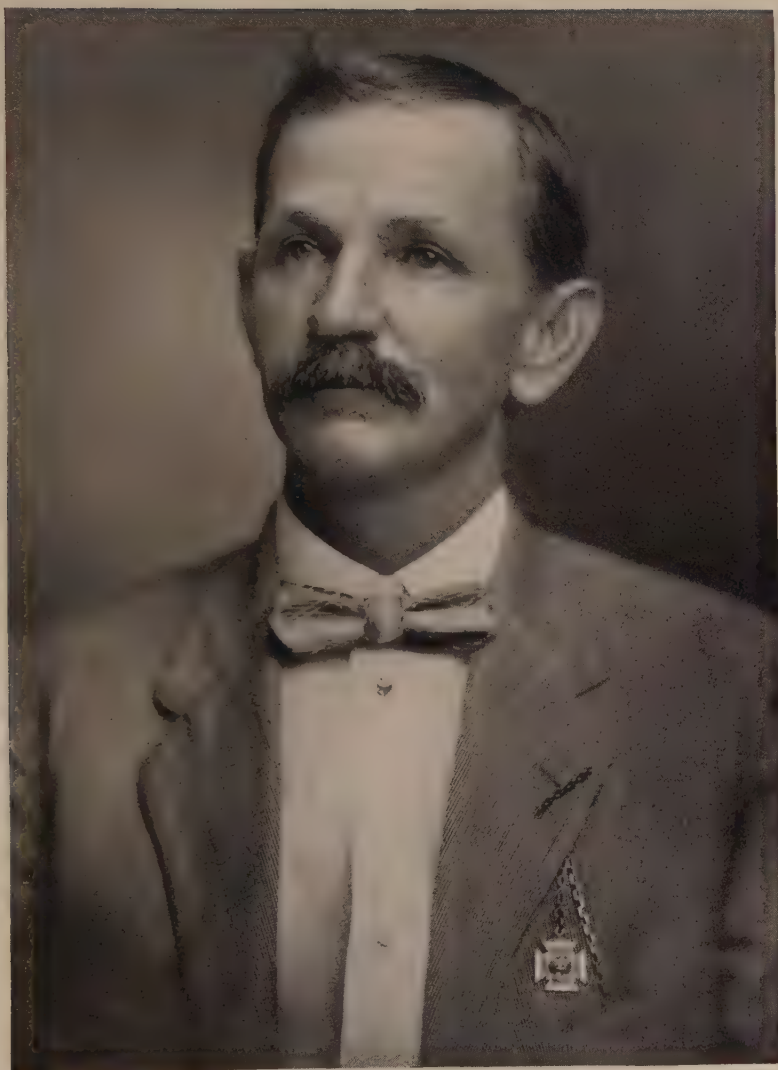
Cleveland, he was elected county clerk of Brazos county, and was reelected, but resigned in order to accept again the appointment of postmaster. His second term was served out for the regular time of four years. This took him into the Cleveland administration, but he was suffered to remain in the office. During the next interim Mr. Myers was engaged in the book and stationery business, as a member of the firm of Myers & Haswell. He sold out in that line to establish a hardware business at Bryan. Two years later, Allen Carr came into the firm, and subsequently bought the stock from Mr. Myers. The latter then secured the business of William Koppe, and was actively identified with the hardware trade until 1911, when he sold out. He then built the brick wholesale and retail house occupied by the Myers Hardware Company, took a large block of the stock, and has since been president of this well known mercantile concern. He is also a stock holder in the Gordon-Sewell Grocery Company. Mr. Myers began his third term as postmaster in 1904, under appointment from President Roosevelt, and has been twice reappointed to the office. His selection for the honor came without any solicitation or application on his part.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, Mr. Myers has been actively affiliated with the Republican interests. Since 1884 he has represented as a delegate his district in every Republican State Convention and was a delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis, and has attended every one since then. For several years he was a member of the State Executive Committee, and while in politics has made the acquaintance of many notable political leaders. Of the older generation he knew personally Matt Quay of Pennsylvania, President McKinley, Governor Black of New York, Mark Hanna, and others. Mr. Myers is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has passed all the chairs and has served in the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and though reared in the Episcopal faith joined the Christian church after his marriage.

At Bryan on October 5, 1875, he married Miss Laura Erwin, a daughter of Dr. L. Erwin. Their children are: Frank A., a merchant of Bryan, being assistant manager in the Myers Hardware Company and who married Miss Nita Cook; Alice, wife of J. E. Kyle, who is professor of Horticulture and dean of Agriculture, in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Robert Rudolph, who lives in Bryan, and married Miss May Nicol; William Harrison of Bryan, who married Miss Lessie Mawhinney; J. Allen, Jr.; and Charles Stilwell.

VAN ALVIN PETTY. Among the men who have made fortunes in the exploitation and development of the vast resources of the state of Texas, one of the most successful is Van Alvin Petty, for years engaged in the manufacture and distribution of the lumber products of South-eastern Texas, and now one of San Antonio's most honored citizens. While retired from the lumber business, Mr. Petty is still active in the financial world, and has become one of the most effective factors in the creation of the new commercial city of San Antonio. Gifted by nature with the qualities of leadership, with striking executive ability, Mr. Petty is a successful man from whatever point of view his career may be regarded.

Van Alvin Petty is a native of the state of Texas, which is perhaps one of the reasons why he has always taken so keen an interest in the upbuilding of the state. He was born at Bastrop in Bastrop county in 1860, son of E. P. and Margaret E. (Pinner) Petty. His father, Captain E. P. Petty, who was born at Dover, Tennessee, January 1, 1828, studied law and began the practice of his profession in his native town, and on January 3, 1849, just twenty-one years of age, married Miss Margaret E. Pinner, who was born in Stewart county, Ten-



V. J. Delly

essee, in 1832, daughter of Dr. Joseph Pinner of Dyersburg, Tennessee. In 1852 Captain Petty and wife came to Texas; they were located for a short time in Seguin, but in November, 1852, moved to Bastrop, the county seat of Bastrop county, where he established himself in the practice of his profession. His partner was the late Colonel W. Jones, who gained his military rank in the war and was long one of the most distinguished lawyers of the state. At the beginning of the war both members of the firm deserted the law to serve their country. Colonel Jones was in command of the Seventeenth Texas Infantry and Mr. Petty enlisted in his regiment. He became first lieutenant in Captain John M. Finney's company, and a short time later on the reorganization of the company became its captain. Captain Petty commanded his company through the various campaigns in Arkansas and Louisiana, taking part in many battles and skirmishes, and among them the battle at Mansfield, Louisiana, during the Red River campaign. A short time later, at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, on April 9, 1864, while gallantly fighting at the head of his company, or rather of the small remnant of his company that had escaped death or wounds, Captain Petty fell with a bullet wound in his breast. Many tributes, and these of the highest kind, have been paid to the memory of Captain Petty by his friends and comrades in the great war, all of whom have spoken of him as a noble and sincere gentleman, and a brave, wise and efficient soldier and officer. His wife, Mrs. Margaret Petty, died at the home of her son in San Antonio, August 15, 1911.

Van Alvin Petty grew up in Bastrop, received a good education there, and his first experience in business came in 1882, when he went to Beaumont, the center of the lumber industry, and entered the employ of Olive & Sternberg. In a few years his services had become so valuable to the company that he was given varied executive responsibilities and in 1890 acquired financial interests in the Olive, Sternberg & Company. In 1905 the company was reorganized as the Olive-Sternberg Lumber Company. From the beginning his rise in the business world was rapid, due not only to his acquisition of a thorough knowledge of lumbering in every department between the lumber camp and the sale of the finished product, but also due to his gifted natural business ability. His associates also say that Mr. Petty has always shown a peculiar judgment and discrimination in selecting opportunities, and for the past quarter of a century has been on the safe side of growing prosperity. The Olive-Sternberg Lumber Company as manufacturers of yellow pine lumber succeeded to Olive & Sternberg, who had their first mill at Beaumont, but subsequently established their milling headquarters in the town of Olive in eastern Texas, and conducted both manufacturing facilities and maintained extensive lumber yards in various sections of the state for the distribution of the product. The timber holdings of the company were finally exhausted in 1911, and though the company is still in existence it is no longer engaged in manufacturing. The firm was one of the most successful of the independent concerns in Eastern Texas, and its members all became wealthy through its operation. Since retiring from the lumber business Mr. Petty has interested himself in other fields as a capitalist and investor, and has been generally successful and has increased rather than dissipated his fortune.

Mr. Petty was one of a number of men who financed and built one of San Antonio's most splendid modern hotels, the Gunter, and is now one of the directors of the Gunter Hotel Company. He is also president of the Mission Wood and Coal Company, and vice president of the Campbell-Petty Lumber Company, both of which are prosperous concerns.

Fraternally Mr. Petty has always taken a keen interest in Masonry, and his affiliations are with the Blue Lodge, Pine Lodge No. 642 at Kountze, Texas, the Royal Arch Chapter No. 188 at Beaumont, the Knight Templar Com-

mandery No. 7 at San Antonio, and the Ben-Hur Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Austin. He also belongs to the Hoo Hoos, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Texas Automobile Association, the San Antonio Automobile Club, the International Club, the San Antonio Country Club, and the Texas State Industrial Congress. His beautiful home is at 10 Tenth street, and he and his family have lived in San Antonio since 1901.

Miss Cordelia Dabney became the wife of Mr. Petty in 1887. She was born not far from San Antonio, on the Cibola, and was reared at LaGrange. Mr. and Mrs. Petty have three sons: Van A. Jr., Dabney E. and Olive S. Petty. Van A. Petty Jr. studied law in the law school of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, graduated with the degree Bachelor of Laws, and began practice at San Antonio in 1913; the other two sons are attending the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta.

EMERY E. WISEMAN. As a young business man who has found and utilized his opportunities, Mr. Wiseman is an excellent representative of the progressive younger generation who have done so much and are doing so much for the development and great prosperity of west Texas. Mr. Wiseman is in the automobile business at El Paso, began here several years ago as a workman for others, and by his individual initiative and energy has built up a large and successful business of his own.

Emery E. Wiseman was born in Pittsburg, Kansas, January 21, 1887, a son of John A. and Elizabeth Wiseman. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native state, and he finished with a course in the State Manual Training School. His first money was earned when he was about seventeen years of age, when he first obtained regular employment in the automobile business, and that introduction to automobiles has laid the course for his subsequent career. He established a business of his own at Pittsburg, his native city, and was getting along with fair prosperity until a fire destroyed his prospects. When he was about twenty-two years of age he moved to Oklahoma, and after a few months, during which he continued in the automobile business, he came to El Paso. Here he spent about two years as a salaried man, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with Mr. E. D. Anderson, under the firm name of Wiseman & Anderson. They bought their present plant, which had been established about a year previously, and they handle a full line of automobiles for sale, maintain a first class garage, and deal in automobile sundries and supplies, specializing in the Remy electric ignition device.

Mr. Wiseman was married at El Paso June 21, 1911, to Miss Madeline McPike a daughter of William McPike, of El Paso. They are both members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Wiseman is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is Independent, and has never manifested any activity in party matters, although regularly casting his vote as a good citizen. For diversion he is of course fond of automobiling and takes much interest in the theatre and in concerts and other high-class entertainment. He believes that for the young man who is willing to work there exists no better state in the Union than Texas. He himself has prospered here, and in addition to establishing a large and prosperous business, has also built himself a beautiful residence. He is a hustler, not only in his private business affairs, but in regard to the resources and future of El Paso, and this city has no more enthusiastic or loyal citizen than Mr. Wiseman.

JUDGE A. S. J. EYLAR. In the office of probate judge of El Paso county, Judge Eylar has shown an unquestionable devotion to the public welfare, and also that sort of efficient honesty that is everywhere needed in the public service. He has been judge and head of the county fiscal administration for the past six years. No county in the state now has a more progressive and

economical administration than El Paso county. Every dollar collected in taxes is honestly and economically spent with a view to securing results. Only a few years ago, though there was a higher tax rate the county did not have a mile of paved road, nor a bridge, its highways being dirt, and its court house and jail being old and unsanitary. New business administrations came in with Judge Eylar, and since then the county has built upwards of seventy miles of paved roads, has put in steel bridges, concrete bridges, and planted shade trees along the roads. The county jail has been remodeled and enlarged, and a handsome addition has been built to the court house. While these and other improvements were being made the tax rate was being reduced, and though the county administration has determined upon a broad and comprehensive scheme of improved roads, an investment which will ultimately pay large dividends, El Paso county is at the present time in a more prosperous condition in its fiscal affairs than it has ever been before.

A. S. J. Eylar has spent about thirty years in Texas. He began his career here as a school teacher in the Rio Grande Valley, and has since attained to leadership as a member of the bar and as a public official in west Texas. He was born at Youngstown, Ohio, August 2, 1868, a son of John and Ann Eylar. He spent the first twenty-four years of his lifetime in his native state, and from the public schools entered the Ohio State University. A considerable interval separated his early schooling from his University career, and that time was spent in hard work during which he earned the means for his higher education. He worked his way through the University, and as soon as he had completed his work in university he came to Texas. This was in the year 1892, and he first located at Del Rio, where for three years he was engaged in teaching school. From there he moved to Dallas, where he remained three years and studied law and was admitted to the bar. He then located in El Paso and took up the active practice of law. He became successful as a lawyer, and soon entered actively into public affairs, and has spent most of his years during his residence in this city in some kind of public activity. He served as county attorney of El Paso county, and also as corporation judge of the city. In 1907 he was elected probate judge and has since held that important office.

Judge Eylar is affiliated with the Elks, the Moose, and the Woodmen of the World. His politics is Democratic, and he is one of the influential men in local party affairs. He is a member of the Texas State Bar Association, and is interested in all outdoor sports and amusements. It is Judge Eylar's opinion that the irrigated district of the Rio Grande Valley will some day be the finest part of the United States. Opportunities are unexcelled, the climate is ideal, and since everything under the sun will grow here, it remains only the lapse of a few years to prove in all verity his assertion. The judge is a practical advocate of every movement and enterprise for the development and upbuilding of his home city, and is a loyal friend of both El Paso and Texas.

WYCLIFFE J. BRYAN. One of the more successful young attorneys of El Paso is found in Wycliffe J. Bryan, who established himself in practice here in 1908, and has since continued to enjoy the patronage, good will and friendship of all who share in his acquaintance. He is a native son of Kentucky, born in Louisville on Christmas day, 1883, and he is the son of John D. and Mary (Bowman) Bryan, both natives of Kentucky.

John D. Bryan died in El Paso, Texas, on November 21, 1908, when he was seventy years old. He came west in July, 1884, first settling in Las Cruces, New Mexico, where he remained from 1884 to 1899, and in January, of the latter named year, moved to El Paso, where he passed his remaining days. He was a lawyer and a

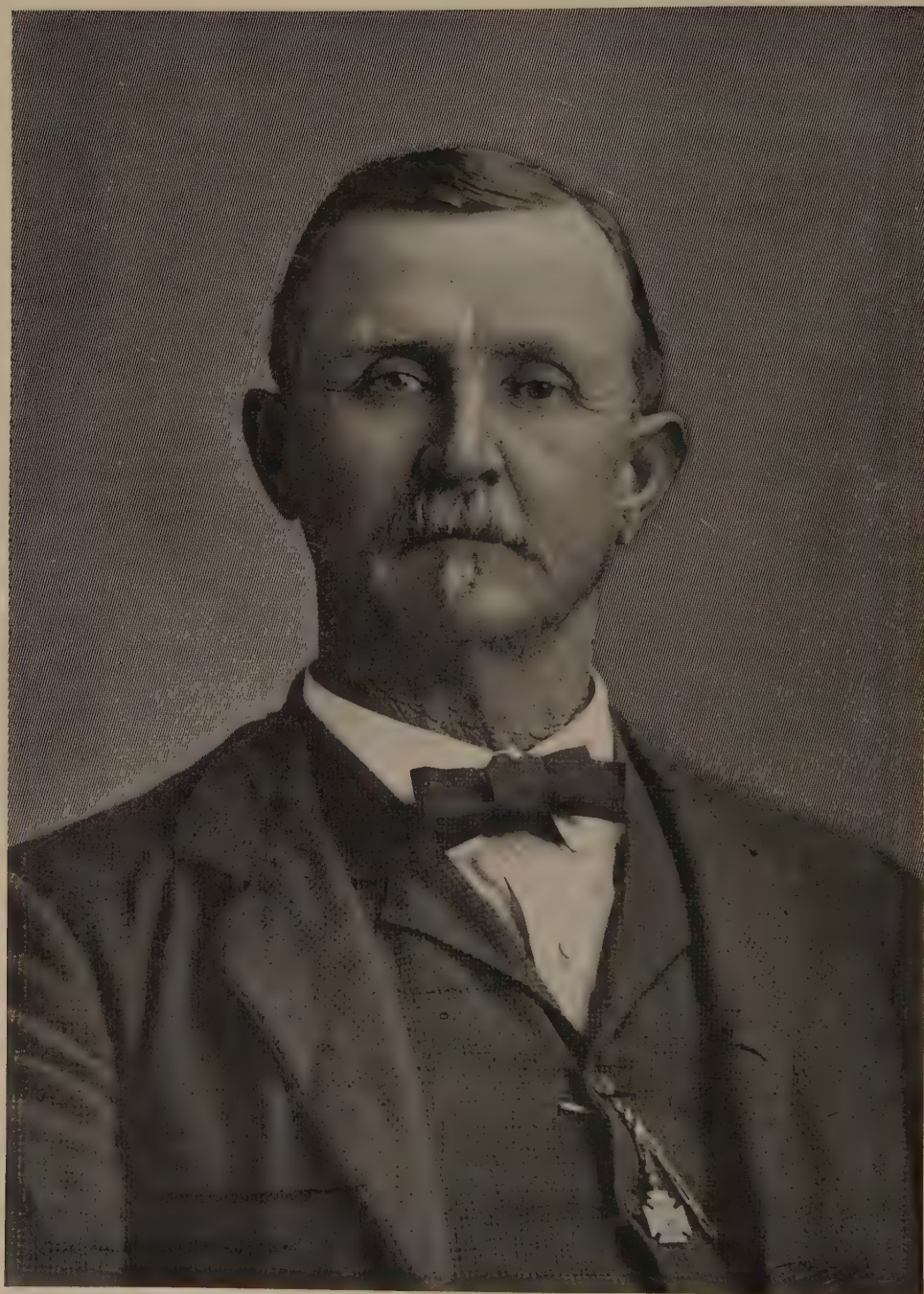
graduate of Central University, in Danville, Kentucky. During his residence in New Mexico he served as district judge of Lincoln and the two adjoining counties, and one time served as district attorney. He was a Democrat and a Roman Catholic and during his residence in El Paso was active and prominent in the political work of his party, as well as in all civic affairs. He was known for one of the leading attorneys of New Mexico and of Southwestern Texas. He gave service in the Civil war as a member of the Confederate army, and was with Generals Wheeler and Morgan. When General Morgan was captured, he also was taken prisoner, but during his incarceration made his escape by a bit of well carried out strategy, and swam the neck of the Chesapeake in so doing. He returned to Kentucky and while organizing a new company for service, news came of General Lee's surrender. Mr. Bryan was wounded in the battle of Stone River in Kentucky, and the marks of the wounds received there he carried throughout his life. He left the service with the rank of Colonel, after having served throughout the whole course of the war, with honor and distinction.

The wife and mother is now living upon her ranch in New Mexico. She was the mother of five children, two of whom are now living, John B. and Wycliffe J. of this review. The first named is a resident of New Mexico and is manager of the Francis E. Lester Company, a well known jewelry and curio house of the state. He was born in 1876 and was the eldest of the five, while Wycliffe J. was the youngest but one.

Wycliffe J. Bryan received his early educational training in the convent schools of Las Cruces, New Mexico, and continued his training in the Agricultural College of New Mexico, now known as the State College. He did not finish his work there, however, owing to the removal of the family to Texas. He entered work of an independent nature about that time, and his first position was with the W. G. Walz Company, Jobbers of Mexican goods, and he continued in their service from 1900 to 1907, when he resigned his position, went to Louisville, Kentucky, and entered the Jefferson School of Law, there to carry out a long cherished design to fit himself for the legal profession. He was graduated from that institution in May, 1908, with the degree of L. B., receiving a license to practice in Kentucky before his graduation took place, although he did not engage in practice. In August, 1908, he returned to Texas and locating in El Paso was the first to receive a written legal examination in this city. He engaged in practice almost immediately thereafter, and his work has been one of the greatest successes from first to last.

Mr. Bryan is a member of the Cactus Club, of which he is secretary, and is also a member of the County and State Bar Associations. He is a Democrat and has given a generous share in his time to the political and civic activities of his district. His citizenship is of an exceptional order, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. His success has come to him wholly as the result of his perseverance and ambition, and he secured his professional education unaided by family or friends, giving up a lucrative position in El Paso to prosecute his studies in Louisville. In this phase of his character, his Scotch and English ancestry make themselves felt in a most decided manner, his mother having contributed the English blood, and his father the Scotch. Mr. Bryan is a Roman Catholic, in which faith he was reared, and he is unmarried.

GEORGE PENCE has the distinction of being the second oldest real estate man in El Paso, where he has been active in that business since 1899. Prior to that time he had passed through a long period of railroad service with various roads and in various capacities, and in numerous states in the Union. He had begun independent life as a boy of tender years, advancing step by step from menial positions, until when he retired from



J. J. Locke

the railroad service in the late eighties he was in an important position with the C. B. & Q. R. R. He has made his own way through life, without fear or favor, and such success as has come to him has been fought for all along the line. In addition to the real estate business he has been engaged in the manufacturing business in El Paso, and has prospered in that part of his enterprise as well as in real estate.

Born in Cass county, Illinois, on August 4, 1864, George Pence is the son of Samuel and Fannie (Paine) Pence, both born in the state of Ohio. The father moved to Illinois in 1859, settling in the state in its pioneer days, and locating in Peoria where he was occupied as a farmer. He later engaged in the practice of law, and was in early life a personal and intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln. He has experienced a moderate success, and is now living in Quatman, Missouri. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist church. The mother married her husband in Ohio, where she was born, and moved to Illinois in company with him. She died in 1876 at the age of forty. Eleven children were born to them, seven of that number being yet alive.

George Pence was the fifth child of his parents. He received his education in attendance at the district schools during the winter months, and later received some training in the schools of Montgomery county, in Iowa, where the family moved in 1870. He was only eleven years old when he started out in life on his own initiative, a circumstance due no doubt to the early death of his mother. He worked for a year on a farm, receiving his board and clothes in return for his long hours of daily service, and during his next year received a salary of \$2.50 a month in addition to his keep. After the second year he left the farm and secured work with the C. B. & Q. R. R. at Creston, Iowa, beginning in a minor position and advancing year by year for a period of twelve years. When he gave up his service there he was enjoying the favor of his employers as a conductor on the line. In 1889 he came to Texas for the first time, and in Clybourne, Texas, worked for the Santa Fe road for a time, and then removed to El Paso. Here he became associated again with the Santa Fe, and for the past fifteen years has been a permanent resident of the city. It may be mentioned in passing that he was the original exploiter of the idea of head-on railroad collision exhibitions, and for a year he was engaged in the work, putting on these spectacular exhibitions wherever they were required. In 1899 Mr. Pence engaged in the real estate business, and has enjoyed a splendid success in that enterprise. He has been very active in his field of work, and has been one of the most enterprising and progressive men of the city. In addition to his real estate business, he has carried on for some time the manufacture of a Mexican Herb Hair Tonic, which is finding a ready market wherever it is introduced, and is making profits for its manufacturer steadily. He also owns a small but productive farm in El Paso county, which adds something to his capital from year to year. His residence is located at No. 2201 Texas street, where he also has his office.

On October 4, 1894, Mr. Pence was married to Miss Amy Dowl, and to them have been born four children, three of whom are yet living as follows: George, Manila and Franklin, all living at home.

Mr. Pence is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Chicago, Illinois, but maintains no other fraternal relations. His political activities are with the Republican party, but he is not active in the work beyond the demands of good citizenship, in which he by no means falls short. He has the best interests of El Paso at heart at all times, and in his business has been the means of inducing a greater growth and development in the city.

JOSEPH J. COCKE. Probably no resident of the Lower Rio Grande valley has a more definite knowledge of its

land values and boundaries than Joseph J. Cocke, of Brownsville, who while following his profession of a civil engineer surveyed a large part of the rich alluvial prairie land of Southern Texas, and became prominently identified with development and growth.

Born, in 1841, in King William county, Virginia, Mr. Cocke received his elementary education in the local schools of his neighborhood, and in Roanoke county was fitted for the University of Virginia. The breaking out of the Civil War prevented his entering that institution, and in May, 1861, he enlisted in a regiment later known as the Fifty-Ninth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, which formed a part of General Wise's Legion. He was afterwards detached from that regiment, and in the latter part of the winter of 1861 and 1862 employed as a drill-master in the Peninsular country of Virginia. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Cocke joined the Second Company of the famous Richmond Howitzers, and was subsequently actively engaged as an artilleryman during the remainder of the conflict. With his command, Mr. Cocke participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, and other historic battles of his native state. He was twice seriously wounded by bullets; first at Fredericksburg, and again at Spottsylvania. With the remnant of nine thousand men in his command, he was present at the surrender at Appomattox.

After returning home from the field of conflict, Mr. Cocke remained in Virginia three years, and then, in 1868, came to Texas, locating first in Lavaca county, and in 1870 went to DeWitt and there taught school for two and one half years. He was also appointed deputy county clerk, and later deputy sheriff, deputy clerk, and deputy surveyor, and still later elected county and district clerk and superintendent of schools. In 1877 he came to Cameron county, where he has since lived, his home being in Brownsville. He was for several years state land agent for the state of Texas, surveying lands from the New Mexico line to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Very soon after his arrival he was made assistant county surveyor, and a short time later was elected county surveyor, a capacity in which he served efficiently for seven years. During that time, in 1884, Mr. Cocke made one of the best and most accurate maps of Cameron county that has ever been created.

The pioneer civil engineer and surveyor of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Mr. Cocke was the promoter of various projects that have since resulted in some of the most important developments of this section of the country. He was associated with Lieutenant Chatfield, of the United States Army, in making preliminary surveys for irrigation works in Cameron and Hidalgo counties, which, although failing of consummation at that time, has since resulted in the development of the large tracts of irrigated lands in the Lower Rio Grande valley.

As the locating engineer, Mr. Cocke, in the early nineties, made a complete survey for a proposed railway line from Corpus Christi to Brownsville. That project, also, fell through, but the agitation caused therefrom materialized, in 1904, in the form of the Saint Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad, extending from Houston to Brownsville. He was one time collector of customs under Cleveland, during the latter's first term as President of the United States.

Fraternally Mr. Cocke is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Rio Grande Lodge, No. 81, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Rio Grande Chapter, No. 317, Royal Arch Masons; of Council No. 257, Royal and Select Masters; and of Brownsville Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mr. Cocke married Miss Mary Pleasants, of De Witt county, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Anita; Joseph J. Jr.; Elizabeth; and Virginia.

U. S. GOEN. By birth and training a son of the West, U. S. Goen belongs to a family that has been identified

with the history of Texas for many years, its members always being connected with the best interests of their several communities, and rising to positions of prominence in business and professional life. Mr. Goen is worthily maintaining the family reputation along these lines, and today is known as one of the leading members of the legal profession of El Paso county, where he has been engaged in general practice since 1901. His connection with a number of cases of more than ordinary importance has made him more or less a familiar figure in the courts, and his reputation in his profession and the general public is that of an able, astute and thoroughly learned legist. Mr. Goen was born at Moody, McLennan county, Texas, November 10, 1876, and is a son of David Nelson and Sarah Rebecca (Wood) Goen.

David Nelson Goen was born in Indiana, and was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Texas in 1857, the trip being made overland from the Hoosier State. The family settled in McLennan county, where Mr. Goen soon began to receive training in ranching and farming, occupations which he adopted as his life work, and in which he was engaged throughout his active career. He was uniformly successful in his operations, was known as a good and public-spirited citizen, and at the time of his death, February 13, 1886, left a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss. His wife, Sarah Rebecca Wood, was born in McLennan county, Texas, on the present site of the town of Moody, grew up and was married there, and after the death of her husband came to El Paso, where she still makes her home with her eldest son, U. S. Goen, who is the only survivor of a family of six children.

U. S. Goen received his early education in the public schools of the town of Moody, and was reared to the work of the farm and the ranch. As a youth, however, he developed an inclination for a professional career, and, deciding upon the law as his life work, became a student in the law department of the University of Texas. Graduating from that institution in 1901, with his degree, he immediately established himself in practice in El Paso, which has since been the scene of his activities. His subsequent labors have resulted in the accumulation of a large and representative professional business which includes some of the leading interests of this section of the Southwest. He maintains well appointed offices at No. 306 Mills building, and is widely known in professional circles. Ever faithful to the unwritten ethics of his calling and to the interests of his clients, he belongs to that class of attorneys who have given El Paso such a high standing in this connection, and his activities as a citizen give him prestige among those who have recognized the responsibilities demanded of a municipality's influential men. He is a Republican in his political views, but has sought no other office than that of United States assistant attorney of his district, from which he resigned June 1, 1913.

Mr. Goen is single and lives with his mother in El Paso. In addition to the State Bar Association, he belongs to the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has manifested his fondness for all manner of amusements, and his wide circle of friends testify eloquently to his popularity in the city that he firmly believes will be the leader of Texas municipalities within a few years.

THE LORETTINES IN EL PASO (St. Joseph's Academy). In this history of the great state of Texas much space is given in the different volumes to the work and institutions of the Catholic church, and the following interesting article sketches the rise and development of a very important branch of the church in El Paso, familiarly known in that city as St. Joseph's Academy.

Striking, indeed, would seem the contrast if some honest pioneer settler, who some twenty years ago looked with reverent eye upon the first Catholic institution of

learning in the city of El Paso, could now pass by and behold the array of substantial school buildings, the spacious and even stately new academies which tower in the midst and proclaim the rapid advancement made by that body of religious teachers called the Loretines, or Sisters of Loretto at the foot of the cross.

Like the mustard seed that grew into a great tree, spreading itself like the mighty oak of the forest, Loretto has built itself up here as in so many pioneer hamlets of the west; for instance, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, where the sisters accomplished marvelous results, which now place them in the van of religious instructors both east and west. They prospered beyond all human expectations in those distant and at the same time trying missions.

In September, 1892, the community of San Elziario, Texas, was transferred to El Paso; its members numbered only five, Sister Magdalen being the local superior. The present old building, St. Joseph's Academy, which was purchased from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bourgade, of Santa Fe, and which had previously been occupied by the Sisters of Mercy, served for the first two years as a boarding and select day school. The building and surroundings were remodeled and conditions gradually improved. The boarders numbered eighteen, the day pupils increased rapidly, and at the end of the first month there were between twenty and thirty music pupils.

At this period there was only one Catholic church in El Paso, namely, the present Holy Family Chapel. The following October, the Jesuit fathers opened a parochial school, in which five sisters were employed as teachers. The enrollment of pupils for the first month numbered over three hundred. The first commencement exercises of St. Joseph's Academy took place in June, 1894. Sub-graduating orders were conferred on Mrs. Laura Doyle and Gracie Lawrence.

In June, 1895, Sister Magdalen was appointed superior of Loretto Academy at Las Vegas, New Mexico, and Mother Laurentia of said community replaced her here. Her term of office lasted only one year, she having been called to Loretto, Kentucky, to fill a vacancy in the general, or governing, council of the society, a position which she still holds. Her office of local superior of the El Paso community was filled by Sister Barbara, formerly directress of the St. Kevin's School at St. Louis. It was during her term of office, which lasted eleven years, that the Saint Mary's Parochial School was opened. Its pupils at present number over three hundred, and compete with, if not surpass, those of any grammar grade school in the city. A little later St. Ignatius school was opened. This school, like that of the Sacred Heart, is for the Mexican children.

When Mother Barbara took charge of the work here it was conducted in the original two-story brick building on North El Paso street. She saw it grow, and its capacity more than doubled by the erection of the present handsome three-story brick structure directly adjoining the old school. On July 29, 1907, Mother Barbara received orders to go as local superior to Loretto Convent, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Mother M. Victor, superior of St. Anthony's school, Flagstaff, Arizona, filled the vacancy. The good seed sown by her predecessors Mother M. Victor nurtured with loving care during her brief three years' sojourn in El Paso, at the expiration of which she was transferred to Loretta Academy, Las Cruces, New Mexico, and Mother Albertina, was appointed superior of the St. Joseph's Academy, which community she continues to govern.

Under the prudent management and executive abilities of Mother Albertina, the primitive adobe convent of the above place was converted into the magnificent edifice, Loretto Academy, the most beautiful and substantial structure in Las Cruces today. The same abilities which were employed in the upbuilding of the Loretto Academy has since been directed to the improvement and welfare of St. Joseph's Academy of El Paso. In September,

1912, under the direction of Mother Albertina, another parochial school was opened, namely, the Guardian Angels'. The enrollment of pupils the first year was ninety-five.

Thus the Loretines, like the oak silently growing in the forest, have surmounted every obstacle that beset the initiation of their work, and have solidly and permanently established their institution in the "Pass City." The number of sisters has now increased to twenty-seven, and there are yearly demands for more teachers made to the central council. From its birthplace among the verdant hills of Kentucky, where its mother house nestles, the star of Loretto has extended its influence and beneficence under the flag of the Lone Star state. Since its foundation here, twenty-one years ago, Loretto has been the beacon light to many young women and men of El Paso, and the surrounding countries; pointing out, where peace, happiness and a career of usefulness may be found. These religious schools with their beneficent influences, by their example and their teaching, instil virtue into the hearts of their young charges, thus forming them into be useful members of the Republic on whose soil the Loretines were the first to establish a community of American sisters. At the present writing these sisters conduct a select day school and four parochial schools in the city of El Paso. The enrollment of pupils for the year 1914, was over eleven hundred. Within a short time the inmates of St. Joseph's will see a unique structure reared on the corner of Arizona and St. Vrain streets. The conditions are such now that a commodious building and grounds have become a necessity.

Mother Albertina, the mother superior, at St. Joseph's Academy, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, of Irish parentage. She received her education in a convent in St. Louis, and her first mission was at St. Joseph's Academy in El Paso, where she devoted five and a half years as a teacher and sister. From here she was sent to Las Cruces, New Mexico, becoming superior of the Loretto Academy, and the eleven years of her life and work there have as their monument the splendid institution which has already been briefly mentioned. In 1910 she returned to El Paso to take charge of St. Joseph's Academy, as the local superior. Mother Albertina is a woman dearly beloved by all the community, and has friends in all classes and creeds.

RUFUS B. DANIEL. It is a distinctive branch of legal and fiscal business to which Mr. Daniel has devoted himself in El Paso during the past seven years. Mr. Daniel is thoroughly experienced in the complicated science of railway tariffs, and has spent a number of years, before engaging in the practice of law, in the railway statistical service. In his present offices in the Mills Building at El Paso, Mr. Daniel, in addition to his law practice, conducts a claim adjusting business, the nature of which is briefly stated as consisting in the comparing of freight bills with the published freight rates in effect at the time of shipment, with a view to securing the payment of the differences in favor of the shipper. In this work Mr. Daniel has recovered for his clients many thousands of dollars. The work has brought him in contact with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and since 1908 his practice has been nearly exclusively before that Commission. He has a clientele all over Texas, and his business has become a very important service to the merchants and to all classes of business men who use the railway freight service.

Rufus B. Daniel was born in Chambers county, Alabama, December 8, 1883, a son, and the oldest of three children born to Rev. A. M. Daniel and Fannie E. (Golden) Daniel of Chambers county, Alabama. The mother died on December 8, 1894, on her son's eleventh birthday. The father, a native of Georgia, moved to Alabama when a youth, was educated for the ministry, and devoted his life to the profession. He came to Texas

in 1893 and now makes his home at Alto, being a member of the Texas Conference in the Methodist church.

Rufus B. Daniel attained his education in the public schools of this state, was a student in the high school at Giddings up to the age of sixteen. He lived on a farm while a boy, his father being absent much of the time on his ministerial duties. Since the age of twelve he has been earning his own way, and the first position at which he earned a regular salary was in a grocery store at Giddings when he had a salary of \$3.00 per week. When seventeen he went to Houston and became a clerk in the wholesale house of Kessler & Dixon. During that work he also attended night school in order to learn accounting methods. After a year he was given an office position with the firm with which he continued until 1903. Mr. Daniel has exceptional talent in the handling of complicated figures and statistical analyses, and after leaving the wholesale house of Kessler & Dixon he became statistician for the Sunset Route in Houston. In 1905 he was transferred in the same service to El Paso, and in July, 1906, became statistician for the El Paso & Southwestern Railway.

Mr. Daniel resigned his position in the railway service in July, 1907, and then took up the study of interstate commerce law, and his time since then has been devoted to transportation problems in the field of rates and particularly rate adjustment. The first notable case in which he was employed was in early 1909, when he secured a reduction in the interstate switching rate for El Paso from \$5.00 to \$3.00 per car. This has since saved to the merchants of El Paso many thousands of dollars. Mr. Daniel's first appearance in Washington before the Interstate Commerce Commission was in an oral argument before the Commission in May, 1911, and since that date he has appeared in so many oral arguments, that he feels at home in Washington. Since 1909 he has applied himself to general law, and passed the examinations and is now a member of the Texas bar.

In politics Mr. Daniel is a Democrat, and is a Past Grand of the El Paso Lodge No. 284, I. O. O. F. He also has membership in the Railway Clerks' Association and belongs to the Methodist church. He was married in Galveston, Texas, March 29, 1905, to Miss Edna M. Munger, daughter of D. K. Munger. Mrs. Daniel, in 1904, graduated in the art department from the Chapel Hill College of Texas. They are the parents of three children: Gladys M., D. K. and Anna Laurie. Their home is at 1320 Wright avenue. Mr. Daniel's chief diversion from the absorbing duties of his profession and business is his violin, and he is accomplished as a performer, and takes his finest pleasure in music.

RICHARD W. KNOBLANCH. One of the young and native sons of Texas who with undaunted courage has entered boldly upon the conquest for success in life is Richard W. Knoblanck, a druggist at El Paso, who, though he has been engaged in business barely a decade, has so employed his abilities and improved his opportunities that he has increased his beginning capital ten-fold and today is conducting two of the prospering pharmacies of this city. In his veins flows worthy German blood and in his brief business career he has given ample proof that he has inherited the energy, pluck and thrift universally held as characteristic of the nationality of his forebears.

Mr. Knoblanck was born in Waco, Texas, December 25, 1879, the youngest of four children that came to Charles F. and Minnie (Lehman) Knoblanck. Both his father and mother were natives of Germany. The former emigrated from the Fatherland along in the early '60s and on coming to this country settled at Galveston, Texas, where he followed the mercantile business for a number of years and was moderately successful. He died in 1886. Charles F. Knoblanck was one of thousands of his countrymen that fought under the Union flag during the Civil war. He wedded Minnie Lehman,

who had come to America in 1860, when fourteen years of age. She survives her husband and now resides at El Paso.

Richard W. received a public school education and was graduated from the high school at Bryan, Texas, in 1896. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the drug trade, acquiring a practical knowledge of the profession at Bryan, where he was an employe in a drug store until 1902. He engaged in the drug business at San Antonio, Texas, on his own account in 1903 and in 1904 became a licensed pharmacist. After three years at San Antonio he removed to El Paso, his business identification in the latter city dating from 1906 to the present time. He began with a capital of less than \$2,000, has increased it ten-fold and now is the proprietor of two of the leading drug stores of El Paso, one located at 300 Mesa avenue and the other at the corner of Hueco and Copia streets. This accomplishment bespeaks vim and exceptional business acumen on the part of Mr. Knoblanck and a large capacity for untiring and persevering effort. He holds his present high business standing by consequence of merit. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of the fraternal order of Pretorians, and is a Democrat in politics.

The marriage of Mr. Knoblanck occurred at El Paso, Texas, July 15, 1910, when Miss Sudyne M. Davisson, a native of Texas and a daughter of W. S. Davisson, became his wife. Two children have blessed their union, Hugo Springer Knoblanck, born at El Paso September 15, 1911, and Lois, born January 9, 1914.

HENRY ROSENBERG. The late Henry Rosenberg, a well-known philanthropist of Galveston, was a man who was widely known throughout the state by reason of his identification with big business interests, as well as because of his private enterprises. No more successful merchant ever lived in Southern Texas, and as a financier he had a leading place in banking circles. He was one who lived worthily, and in all the relations of life conducted himself in a manner that entitled him to the esteem and high regard that was universally his.

Henry Rosenberg was born in Bilen, Glarus Canton, Switzerland, on June 22, 1824. He came of industrious and pious parents, who, though of limited circumstances, were of a family bearing authentic records stretching back over a period of seven hundred years, and proving the family to have been of noble Roman origin, known by the name of Ursini, or Orsini. An early ancestor, one Vithillus Ursini, emigrated from Rome to Corinthia, known as the Crown Land of the Austrian Empire, in the year 1150, and there founded the city of Rosenberg, Bohemia, where the family is still resident. So much for the ancestry of the man.

Henry Rosenberg's educational advantages were limited to the local schools of the period, and he was yet a very young man when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of fabric printing, at which he worked steadily, though perhaps impatiently, until his eighteenth year. His employers had not been slow to note his superior business qualifications, and as soon as they thought he was old enough they transferred him to their mercantile establishment at Glarus. There he made the acquaintance of his employer's son, John Hessley, then a resident of America, and at his invitation, the young man came to Galveston, Texas, and entered the employ of young Hessley. This was in the year 1843, and as he was in utter ignorance of the English language, he went to work of nights to study systematically the tongue of his new country. Constant application brought steady progress, and so well did he prosper in business that at the end of three years he bought out his employer's interest and for thirty years thereafter continued in active business. As a result of his economy, foresight and utter integrity, Mr. Rosenberg came to be the foremost merchant in the state. His house, which for a good many years controlled the dry goods trade of Southern Texas, grew

constantly in popular confidence by reason of his faithful adherence to high principles and general business rectitude. He was a consistent Christian in business as well as in all the other relations of life, and he conferred material benefit of a lasting order on the city and state of his adoption.

In 1874 Mr. Rosenberg founded the Rosenberg Bank, which rapidly increased to such proportions as to claim a generous measure of his time. He was organizer, director and president for the years between 1875-8 of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and during the term of his presidency the first fifty miles of road were built. He was also connected with the Galveston Wharf Company, and was a director of the company for some time, also serving for three years as vice president of it.

Although steadily refusing nominations to public office he was in 1871-2 and again in 1885-87 an active member of the Board of Aldermen of Galveston, where he performed excellent work in the interests of the city. He was exact and positive in his opinions, giving to his expressions at all times the force of unquestionable authority and well-digested experience, so that when he offered an opinion, it was received gladly.

Notwithstanding the accumulation of vast sums, he never for a moment relaxed his business activity, nor the firm requirement of the strictest accountability of subordinates for the performance of required duties, and he performed his own allotted tasks with the same regularity and thoroughness that he demanded in others.

For more than thirty years a vestryman in Trinity and Grace Episcopal churches, his service was one that could not be adequately estimated in its value to his fellows.

Everywhere in the city of Galveston today are to be seen evidences of Mr. Rosenberg's munificent public spirit in the splendid monuments erected for the furthering of the highest ideals of thought and action. Perhaps it is not too much to say that no city in America has been the recipient of so much well-directed philanthropy as Galveston through the public gifts of this generous-minded man.

In 1888 he gave to Galveston the Rosenberg Free School at a cost of \$80,000, and he also assisted in building Eaton Memorial Chapel of Trinity Episcopal Church. Nearly two-thirds of his vast fortune was bequeathed in his will to educational and charitable purposes, most of it to be expended in the city of Galveston. Among the bequests named were the following: To the Protestant Orphans' Home, \$30,000; Grace Church, \$30,000; Woman's Home, \$50,000; Y. M. C. A., \$65,000; Heroes' Monument \$50,000, and seventeen public drinking fountains for man and beasts, \$30,000. In his native town in Switzerland he paid for the modernizing of the church in which he was baptized, and gave \$80,000 for public charities and improvements.

The city of Galveston was made residuary legatee of the estate, about \$500,000 being devoted to the founding and maintenance of a free circulating library, with annual lecture courses.

In carrying out the provisions of his will, the widow of Mr. Rosenberg has shown untiring diligence, coupled with an artistic instinct which has greatly augmented the far-reaching value of his beneficence.

Probably the most imposing creation of Mr. Rosenberg's generosity in Galveston is the famous battle monument commemorating Texas' struggle for independence. It is the work of the late Louis Amaties of Washington, D. C., and consists of a lofty shaft of granite surmounted by a heroic figure of Victory, with extended arms bearing a laurel wreath. Grouped at the base of the shaft are figures representing the arts of peace, while the faces of the die contain bas-reliefs in bronze, commemorative of the four battles of the Texas revolution. On the base is the following inscription: "A Tribute from Henry Rosenberg To the Heroes of the Texas Revolution of 1836." The work is further adorned with medallions of



Henry Rosenberg.



SEA WALL AND BOULEVARD,
GALVESTON, TEXAS



TEXAS HEROES' MONUMENT, GALVESTON, TEXAS
Gift of Henry Rosenberg



RESIDENCE OF MRS. MOLLIE R. MACGILL ROSENBERG
Widow of Henry Rosenberg, Galveston, Texas

General Sam Houston and S. F. Austin, and busts of such other notable heroes of that time as Governor Henry Smith, Pres. David G. Burnet, Lamar, Sherman, Travis, Creeckett, Johnson, Bonham, Hockley, Neill, Rusk, Burleson, Bowie, Milan, "Deaf" Smith, Fannin, Karnes and DeZavella. This monument is undoubtedly the most beautiful in the southern states, and very properly occupies a conspicuous spot on the principal residence street of the city of Galveston.

Mr. Rosenberg was twice married. In 1851 he married Petitia Cooper, a native of the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. She died in 1888. On November 13, 1889, he married Mollie Ragan Macgill of Hagerstown, Maryland, a descendant of early Scotch colonists of Maryland, and the daughter of a well-known surgeon of the Confederate army.

The death of Mr. Rosenberg took place on May 12, 1893, and his widow survives him. They had no children. It is estimated that his fortune reached the \$1,200,000 mark, more than half of which went to charities and benevolences of various orders, something like \$450,000 being the portion of his widow and surviving relatives. It is significant of the man that in naming his beneficiaries he did not omit the Ladies' Aid Society of the German Lutheran Church of Dallas, to which he bequeathed the tidy sum of \$10,000.

In 1875 Mr. Rosenberg became Swiss Consul, and he held that office from then until the time of his death.

Few men in the state rose higher in the esteem and genuine regard of the public than did he. An old and prominent citizen of Galveston said of him: "Henry Rosenberg was one of the best men I ever knew. He was pure, truthful, upright and just. He was strict in business and demanded honesty in others. He was cordial and companionable, always full of good nature in his social life. In ordinary business relations he was exact and just, but impatient and aggressive when subjected to unfair, unjust or unreasonable treatment or demands from others." It was thus that he was regarded by those who knew him best, and there are none in Galveston today who do not regard him as a great public benefactor and a man entitled to the genuine respect and esteem of all.

JAMES I. McCULLOUGH. One of the men of enterprise who have in recent years been attracted to El Paso as the center of the great mining industry of the southwest, Mr. McCullough spent a number of years as a traveling salesman in the middle west, and about two years ago located in El Paso to become the leading spirit in the reorganization of an old mining property in the Organ Mountains of New Mexico. Due to his initiative and energy in promoting and developing this property he has made it one of the profitable producers of the southwest, and has himself taken leading rank among the mining men of El Paso and vicinity.

James I. McCullough was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, April 5, 1866. His father was John E. McCullough, a native of Ohio, and his mother was Ellen E. Turner, who was born in Iowa, in 1841. The father's parents moved out to Iowa in 1844. He was born in 1841 and in 1873 located in Kansas. Both parents are now living and enjoying the comforts of a well spent life at Belleville, Kansas. There were four children in the family, of whom James I. was the third.

He was reared from the age of seven in the state of Kansas, and up to his sixteenth year attended the common schools of that state. In 1882 he began life for himself, and his first occupation was as teacher, teaching in the state of Kansas for three terms. He found a better field for his enterprise in the merchandise business, and he worked as a clerk at Belleville and by 1887 was ready to go into business for himself. He had a store at Belleville, Kansas, until the fall of 1889, but then gave up that business to take a place as traveling salesman, representing a dry goods company of St.

Joseph, Missouri, and later of Kansas City, Missouri. As a traveling and general salesman he remained on the road for sixteen years, covering a great scope of territory throughout the Mississippi Valley, and during that time enjoyed a successful business and gained the acquaintance and the knowledge of conditions which led to his present career. On the first of January, 1911, he became a permanent resident of El Paso, and soon afterward entered actively into the mining business. He reorganized the Stephen-Bennett Mines in the Organ Mountains of Donana county, New Mexico. These mines were discovered as far back as 1849, and have been worked more or less irregularly during the succeeding years. Mr. McCullough incorporated the company which has now taken hold of the mines and is pushing the work on a very successful scale. He is also secretary of the Memphis Mining Company.

Politically Mr. McCullough is a Republican, and is affiliated with Masonry both in the York and Scottish Rite, having attained thirty-two degrees, and being a member of the Knights Templar Commandery and Shriner. He is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen, the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, and he and his family worship in the Methodist church.

Mr. McCullough is firmly convinced that El Paso, being at the heart of the great mining district, not only of New Mexico and adjacent states, but also of a large portion of Old Mexico, is destined to be one of the greatest cities of the entire west.

JOHN LOGAN CAMPBELL. For a quarter of a century Mr. Campbell has been one of the leading civil and railway engineers of El Paso. He was first of his profession to locate in the city permanently, and has had a long and progressive career with many responsibilities and promotions, and for a number of years has been one of the principles in the engineering department of the El Paso & Southwestern Railway.

John Logan Campbell was born in Perry county, Illinois, November 30, 1863, he and a twin brother being the youngest in a family of nine children. The parents of this family were Hugh and Jane (Brown) Campbell, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. The paternal ancestry was Scotch, having been established in this country several generations back. The father went to southern Illinois about 1833, when a child, and followed farming there during his active career and died in 1871 at the age of fifty-four. The mother died in 1897 at the age of seventy-four.

John Logan Campbell received his early education in the public schools of Southern Illinois, in the Ewing College of Franklin county, Illinois, and completed his studies in the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. His school days were ended when he was about twenty years of age, and his early life was spent on a farm. After leaving school he took up the study and practice of civil engineering, and when well equipped for his profession came to El Paso in 1888. In 1890 he was made city engineer of El Paso, and during the next four years planned and supervised practically all the important improvements made in the city. The first two years of his residence here were spent in mining and land surveying. He then took up private practice and railroad construction work, and in 1904 was made chief of the engineering department of the El Paso & Southwestern Railway. From 1900 to 1904 he was chief engineer for the Rock Island Lines between St. Louis and Kansas City. He also served a time as chief engineer of location and construction for the El Paso & Northeastern Railway, and from 1894 to 1898 was chief engineer of the Rio Grande Dam & Irrigation Company, predecessor of the government reclamation service in the Rio Grande Valley. He was chief engineer for the El Paso and Northeastern from 1906-1907, then spent four years in St. Louis, as representative of the Rock Island Lines, after which time he returned to El Paso and has since been

with the engineering department of the El Paso & South-western.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the American Society of civil engineers, of the Engineers Club of St. Louis, and of the American Railway Engineering Association. He is a strong supporter of the principles of the prohibitionist party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been honored with all the chairs of this lodge. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

In southern Illinois in May, 1888, Mr. Campbell married Miss Elizabeth Rule, daughter of Matthew Rule, and a native of Illinois. The Rule family originated in the north of Ireland and the first ancestors came to America about a century ago. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are: Marion, wife of H. H. Schutz of Las Lunas, New Mexico; Logan, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Military College, and Doyle, now in the Pennsylvania Military College, in his junior year. Mr. Campbell has his own home at 917 East Rio Grande street.

JAMES CLIFFORD. One of the reasons why the state of Texas has forged ahead in the sisterhood of states is because she possesses so many wide awake, public spirited business men, who are not only ambitious as to their personal affairs, but who also are anxious to see their great state prosperous. Among the men who have ever been generous of their time when the welfare of the state has been in the balance, is James Clifford of El Paso, Texas. Realizing that to an agricultural country or to any country where the population is scattered, good roads are of inestimable benefit, he has devoted much of his time to this cause and to urging upon the farmers the necessity of their co-operation in the movement.

James Clifford is a native of Ireland, where he was born on the 20th of April, 1861. Here he spent his youth and received a good education. He first attended private schools and then entered a high school in Dublin from which he was graduated. After leaving this school he was offered a position as monitor in the school and this position brought him the first money he ever earned. When he was nineteen years of age he determined to come to the United States and so giving up his position in the school he set sail. He landed in New York but came west and settled in Colorado where he remained until March, 1883. During this time he was employed in railroad work and after he came to El Paso, in 1883, he followed this same work for a time, but finally he branched out into the cattle business, although he still gave part of his time to railroading. In 1887 he gave up the latter business entirely to form a partnership with his brother, Timothy E. Clifford. The two brothers established the mercantile firm of Clifford Brothers at Fort Hancock, Texas, and were successful as merchants, so successful, indeed, that they felt justified in trying their fortune in a larger place and so removed to El Paso, in May, 1902. Here the present business was established and Mr. Clifford is known as one of the leading merchants of the city. His store has a fifty-foot front and he carries a general line of merchandise, such as is found in the department stores of larger cities, such as dry goods, groceries and so forth. As a merchant, his honesty and fairness have won him the esteem of his associates in the business world and the unflinching courtesy with which his customers are treated added to the excellent stock of goods which he carries have won him a large patronage. In addition to his store Mr. Clifford has many interests, such as investments in land, and his time is considerably occupied with these matters.

Mr. Clifford has always been active in a political way, being one of the fighting force of the Democratic party. He was a member of the city council for seven years, but it is as one of the county commissioners that he is

best known to the general public. He is now serving his second term on this board and his battle-cry is for good roads. He has a group of progressive men on the board with him and led by his enthusiasm and good common sense these commissioners are accomplishing great things for the cause of better transportation in this section of the state. Mr. Clifford is eager to let others know of these advantages of the state of Texas and is always ready to answer any inquiries that anyone has to make as regards the resources of this great section of the Union. As a member of the chamber of commerce he has worked steadily for the industrial growth of the city.

Mr. Clifford is not married and is a member of the Roman Catholic church, being a faithful communicant and loyal worker in the same. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and has filled the office of first grand knight for two terms, now being a trustee of the order.

HON. WALTER E. HUNNICUTT, judge of the county court of Falls county, is a worthy representative of the dignity and greatness of the state in the domain of the law which he has honored for a quarter of a century. A man of comprehensive legal learning and broad experience, his services upon the bench have ever been characterized by high ideals of the duties and responsibilities of his judicial office, and his decisions, although always just, have been tempered by a sympathy which springs from a keen insight into human nature. Judge Hunnicutt is a native of the county which he so ably represents, having been born at Blue Ridge, June 11, 1865, a son of Winfield Scott and Lucinda (Smith) Hunnicutt.

Winfield S. Hunnicutt was born in Giles county, Tennessee, in 1829, and there as a young man was largely engaged in surveying. About the time he reached his majority he came to Falls county, Texas, and in this locality continued to devote his attention to farming and stock raising during the remainder of his life. He was a man of industry and integrity, accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods, and when he died, in 1908, his community lost a public-spirited citizen and one who had many friends. Mr. Hunnicutt was married to Miss Lucinda Smith, who was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, in 1832, and she accompanied her parents to Falls county about the year 1849. She still survives her husband and resides on the old homestead place at Blue Ridge. Mr. and Mrs. Hunnicutt were the parents of seventeen children, as follows: Emma, who is now Mrs. Davis and makes her home at Brookhaven, Lincoln county, Mississippi; Martha, who is now Mrs. Barnes and makes her home at Blue Ridge, Texas; William W., a resident of Marlin; Robert S., also of this city; Hiram T., who is also deceased; Isaac M., who lives at Kosse, Limestone county, Texas; Edward and Joanna, who are both deceased; Winfield S., who lives at Blue Ridge; Bessie, who is now Mrs. Johnson and makes her home at Raroe, Oklahoma; Hon. Walter E., of this review; Alice, who is single and makes her home with her mother at Blue Ridge; Garnet, who is now Mrs. Massingale and lives in Oklahoma; Fannie, who is a teacher in the public schools and is single; Orcantha F., who lives at Blue Ridge, and Pearl, who is now Mrs. Agan and lives at Marlin.

Walter E. Hunnicutt was given excellent educational advantages in his youth, attending the public schools of Blue Ridge and Georgetown and then taking a course in Kosse College, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty years. From that time he was engaged in farming four years, when, having fully decided upon the profession which he was to follow as his life work, he entered the office of Goodrich & Clarkson, and later studied law under the preceptorship of W. A. Kincaid, of Groesbeck, Limestone county. In 1889 Mr. Hunnicutt was admitted to the bar at Marlin,



C. F. Porto

and at once engaged in practice here, continuing in a private capacity until being elected district clerk in 1892, a position which he filled acceptably for two years. He then returned to his practice, in which he was engaged until 1898, in which year he was first honored with judicial office, being elected county judge of Falls county and serving in that position until 1904. He then returned to his practice for another four years, and in 1908 was again elected county judge and has continued to serve in that capacity to the present time. At the bar and as a trial lawyer, Judge Hunnicutt was forceful, logical and convincing, although always courteous, was never a quibbler over nonessential points, and prepared his cases with patience, faithfulness and ability, so that he was given as much practice as he cared to handle. His judicial record evidences that he has exhibited in his judicial office the same traits that marked his career at the bar, always thoroughly examining the pending matter and basing his clearly expressed opinions on the fundamental principles of the law. The high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-members of the bench in the state is shown by his election, in 1914, to the office of president of the County Judge Association of Texas. In politics he is a Democrat, but those who know him need not be informed that his decisions from the bench are quite devoid of political considerations. He has always been anxious to promote the welfare of his community, and as secretary of the board of education since 1908 has been able to do much for the public school system of Marlin. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is fond of fishing and hunting, but finds his greatest pleasure in his home, and is the owner of a fine residence on Capps street. In addition he has 550 acres of improved farming land in Falls county, and makes a hobby of his agricultural operations. With his family he attends the Methodist church, in which he is serving as a member of the board of stewards.

On December 12, 1894, Judge Hunnicutt was united in marriage at Marlin with Miss Mattie Kyser, daughter of W. D. Kyser, of this place. Two children have been born to this union: Emmet K. and Horace T.

JUDGE EMILIO C. FORTO. A man of fine abilities and broad culture, Judge Emilio C. Forto, an educated Spanish gentleman, holds a place of prominence among the valued and useful citizens of Brownsville, where he is manager and representative of the Stillman interests, and is also widely known as an ex-judge of Cameron county. He was born, in 1856, in Gerona, the very northeastern province of Spain, and there acquired his rudimentary education. On coming to this country he lived first in New Orleans, from there coming to Brownsville, Texas, in 1868. His brother, the late Frederick Forto, came to Brownsville in the early seventies from New Orleans, and for a number of years was county commissioner of Cameron county.

A young man of great energy, intensity of purpose, and excellent judgment, Mr. Forto was appointed county judge of Cameron county in 1882, and served as such by successive elections for a period of ten years, after which he was sheriff of the county several terms, in each position performing the duties of his office with earnest zeal and faithfulness. Public-spirited and progressive, he always supported every movement calculated to advance the interests of the city, and never shirked the responsibilities of office, having served as mayor of Brownsville three years, and as a member of the City Board of Education for sixteen years.

It is as the representative of the Stillman interest of Brownsville, mayhap, that Judge Forto is best known. James Stillman, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National City Bank of New York, and one of the world's noted financiers, was born and reared in Browns-

ville, and for a long number of years has owned extensive interests in land and in improved property in Brownsville and in the Lower Rio Grande valley. Since 1900 Judge Forto has been Mr. Stillman's personal representative in Brownsville, and in the management of the lands and property has met with eminent success. The Judge has extensive interests of his own, also, to look after, and is now a vice president of the First National Bank of Brownsville.

During the early days of Brownsville's importance as a seaport, Judge Forto was agent for two of the more important lines of English steamships landing at Brazos Santiago.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. For thirty years identified with his practice at Sherman, Dr. Johnson represents the homeopathic school of medicine in that city, and is regarded as one of the ablest men of his calling in Grayson county.

Dr. Johnson was born October 3, 1851, at Liberty, Indiana, a son of Anselm B. and Amelia B. Johnson. His father, who came from Virginia, was a first cousin of General Joseph E. Johnston, of the Confederate army. The father was in business as a wholesale tobacco and tea merchant at Cincinnati, Ohio, until his death in 1868. Dr. Johnson is of English family on his father's side, while his mother had both an English and Irish ancestry. He has one sister in Texas, Mrs. Emma Shultz, wife of Benton Shultz, a locomotive engineer with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and their home is in Trinity county.

Dr. Johnson was the oldest in a family of three children, and his early education was acquired in the public schools, in the state of Indiana, after which he joined the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis. His medical studies were pursued in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and also in the Pulte Medical College of that city, graduating from the latter institution M. D. in the spring of 1881. With all the preparation that a thorough college and university course could afford, he started practice in Carroll county, Indiana, but in a short time, although he acquired a good business, his health was so impaired that it became necessary for him to seek a different climate and it was that which brought him to North Texas in 1884. Locating at Sherman he has now been in continuous residence in that city for practically thirty years. Dr. Johnson is a Republican of the old style, that of Abraham Lincoln and his school of politics. For two terms, under appointment from Governor Lanham, Dr. Johnson served as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and he stands very high in the medical fraternity in North Texas. He affiliates with the Masonic Order, has taken the Royal Arch, Council, and other degrees. His church is the disciples of Christ.

In 1888 at Abington, Indiana, Dr. Johnson married Miss Lottie Woodyard, daughter of Cyrus and Mary Jane Woodyard. Her father was a miller by profession, and died several years ago in Indiana, followed by her mother at an interval of several years. Dr. Johnson and wife have two daughters, Mrs. Lora E. Harvey, whose husband, George E. Harvey, of Sherman, is book-keeper with the Robert, Sanford & Taylor Company; and Mrs. Emma McQuiston, wife of Dr. C. H. McQuiston, a practicing physician at Valley View, Texas.

Having come to Texas in search of employment in which he might be healthy and well, while pursuing his profession Dr. Johnson has found both a delightful home and business prosperity, and is therefore one of the enthusiastic boosters of north Texas for all its opportunities and resources. In his time he has witnessed a wonderful increase, not only in population, but in the material development in the city of Sherman and vicinity, and is one of the progressive men of that

town. Dr. Johnson has his office in the Murphy Building.

ERHARD R. GUENTHER. An industry whose wheels have been turning and whose machinery has been making useful products for more than half a century is always an interesting institution in the life of a community. This interest is enhanced in the case of a mill which through all these years has been making a commodity for the daily vital sustenance of the people. This has been the successful work, through two generations, of San Antonio's Pioneer Flour Mills. It is easily one of the most distinctive manufacturing institutions of the Alamo city. For all the years since before the war the house of Guenther has been manufacturing flour and other grain products from which has been made the bread for many of the oldest as well as the youngest citizens of that section of Texas.

Many changes and improvements have been introduced since the pioneer, C. H. Guenther, established his first mill on the San Antonio river. In 1914 the new building erected by the firm of C. H. Guenther & Sons has increased the facilities of the company until it now ranks as one of the largest flour mills in the south. With this new addition the mill has a total capacity of eighteen hundred barrels of flour every working day, the increase by the installation of new machinery being six hundred barrels daily. The building is of reinforced concrete and fire-proof construction, and is equipped with machinery and storage bins of the latest pattern. The officers of the firm of C. H. Guenther & Sons are: E. R. Guenther, president and general manager; Adolph Wagner, vice president, and H. Schuchard, treasurer. These men have been officially identified with the firm since its incorporation. Arthur Storms has served as assistant manager since 1898.

San Antonio will always have reason to remember gratefully the career of the late Carl Hilmer Guenther, who founded what is now the Pioneer Flour Mills. He was born March 19, 1826, at Weissenfels on the Saale in Saxony, acquired his education and learned the trade of miller and millwright. At the age of twenty-two in 1848 he left his native land, and like thousands of the flower of German youth found refuge on the hospitable shores of the New World. The loss to Germany was the gain of America, and the late C. H. Guenther was a fine type of that German stock imported into this country during the '40s and '50s. With many of his compatriots he settled first in Wisconsin, but two years later moved to Texas, joining the Fredericksburg colony in Gillespie county. There he established a grist mill on Live Oak Creek, and his skill as a millwright enabled him to perform practically all the labors involved in constructing the mill, after which he operated it with water power. A freshet having damaged his mill, in 1859, he left Gillespie county and located in San Antonio. In that year was constructed the first flour mill in the city. Its location was on San Antonio river at what is now Guenther street near South Alamo street, the location which has ever since been the home of the great milling industry conducted under the name Pioneer. The foundation of the original mill still stands at the rear of the Guenther homestead on Guenther street, and adjoining it have been built in more recent years the large and substantial structures now comprising the Pioneer Flour Mills.

Before the building of railroads when San Antonio was isolated commercially from the rest of Texas, the Guenther mill was patronized by the settlers living in all the great tract of country now known as Southwest Texas. Grain was hauled in some cases for a hundred miles or more in wagons, and after being ground into flour the product was then taken back to the ranch or neighborhood store. The late C. H. Guenther had not only business but personal relations with his patrons and with the residents in and about San Antonio.

He was not only a pioneer miller but a man of consequence in San Antonio and was regarded as one of the foremost German-American citizens of that community. He had membership in the Casino Association, the Beethoven Maennerchor, the Arbeiter Verein, was one of the founders of the famous old German-English school, and gave much of his time and means to the support and upbuilding of educational institutions. His own fortune was honorably won, the business which he established has since been continued by his capable son, and has long been a source of pride to the city.

The late C. H. Guenther died in San Antonio October 18, 1902. He was married in 1855 at Fredericksburg to Miss Dorothea Pape, daughter of Fritz Pape, one of the pioneers of the Fredericksburg colony. She died in 1898, and their children were: Fritz Guenther, now deceased; Arthur W.; H. L.; Mrs. Amanda Wagner; Mrs. Marie D. Beckman; Mrs. Matilda Schuchard, and Erhard R.

Erhard R. Guenther, who has since the death of his father been the active head of the Flour Mills company, was born in San Antonio in 1868. The educational advantages offered him in his native city were supplemented by a residence abroad. His first ambition and his studies were directed toward the law, and he graduated in law at Washington & Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, in 1888. The death of his older brother caused him to give up those plans, and he took charge of the Pioneer Flour Mills, and to him perhaps more than to any other factor except his father has been due the success and continued upbuilding of that manufacturing industry. All over Texas the name Pioneer Mills represents the highest standard of products, and the output is well known by the long continued use of one design of label and advertising, being the familiar portrait of C. H. Guenther, the founder of the business.

Mr. Guenther lives on Guenther street, in the modest little home erected more than fifty years ago by his father. The grounds are large and beautifully kept, situated on the banks of the San Antonio river, and standing close to the shadow of the great flour mills.

Mr. Guenther was married in San Antonio to Miss Lottie Harnisch, daughter of Charles Harnisch, one of the prominent pioneers and business men of San Antonio. They have one daughter, Marie Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Guenther have traveled extensively abroad, and are among the prominent leaders of San Antonio society.

A. C. BOWER. A Floyd county pioneer, Mr. Bower has not been content to let his priority of residence remain an empty distinction. Since settling there when his neighbors were a wide-scattered handful in number, he has been pushing ahead not only his own but the general enterprise of the locality, and today is one of the oldest and best esteemed citizens.

Born in Weakly county, Tennessee, September 24, 1847, Mr. Bower was a son of Giles Bower, who came to Tennessee from North Carolina, was a successful farmer, and died in Tennessee at the age of sixty-one, in 1866. The maiden name of the mother was Becky Adams, who was born in the state of Missouri, and died at the advanced age of eighty-two years, having been the mother of seven sons and three daughters.

A. C. Bower, who was the sixth in the family, was educated in the country schools of his native county up to the time he was sixteen years old, and at the age of nineteen left the farm and struck out on his own account. His first work for himself was in running a mail hack, for which he received wages of twenty dollars a month. He then became identified with a mercantile house in Como, Tennessee, where he remained a year, and then was in the grocery business at Como for about five years. Having built up a first class establishment, he sold out his interests in that state, and



MARTIN A. HAMILTON

with his wife immigrated to Texas in October, 1882. He first settled in Burnet county, where he took up a line of industry then very popular in that section of Texas, sheep husbandry. He leased a tract of land and ran about one thousand head of sheep. After eight months he sold his flock, and was very nearly bankrupted by the transaction. He next moved into Bell county, and with what capital he had left rented a farm and engaged in general farming. In that he was much more successful than as a sheep man, and continued farming from 1882 to 1890. At the close of that time he bought thirteen hundred acres of land in Jones county, but was soon dissatisfied with the location and returned to Bell county. For a short time he remained at Belton, and in June, 1890, moved to Floyd county.

At the time of his coming, there was only one other settler between Floydada and Childress. He attained a large tract of land and began ranching, also raising and selling horses and cattle, and continued in that general line for ten years. In May, 1890, Floyd county had been organized and the town site of Floydada was platted and the town organized in the same year. Mr. Bower from the first has been one of the large property holders in the city, and still owns, besides his residence, a large amount of local real estate. In 1895 he entered the general merchandise business, and has followed that line with much success down to the present time.

A Democrat in politics, he has never sought or filled any public office. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belongs to the Commercial Club and is a Methodist in religion. Mr. Bower was first married in 1866 in Henry county, Tennessee, to Miss Mattie Perry, daughter of Gideon Perry, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Bower died September 4, 1895, at Floydada at the age of forty-five. Her four children, two sons and two daughters, were: James W., a resident of Gaines county; Davie, wife of Sam Hamblin of Bell county; Bonnie, wife of C. Williams, of Hall county; and Emerson E., a resident of Dickens county. The second marriage of Mr. Bower occurred in Floydada February 27, 1905, when Miss Maggie Courtwright became his wife. Mrs. Bower was born in Texas, a daughter of E. B. Courtwright, one of the old settlers of Jack county. They are the parents of three children, namely: Bartlett, Emerson Bolton, and Luneta.

WILLIAM ANDREW BARNES. In recent years probably no one in Tyler county has done more for the industrial and agricultural development of that section than William Andrew Barnes of Woodville, who is a young business man of great enterprise and originality, and by his work has opened up various avenues of development in the county, and has attracted much capital and many substantial settlers to this locality. Soon after he had engaged in the real estate and abstract business at Woodville, he conceived the idea of organizing the various industrial interests of the county for mutual co-operation, and accordingly in 1912 instituted the Tyler County Fair Association, of which he is president. He is also president of the Woodville Commercial Club, and an active leader in its work. Mr. Barnes is a member of the East Texas Development Association, which has for its object the general welfare and development and settlement of east Texas. Through his office he has carried on a general correspondence over the country for the purpose of interesting homeseekers in Texas lands, and during 1912 he brought more families into Tyler county than have come here during the previous decade. His operations are conducted in harmony with the advertising department of the Sunset Lines of Railroad, and much interest in south Texas lands has been created through this medium. Mr. Barnes handles large quantities of east Texas lands, and his plan is to open up for settlement many of the vast tracts of "cut-over" lands of the large lumber companies in Tyler county and adjacent sections. The business of Mr. Barnes and the interests of the town demanded that Woodville should

have a live newspaper, and for twelve months Mr. Barnes edited the Tyler County *Messenger*. During that time and because of his interest in the subject, the *Messenger* has come to be a force in the affairs of Tyler county.

William Andrew Barnes is a native of Tyler county, born at Chester, January 1, 1880. The family has been identified with this section of Texas since before the war. His grandfather, Sam Barnes, who was born in Mississippi, and died in Tyler county, in 1873, at the age of fifty-eight, came to Texas, and established near Chester the Barnes Mill and Gin, and that was an important institution before and after the war. The plant has long since disappeared, but it performed its share of work and added much to the prosperity of the community during its existence. Sam Barnes was also a prominent farmer, and developed some of the agricultural lands in this locality. He was prominent in Methodism, and one of the officers of the church, and his politics were Democrat. Grandfather Sam Barnes married Lucinda McKee, who died in 1906. Her children were: Calvin, who died as a farmer near Chester and had seen service in the Confederate army; Jasper, also a Confederate soldier, is a farmer near Chester; Mrs. Laurissa King, deceased; Lizzie, who married Stephen Wilson and died near Chester; Mary, who married Sam Wilson of Chester; Sam Barnes, also of Chester; Andrew Madison, father of William A. Barnes; Fayette, now deceased.

Andrew Madison Barnes, who is a stock farmer at Chester, was born in Tyler county, on the old farm two miles from Chester, in 1853. He was brought up in the country and educated in the local schools. While a young man he identified himself with farming and stock raising, and has lived a quiet and uneventful career. He is a Democrat in politics and a Methodist. He was married to Maggie Platt, a daughter of Raz Platt, a farmer of Chester locality, who came to Texas from Mississippi. Mrs. Barnes died May 1, 1901, and her children were: Sam B., a stockman of Texas, who married Lucile Graham; William Andrew; Carl, a farmer of Chester; John R., a farmer at Chester; and Mattie, who also lives in Chester.

William Andrew Barnes has known Tyler county all his life, was educated in the public schools, and prepared for a business career at the Tyler Commercial College. Since leaving school he has been closely identified with the real estate and abstract business at Woodville. He abstracted the Tyler county records, and this has been an important feature of his office business. Mr. Barnes has never interested himself in practical politics, and his family have had little to do with politics as a profession, or as an avocation. He gives his support to church and religion.

On July 16, 1911, in Tyler county, he married Miss Willie Johnson, a daughter of William Andrew and May J. (Clark) Johnson. The Johnson children, nine in number, were: Clyde; Nannie; Grover; Ida, wife of Frank Griffin; Mrs. Barnes; Lena; Morris; Dan Leak, and Annie Laurie. Mrs. Barnes was born in September, 1882, and has one child, William Andrew, Jr.

MARTIN ADOLPHUS HAMILTON. When Mr. Hamilton came to Grimes county, Texas, in 1875, his cash capital amounted to just fifty-five cents. He had come by railroad across the country from Madison county, Alabama, and was at that time about twenty-four years of age. Grimes county people now know Mr. Hamilton as one of the largest farmers and planters in this section, and long years of industry and good management have been the factors in his success.

Martin Adolphus Hamilton was born near Huntsville, Alabama, October 18, 1850, and his early training was in the country and his school advantages exceedingly limited. Arriving in Grimes county with only his labor as his resources, his first work was on a farm, after which he had a position in a sawmill, and at the end of six months became a sergeant at Huntsville in the em-

ploy of a lessee of the prison convicts of the state. After two years of convict management he returned to Alabama, married and then came with his wife to Texas and established a home at the site of his present plantation and farm headquarters. He bought a small lot of unimproved land in the Obedience Hill survey, and the original fifty acres were quickly brought under cultivation and improvement. The raising of corn and cotton was his primary industry, and since then from time to time he has increased his acreage until he now controls under his proprietorship fourteen hundreds acres, and three hundred of this have been brought under the plow. Labor is afforded on his land to a dozen or more families, and while he has given chief attention to the staple crops he has also raised considerable stock, and has kept his cattle up to a high grade.

After farming for a few years Mr. Hamilton also branched out as a merchant at Dolph, establishing a small store which became a nucleus for a small country trading community, and the name was bestowed upon the place as an abbreviation of his own second surname. After the railroad came his store was burned, and he moved his business into Richards, put up a two-story business block, and sold goods under the name M. A. Hamilton. For a few years his enterprise also included the operation of a sawmill and a cotton gin, and much of the lumber cut in his mill was worked up into houses and other improvements in the vicinity. Mr. Hamilton was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Anderson, and subsequently assisted in the formation of the First State Bank of Richards, of which he is now vice president. Politically he has never been active, though coming of a family of Democrats, and has occasionally attended a convention as a delegate.

Mr. Hamilton is a son of Alexander Hamilton, who was born in Alabama and spent his life in Madison county, passing away at the age of sixty years. During his earlier life he had served as a soldier in the Florida Indian war. Though a southerner he never held slaves, was opposed to the secession movement, and had no part in the war. Alexander Hamilton married Elizabeth Lacey, who died in Mississippi about twenty years ago. Their children were: Virginia, who married Josiah Henderson and lives in Louisiana; Martin Adolphus; William, of Mississippi; Joseph, of Texas; John, who died in Alabama; Mahala Wood, who died in Grimes county; Henry, who died in Grimes county; and Felix, of Richards.

Mr. Hamilton was married in September, 1878, to Miss Mollie McHaffey, a daughter of Augustus McHaffey, a farmer. They have two children: Oscar, a merchant at Richards, who married Sallie Kelley; and Mrs. Eula Witt, also of Grimes county. Although Mr. Hamilton had limited educational opportunities himself, he took pains with his own children and afforded them the benefit of his prosperity, the son having been educated in the Southwestern University at Georgetown and in the Hill's Business College at Waco, while the daughter was a student in Austin College at Sherman.

HON. FRANK H. BURMEISTER. A member of the Texas state legislature, owner of a ranch in McMullen county, a successful lawyer with offices at Pleasanton, Frank H. Burmeister has a number of interesting distinctions apart from those implied in such important relationship to the business and public life of his state. He is an example of the scholar in politics, and among his closer associates is as much esteemed for the broad range of his intellectual interests as for his material and matter-of-fact prosperity. Popular as an orator, a close thinker and student of economic and political conditions, Mr. Burmeister is no ordinary figure in his home state.

His career has been one of large and broad attainments from inconspicuous beginnings. Born in Berlin, Germany, in 1856, he comes of a scholarly family. His parents were Alexander and Mary (Holtzhauser) Bur-

meister, and his father was a brother of Professor Herman Burmeister, a German naturalist who was accredited with a rank second to Humboldt, and who went to Rio de Janeiro to take charge of the National Museum for the Brazilian government, his selection for that post being all that is necessary to say to indicate his standing in the scientific world. The Texas statesman is himself a product of the best literary and scientific culture of Germany. From the age of five and a half until he was twenty-five his career was largely devoted to studious pursuits. He was a student in a Berlin Gymnasium, took special studies in the University of Berlin, and spent four years in the Polytechnic University at Zurich, Switzerland, specializing in natural science and agriculture.

Being free from military duties, he emigrated to the United States of America and though equipped with an exceptional education, and with more than ordinary native endowments, when Frank H. Burmeister arrived in New York in December, 1881, he possessed little capital beyond that necessary for current expenses, and had practically no training which would prepare him for the vigorous business competition of the New World. Though the master of several languages, he was as yet unable to speak a word of English. During his stay in New York he was fortunate in meeting Dr. J. B. Taylor, owner of the Taylor ranch in McMullen county, Texas. Dr. Taylor gave the young German scholar employment as a sheep herder, and in that humble capacity more than thirty years ago he set out upon his career in the Lone Star state. Mr. Burmeister arrived at the Taylor ranch, seven miles north of Tilden, on January 17, 1882, and since that date has been a steadfast and loyal citizen of Texas.

Mr. Burmeister for twenty-nine years has had a full partner in his career and no proper estimate of his success could be made without reference to this sharer in his fortunes. The partnership began with his marriage to Miss Sallie J. Russell, of Refugio county, a daughter of Judge Charles A. Russell, one of the well known pioneers of that county. When Mr. and Mrs. Burmeister began married life their capital consisted of twenty-five silver dollars and his position as County Surveyor of McMullen county. In the subsequent years, spent in McMullen county, they have acquired one of the fine ranches of that section, comprising twenty-five hundred acres and a beautiful home twelve miles north of Tilden. This property is valued at many thousands of dollars, and together with Mr. Burmeister's law practice and other interests his prosperity is assured. For practically twenty-five years Mr. Burmeister's law practice and public duties have kept him away from home the greater part of the time, and the operation and upbuilding of the ranch interests have been almost entirely under the supervision of Mrs. Burmeister, who in this respect and in many other ways has contributed greatly to her husband's success.

With a trained mind and an accurate knowledge of various departments of knowledge, Mr. Burmeister in a few years after coming to Texas determined to enter the legal profession, and had little difficulty in preparing himself for the bar. He was admitted in McMullen county in 1889, and at the same time took out his last naturalization papers. His law offices are at Pleasanton in Atascosa county, and his services have long been in demand as a capable and exceptionally skillful advocate.

Mr. Burmeister's public career covers about thirty years. In 1884 he was appointed Deputy County Surveyor and in 1886 he was first elected County Surveyor, which office he held until 1894, when he was first elected to the Legislature and served one term. Later his home county successively elected him county judge and district attorney. In 1912 he was again returned to the legislature, and is now a candidate for re-election. His third term is practically a certainty, as he has no opposition. Mr. Burmeister has long enjoyed a repu-

tion as an orator, not only in the court room, but in political campaigns and on miscellaneous public occasions. He has the magnetic personality of a natural orator, combined with the incisive and substantial character of the business man, and the broad comprehension and views of the scholar, and his presence on the platform is sufficient to insure an interested audience. It is only natural that Mr. Burmeister has taken a positive position on all public questions. During the thirty-third session of the legislature he championed the illiteracy bill, is one of the ablest exponents of ballot reform and of equal suffrage, and never neglects an occasion to interest the people in behalf of education whether in the common schools or in the higher institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Burmeister are the parents of eight children, named as follows: Charles A., Frank H., Jr., Mary, Russell, Sallie, E. C., Gustav and Wilhelmina.

ROSSELL F. VAUGHAN. The phenomenal growth of the lumber industry in the Southwest during the past several decades has brought to the forefront a number of men whose abilities have peculiarly fitted them for active and successful participation in this great enterprise. Many of these are men of the younger generation, whose enthusiasm, energetic nature and progressive spirit have placed them in positions of responsibility almost before the blush of youth has left their cheeks, but it is doubtful if any have achieved in as short a period of time a greater success than that which has been attained by Roswell F. Vaughan, treasurer and general manager of the Eagle Pass Lumber Company. Mr. Vaughan became connected with this concern when but seventeen years of age, and, commencing in the humblest position, has mastered its many details and continued in the business until he has reached a commanding position, a position which he has been able to hold amid the strong competition which increasing capital and trade have brought about.

Roswell F. Vaughan was born August 1, 1880, at Leavenworth, Kansas, and is a son of George C. and Katharine (Fairbanks) Vaughan. His father, a native of Vermont, came to the West as a young man, and for some years was a prominent figure in the business world of Kansas. In 1882 he removed to Texas, and here his operations became of a more extensive nature, his connection with various great industries making him a power in commercial and financial circles. He is now a resident of San Antonio. Mr. Vaughan married Katharine Fairbanks, a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music. She was a devout Christian and active in the charitable work of the Congregational church, in the faith of which she died in 1888, when but thirty-four years of age.

Roswell F. Vaughan was the first of his parents' five children, and was two years of age when brought to Texas, the family locating in San Antonio, where he received his education in the public and high schools. Upon graduating from the latter, at the age of seventeen years, he at once embarked upon his career in the lumber business, accepting a minor position and faithfully working his way upward until by 1904 he was in charge of the great interests of the Eagle Pass Lumber Company, which has fourteen branches in Texas and Mexico, doing a general wholesale and retail business and carrying a full line of lumber, building materials, etc. The Eagle Pass Lumber Company and affiliated concerns represent a capital of more than one and one-half millions of dollars, and in this connection Mr. Vaughan holds directorships in the State Bank and Trust Company of Eagle Pass; the Walker County Lumber Company, Elmira, Texas; the Dascomb-Daniels Lumber Company, Kansas City, Missouri; the International Sash and Door Company, C. P. Diaz, Mexico; the Eagle Pass Lumber Company, Eagle Pass, Texas; the Eagle Pass Realty Company, of this city; the Rio Grande Valley Irrigation Company and the International Dry Goods Company, also

of Eagle Pass; and the Colorado Canal Company, Bay City, Texas. Mr. Vaughan's opinion upon matters connected with the trade has been influential with the associated dealers, who have regarded him as thoroughly informed, and have had confidence in the soundness of his judgment.

Mr. Vaughan was married at Eagle Pass, February 20, 1902, to Miss Maydelle Drake, daughter of C. C. Drake, formerly collector of customs at Argyle Pass. Four children have been born to this union: George C., who is deceased; and Maydelle D., Katherine F. and Roswell F., Jr. With his wife, Mr. Vaughan is a member of the Episcopal church, where he acts as vestryman. He holds membership in the Eagle Pass Commercial Club, in which he is chairman of the railroad committee, and continues to do, as he has in the past, all that he can to forward the interests of his adopted city. A republican in his political views, his popularity is shown by the fact that for the past six years he has been his fellow-citizens' choice for the office of city commissioner.

HON. JOSEPH O. BOEHMER. There has never been a period in the history of the country in which the power of the press has been more keenly or impressively felt. It lies within the authority of the modern journalist to mold public opinion in matters of vital importance, and so ably have some of them taken advantage of this privilege that they have been sent to represent their communities in various positions of trust and responsibility. An example of this type of public-spirited citizen is found in the person of Hon. Joseph O. Boehmer, editor and publisher of the *News-Guide*, of Eagle Pass, and a fighting member of the Texas State Legislature, where he is the author and supporter of the Boehmer Illiteracy Bill. Mr. Boehmer is a Texan, having been born in the city of San Antonio, March 27, 1870, and is a son of Jay and Mary (Doss) Boehmer. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in young manhood, and was married in Tennessee, where for some years he was engaged in teaching music. He subsequently came to Texas, and here spent the closing years of his life, dying in 1886, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, who was a loyal member of the Methodist church, passed away in that faith in 1912, being eighty-four years of age, and both she and her husband were buried in Texas.

The youngest of his parents' six children, Joseph O. Boehmer received his education in the graded and high schools of San Antonio and was but seventeen years of age when he commenced his struggles with the world as "devil" in the offices of the *San Antonio Times*, his salary of \$1.25 per week being given regularly to his mother during the next two years. Like many others, Mr. Boehmer having been once connected with newspaper life has found it impossible to leave it, and his subsequent career has been one of steady advancement. In 1889 he made his first attempt in the business field on his own account, buying the *Floresville Citizen*, of Wilson county. This he sold two years later and returned to San Antonio for a short period, and then came to Eagle Pass, where for ten years he was connected with the *Guide*, and during two years of this time conducted it on his own account under lease. For a few months he was connected with Hull's large printing concern as manager at Mexico City, and then he went to Rockport, Texas, where he established a new paper *The New Era*. About three months later he consolidated this sheet with the newspaper that had been established there for years, changed the name to the *Rockport Enterprise*, and conducted it successfully for two years. On disposing of his interests therein, Mr. Boehmer went to Floresville, and two months later leased the *Floresville Chronicle*, which he conducted for about two years, and at the same time, and in the same county, established the *Stockdale Advo-*

cate. On the expiration of his lease, Mr. Boehmer brought the plant of the Stockdale paper to Eagle Pass, and here established the *Rio Grande News*. This he conducted nearly three years, at the end of which period he purchased the *Guide*, and combined the two under the name of the *News-Guide*, which he has continued to conduct to the present time. He has a live, alert and progressive paper and is endeavoring to give his fellow-townsmen the news and all the news in the most interesting, authentic and instructive manner. That his efforts are appreciated by the people of Eagle Pass is shown in the hearty support he is receiving from both subscribers and advertisers. This newspaper occupies a modern, finely-equipped plant, having the necessary presses and machinery for all kinds of newspaper and job work, and also carries a stationery department. The *News-Guide's* circulation is not confined to Maverick county, but many readers are found also in the adjoining counties and Mexico.

Mr. Boehmer was married (first) at Brackettville, Kinney county, Texas, to Miss Kate James, who died in 1899, having been the mother of one son: Martin. Mr. Boehmer's second marriage occurred at San Antonio, Texas, February 12, 1907, when he was united with Miss Annie Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Murray, of Floresville, Texas.

A staunch democrat in his political views, Mr. Boehmer has been active in the ranks of his party for some years. He was at one time a member of the school board of Eagle Pass, as well as being United States Commissioner, and at this time is serving his second term in the Texas State Legislature. While he has always been known as one of the active members of this body, he has probably distinguished himself in the greatest manner as the author of the Boehmer Illiteracy Bill, in the interests of which he has worked untiringly. In regard to this measure, a Texas daily newspaper recently said:

"Surprise need not be entertained over the news from Austin that Governor Colquitt has decided to veto the Boehmer Illiteracy Bill. Regret, however, should be felt by every man who believes in the purity and honesty of elections. The provisions of the Boehmer bill were intended to produce an honest ballot, intelligently cast. It did not seek to disfranchise any man who ought not to be disfranchised. It was aimed, almost exclusively, at illiterate Mexicans and negroes, whose corrupt and ignorant votes have decided nearly every election in Texas during the last dozen of years or more. There is no justification for the assertion that it would disfranchise any large element of Germans; that class of voters, as a rule, know how to prepare their own ballots. That grand representative of the Germans in the lower house, Representative Burmeister, was the most earnest of all the advocates of the bill; and, speaking for the Texas Germans, in the session of the free conference committee, he said: 'I know my people. They are self-reliant. This bill will not disfranchise them. The average German, coming to this country without knowing one word of English, can qualify for voting under this bill within three months of time.' As the bill did not provide for going into effect until July 1, 1914, it is clear that any man worthy of the franchise in Texas could learn by that time how to mark his own ballot. It is to be regretted that Governor Colquitt's political obligations are such that he is biased against any ballot reform that embodies the provisions of the Boehmer bill. Could the bill become a law, Texas would have about the best election regulations of any State in the Union, so far as pure and intelligent suffrage safeguards are concerned. Under present conditions thousands of Mexicans, negroes and other illiterate elements are voted as if they were so many mules or monkeys. The 'heeler' in the voting booth who obtains the job of 'marking' ballots for illiterates often votes a hundred times in a day; whereas, an honest, intelligent citizen can vote but once. But

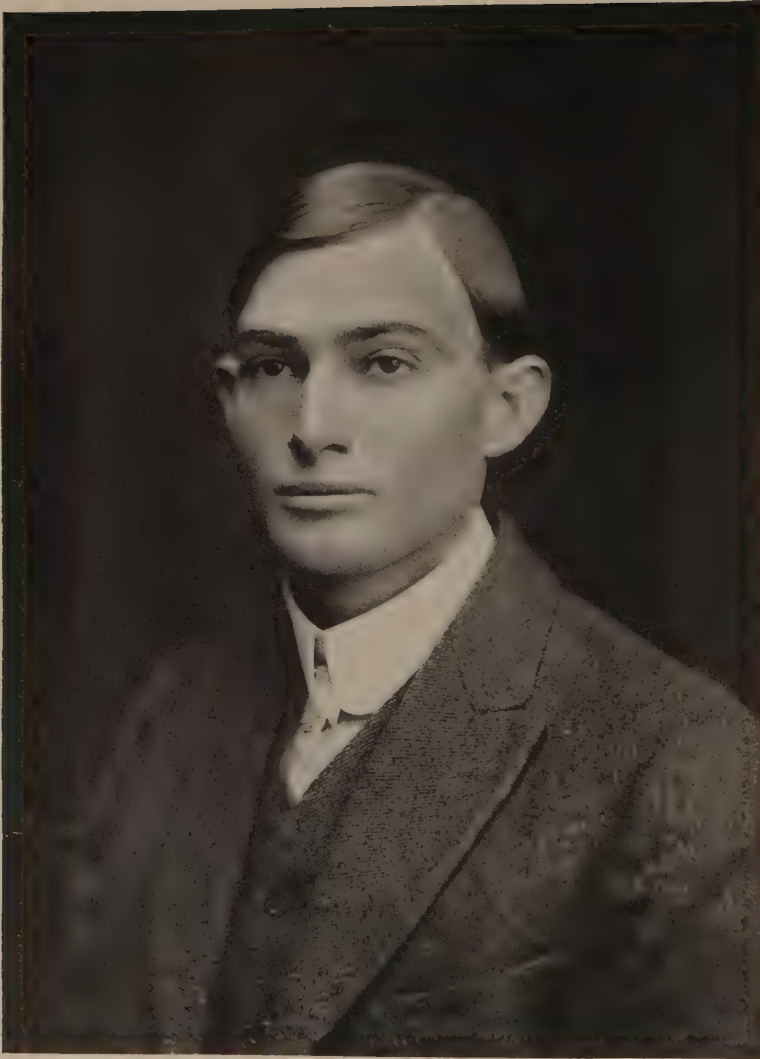
the vetoing of the Boehmer bill will not end the contest for a pure and intelligent ballot; it simply postpones the day of triumph, for the friends of this election reform will not cease their efforts until it has been written in the statute books of Texas. Had Governor Colquitt decided in favor instead of against the Boehmer bill he would have risen to a loftier position of statesmanship than it has been his good fortune to rise in connection with any other enactment of the Thirty-third Legislature. But there is comfort in the reflection that 'reforms never go backward.' The principle of the Boehmer bill will yet prevail."

Mr. Boehmer affiliates with no particular church, but realizes the beneficial influences of religion and is at all times ready to contribute to worthy movements. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Eagles. One of the best known newspaper men in the State, it is said of Mr. Boehmer that he is the only man in Texas who has the secret of publishing a weekly newspaper and making money out of it. His wide acquaintance includes warm friends of all parties, nationalities and stations in life.

JOHN W. CHICHESTER. The postoffice at Eagle Pass, on account of its border position and the attendant mass of Mexican mail handled, is one of the most important in the State of Texas. To efficiently handle the business of this station requires ability of no small degree, a sense of responsibility as to the duties of public service and a thorough knowledge of the routine work of this important position. These qualities are possessed by John W. Chichester, who was postmaster at Eagle Pass from 1908 to 1914, and who is known as one of the most popular officials in the mail service. He was born at Washington, D. C., February 28, 1875, and is a son of Elijah H. and Maria (Brown) Chichester.

Elijah H. Chichester was born in Pennsylvania, and as a young man went to Washington, D. C., where he spent a few years. He devoted his life to railroading and photography and came to Texas in the employ of the United States Government, and died at San Antonio in 1904, when about fifty-nine years of age. A devout Christian, he was a faithful member of the Episcopal church, and at the time of his death was a vestryman and superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Chichester was married at Washington, D. C., to Miss Maria Brown, who was born in Louisiana, and was a sister-in-law of the daughter of President Garfield. She also died in 1904, when about fifty-four years of age, and was buried beside her husband in San Antonio. Like him, she was a faithful member of the Episcopal church and was active in its religious movements. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chichester: Henry D., who died in Alaska; John W.; and Joseph, a resident of New York City, connected with the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Company.

John W. Chichester was but five years of age when brought to Texas by his parents, and with the exception of three years spent in Alaska in mercantile lines he has made his residence in the Lone Star state ever since. His early education was secured in the public schools, and when he was seventeen years of age began his struggles with the world as a clerk in a grocery store at Eagle Pass, his salary being \$17.00 per month. He continued in this line for two years, and then entered upon a railroad career, which covered a period of fifteen years. At the end of this time he was appointed postmaster, in 1908, and continued to serve until April 15, 1914. He filled the position to the entire satisfaction of the public and the department and with credit to himself. Mr. Chichester is very fond of camp life, and to use his own expression "would rather fish than eat." As a citizen he has been more than ordinarily active, is a member of the Commercial Club, and in various ways has



H. V. Heldenfeld.

erved to advance the interests of his community, in regard to which he stands ready to give all desired information. His fraternal connection is with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has numerous friends, as he has, indeed, in all walks of life. He is an active member of the Episcopal church and for some time has served as a vestryman. Politically a Republican, his only public office has been that which he now holds.

In October, 1902, Mr. Chichester was married at Eagle Pass, to Miss Annie Mae Hartup, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hartup, of Eagle Pass, and four children have been born to this union: Dorothy, William S., and a son and a daughter who died in infancy. Mrs. Chichester passed away April 30, 1911, aged thirty-five years, and was buried in the cemetery at Eagle Pass. She was widely known socially and among the members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Chichester, married (second) April 21, 1914, Miss Addie Williams of Eagle Pass, daughter of Joe Williams, sheriff of Maverick county.

F. W. HELDENFELS. As an architect and a graduate in his profession from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Mr. Heldenfels has become one of the leaders in his profession in southwest Texas, and has gained a reputation all over the state through his work as designer and Superintendent of Construction of the new Bee County Court House, one of the finest structures of its kind in any of the counties of the state. Its fine symmetry and lines, and its utility as a public office building are a tribute to the ability of the architect and for many years this building will remain a memorial of his professional skill and public-spirited interest in being the finest structure of its kind erected in his native county.

The county court house was completed in 1912 at a cost of \$77,750, with an added cost for furniture and equipment of \$13,800. The building is three stories, with a partial basement, the basement being used for heating purposes, and the heat being furnished by a vacuum steam-heating plant. The construction is what is known as semi-fireproof, having reinforced concrete foundations, framework of steel encased in concrete, outside walls and vault walls of brick, all floors six-inch concrete, and all halls and corridors covered with hexagon tile, while all interior partitions are solid plaster on metal lath and steel studding. The corridors are wainscoted with Georgia creole marble. The stairs are of cast iron. The exterior finish of the building and its dome is of shale tile. Around the dome is an open promenade balcony 70 feet above the ground, and from this balcony an excellent view of the surrounding country is obtained. The construction of the balcony is reinforced concrete. In the lantern of the dome is the only town clock to be found in Bee county. All of the walls of the building are tinted in gray, cream and green. The offices have a green wainscoting, with a cream wall, and gray ceiling, extending down to the picture moulding. All the wood-work is finished in Flemish green, and the floors in Flemish brown.

The courthouse is of the general type known as the classical design, and all its lines are kept as closely as possible to the old Grecian orders. The front entrance has a colonial porch with four reinforced concrete Corinthian columns, each of which is forty-two inches in diameter. Covered porches afford entrances to the building on the three remaining sides. The central feature of the building architecturally speaking is the dome built up with brick walls covered with tile, and surmounted by a lantern covered with copper, over all being a figure representing the Goddess of Justice.

Mr. F. W. Heldenfels, whose work in his professional capacity has just been described, was born at Beeville in Bee county in 1888, a son of Hugo and Isabella (Kueper) Heldenfels. His father, who was for a number of years in the contracting and building business and a well-known architect, was born in Berlin, Germany,

and about 1860, when twelve years of age, came to America. In the early seventies he came into Texas, and for some time was a resident in Eastern Central part of the state. During the latter seventies he located in Southwest Texas, where he was a resident up to the time of his death. A carpenter by trade, he entered the general contracting business, and became one of the well-known architects and designers of construction in this part of the state. He was engaged in the building business at Corpus Christi, San Diego, and at other points in this section of the State. Among other buildings constructed by him should be mentioned the courthouse at San Diego. About 1880 he engaged in the lumber business at Saint Mary's, which was his home up to 1885, at which date he came to Beeville, where he also established a lumber business, and continued in active direction of his extensive affairs until his death, a few years since. Besides his lumber business he became well known as a successful horticulturist, and to no small degree contributed to the fame of this region as a most eligible place for the growing of fruit of all kinds. At his country home in Beeville, he was a successful grower of oranges, grapes, plums and other fruits, and he was among the very first in this part of the state to demonstrate as a commercial proposition, the adaptability of the climate and soil for the growing of citrus fruits. The wife of the late Hugo Heldenfels was a native of Travis county, this state. She belonged to one of the Swiss families, who early found settlement in Texas, and her parents were born in Switzerland, and the daughter was educated in that country. She still makes her residence at the Heldenfels estate near Beeville.

Mr. F. W. Heldenfels was reared and received his preliminary education in Beeville, and for his college career attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, where in addition to other studies he took courses in architecture, and it was with special credit in that department that he was graduated in the class of 1909. He began the practice of his profession in Beeville, and in addition to his great work in connection with the courthouse has had an active practice on other less important enterprises.

He is a young man of ability in his profession, and has already won an enviable place as an architect and builder. Mr. Heldenfels was married at Austin to Miss Alice Cullen, a daughter of William H. Cullen, who was one of the prominent citizens of the State Capital.

STEPHEN L. McDONALD holds prestige as one of the enterprising, up-to-date men of Canadian, Texas, where he is identified with various real estate and other interests. His record is that of the native born Texan who without outside financial aid has worked his way to substantial success, and as such it is of more than passing interest.

Stephen L. McDonald was born in Grayson county, Texas, April 11, 1870, and on both the paternal and maternal sides is of Irish origin, the former line of ancestry having also a strain of Scotch. William D. McDonald, his father, was born in North Carolina and reared in Georgia. He came to Texas in 1850 and pioneered in Grayson county. Previous to his coming to Texas he served five years in the United States army as a lieutenant. He assisted in the survey of the state of Kansas, and was in the company that captured John Brown, Indian fighter in Kansas and Texas. At the outbreak of the Civil war he helped organize a company, of which he was lieutenant under Captain Tolbert. In their first engagement Captain Tolbert was wounded, and Lieutenant McDonald became captain, which rank he held until the close of the war, his superior officer being General McCulloch, and the territory in which he served being Texas and Louisiana. Among the engagements in which he participated were Pleasant Hill and Bull Run. After the close of the war he settled down to farming and stock raising in Grayson county, where he

maintained his home for over fifty years and was very successful. He is now living retired in Jones county. During his early residence in Texas he took an active interest in political affairs, and while he never sought public office he served several terms as a county commissioner. William D. McDonald and Elizabeth Cameron were married in Grayson county, Texas, in 1854. Fifty years later they celebrated their Golden wedding anniversary, at which were present children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren to the number of ninety-six, and happy in the companionship of their family and many friends the aged couple are enjoying the fruits of their early years of endeavor. Mrs. McDonald is a native of Tennessee. She came to Texas with her parents some time during the '40s, and her father, Henry Cameron, was one of the pioneer farmers and stockmen of the county. Mr. Cameron spent the remainder of his life in Grayson county and died there in 1901, at the age of eighty-five years. Of the family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, born to William D. and Elizabeth McDonald, Stephen L. was the fourth in order of birth.

Stephen L. McDonald made his home on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years of age. He received his education at Grayson College and in a business college at Sherman, Texas, from which latter institution he graduated in 1895. He taught school four years in Grayson and two years in Wheeler counties, and at the conclusion of his last term of school came to Canadian and engaged in the real estate business, which he has since successfully continued. He also has large oil interests at Electra, Texas, including several producing wells. In consideration of the fact that Mr. McDonald started out in life a poor young man and earned his first money as a school teacher and in this way paved his way to business ventures, the success he has achieved is remarkable. As indicating something of his method and dispatch in business transactions, it may be stated that he placed on the market an addition to Canadian, comprising forty acres, and every lot in this addition he sold within a limit of nine days. He also organized the town of Ochiltree, and he has interests in various enterprises in different parts of the country. Besides owning and representing real estate, improved and unimproved, in towns and cities, he has land interests in from fifteen to twenty counties in Texas. He is president of the Alfalfa Milling Company, of Cherokee, Oklahoma; the Canadian Oil & Gas Company, of Amarillo; the Cattlemen's Oil & Gas Company, of Canadian; and is secretary and treasurer of the Canadian Development Company.

His social and civic interests find expression in some of the foremost organizations of Canadian, including the fraternal order of the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons. In Masonry he has received the degrees of both lodge and chapter. He is also a member of the Country Club and the Commercial Club of Canadian, and in the organization of the latter he took an active part, the writing of its constitution being delegated to him. Religiously he is a Baptist.

On September 20, 1897, at Bethel, Grayson county, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Katie Caylor, and they are the parents of two children: Olma, born in Grayson county, Texas, August 31, 1898, and Robert, born at the same place October 3, 1900. Mrs. McDonald is a native of Texas and a representative of one of the early pioneer families of the state. Her grandfather Caylor was the third settler of Morgan county, and her father, R. A. Caylor, a native of that county, pioneered in Grayson county.

MONROE STARNES, recognized as the leading spirit in the business activities of the Winona community in Smith county, Texas, is a self-made man in the true sense of that much-used and often misused term.

Mr. Starnes was born in Alexander county, North Car-

olina, November 9, 1857, and was left an orphan at the tender age of eight years. His parents, William and Matilda (White) Starnes, both died the same year, 1865, in the prime of life, her death occurring in March and his in August. Besides Monroe, who was the third born, there were four others: Wilson, the eldest, is now a resident of North Carolina; Calvin, who died, in 1897, in North Carolina; Martha, who died, unmarried; and Sarah, wife of Pink Healen, is a resident of North Carolina. The father was a farmer, in humble circumstances, and after his death the little children were scattered. Monroe found a home with his uncle, Jacob W. Poovey, a North Carolina farmer, whose ideas, as exemplified in the bringing up of the boy, were that work was more important than schooling. Accordingly, the youth's educational advantages were meagre and were limited to the lessons taught from Davies arithmetic and the "old blue-back speller." When his uncle refused to allow him to go to school any more, young Starnes decided to strike out for himself and come West; and he left North Carolina with the final words of his guardian ringing in his ears: "If you can do better away from home, you are at liberty to go." When he landed in Smith county, Texas, he had less than fifty dollars. Today his estate is estimated in six figures.

Mr. Starnes was influenced to come to Texas by a neighbor, through whom he had learned something of the country here. He came by rail to Big Sandy and stopped about five miles from Winona. The first year he made a crop on the shares with Firman Kay. The next year he was employed as Mr. Kay's overseer, and following this he took contracts for furnishing cord wood for the "Tyler Tap," now the Cotton Belt, and he was engaged in this work about one year, with the result that he cleared a nice little sum of money. His next venture was work at the carpenter's trade. About this time he built a gin for Mr. Kay in Collin county and ran it for a while. Returning to Smith county, he took charge of Mr. Kay's farm, his principal work being to look after the collection of rents. Next he opened a retail liquor shop in Winona, which, however, he conducted only a short time, there being too much "rough house" to suit him, and from this business he turned his attention to dealing in cattle, with which he has been more or less identified ever since. In his early career as a cattle trader he accumulated sufficient capital with which to engage in other enterprises. With J. A. Kay he became interested in merchandising at Winona, and they were associated in this business until 1890. That year Mr. Starnes withdrew from the firm and joined N. Y. Lolley and in the fall they bought out Mr. Kay. A year later Mr. Starnes bought Mr. Lolley's interest, and until 1896 conducted the business alone. Then Lolley came back into the business, and the next ten years the firm style was Starnes and Lolley. In 1906 Mr. Lolley withdrew from the business and Carl Shank became Mr. Starnes' partner. This association continued one year. Then in 1907 Mr. Starnes disposed of his merchandise interests, and has since devoted his time and attention to other matters.

During his mercantile career, Mr. Starnes and Mr. Lolley bought a ranch of 2,260 acres in Clay county, its location being at Charlie. That was in 1900. This was conducted as a stock farm for ten years, until Mr. Starnes sold his interest. He owns several hundred acres of timber land in Smith county, and from 1893 for several years he owned and operated a sawmill.

Politically, Mr. Starnes has always been a Democrat, and as a representative citizen he has been delegated to assist in the nomination of local and district officers. He has, however, had no inclination for office for himself. The only office he has ever filled has been that of school trustee, and he has always given his encouragement and support to the betterment of public schools.

January 19, 1887, Mr. Starnes and Miss Achsa McGuffy were united in marriage, and they now have a family as



Richard W. Hix M.D.

Follows: Clay, Loss, Herman, John N., Cammie, Willie May and Mornoe, Jr. Mrs. Starnes was born in Smith county, Texas, in June, 1870, and is a daughter of Dr. McGuffy who came hither from Mississippi and was a frontier settler of the county.

GLENN A. HARBERT. Former county commissioner of Colorado county, for many years active in business affairs at Columbus, Mr. Harbert represents not only one of the old and honored families of Texas, but also an ancestry which goes far back into American history and the authentic records of which contain many distinguished names.

Glenn A. Harbert was born near Columbus, Texas, July 13, 1864, a son of John and Laura (Glenn) Harbert, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Texas. Grandfather William Harbert was a pioneer of Tennessee, and was a son of an Englishman, who spelled his name Herbert, but after moving to Tennessee had his name changed to its present form by act of the Tennessee legislature. Grandfather Harbert married into the Alston family, and through that family later generations are descendants of the famous Lady Cordova, Alfred the Great, and the first king of Saxony. Mr. Harbert's daughter is eligible to membership in the Society of the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Crown, and Daughters of the American Revolution, on account of her early ancestry. On the mother's side Mr. Harbert is descended from Sir Francis Drake.

John Harbert the father, came to Texas as a boy, and was one of the early American citizens of Colorado county, where he had large possessions of land and also many slaves for its operation. The grandfather had preceded in moving to Texas by several years, and all members of the family lived near each other in Colorado county. John Harbert spent several years as a farmer, and then established and conducted a general mercantile business and freighting enterprise between Texas and Mexico. His death occurred soon after the war between the states. An educated man he was a great reader and more than ordinarily influential in his community. His widow is still living in Houston, and is now the wife of Hon. Jesse Johnson, present United States consul to Matamoros and former minister to Brazil. Her father, E. M. Glenn, was distinguished as a justice of the supreme court of Texas. Glenn A. Harbert has one brother John Alvery Harbert, a farmer in Colorado county.

Until he was nineteen years old the youth of Glenn A. Harbert was spent largely in attending school and he enjoyed advantages at Galveston, at Seguin, and in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. He was given the appointment to West Point Military Academy, and won the honor of appointment by competitive examination twice, though he never entered the school. On completing his education his first work was in the banking house of R. E. Stafford and Company at Columbus. For seven years he was in the cattle business and then conducted a mercantile establishment and also a large farm for five years. From that he turned his energies to the oil mill business, but in recent years ill health caused him to retire, and he has since pursued lighter lines of work. At present he maintains an office at Columbus, and is engaged in the loan business, being a land inspector for a large land and loan company.

On May 4, 1873, Mr. Harbert married Miss Love Callison, a Texas girl, and daughter of Alec Callison, and granddaughter of a prominent early pioneer of Texas and a veteran of the Texas Revolution in 1835-6. Mr. and Mrs. Harbert have one daughter, named Glenn Errol. In his political activities, Mr. Harbert has always supported the Democratic policies, and through his intelligent co-operation in public affairs and his standing as a business man was honored with election as county commissioner. He is a member of the Catholic church and one of the best

known citizens of Colorado county. Besides his attractive residence at Columbus, he owns a good farm in the county.

ALBERT BURTON DOUCETTE. Coming to the United States from his birthplace in Quebec as a boy of eighteen years, Albert Burton Doucette has seen much of life in various sections of the country, including the states of Michigan, and Minnesota, as well as Texas. In his business of civil engineer and timber estimator he is known to be wonderfully proficient, and he has gained a prominence in his work in this part of the state that is second to none. Mr. Doucette was born in 1848, at San Angele du Lavat, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and there was reared. He had his early education in Three Rivers College in Canada, and in 1866 he came to the United States, locating first at Saginaw, Michigan. From there he migrated to Minnesota, and he there became engaged in timber activities, in which he has continued to be occupied all his life thus far. Mr. Doucette came to Texas in 1877, locating in Beaumont, and here he has since resided. In that early day Beaumont was only a small town or village, the only activity being a few small saw mills, and he has witnessed the growth of the city to its present immense proportions through many changes of scene.

An expert surveyor, Mr. Doucette was elected to the office of county surveyor, and he was retained in the office for a long period of years, his service embracing the Beaumont oil boom of 1901. It is estimated that he has done more surveying and made more maps of Beaumont, Jefferson county and the timbered counties of East Texas, than has any other one man. He has prepared most of the timber estimates for the great lumber companies of these parts, and he was for eighteen years timber estimator and engineer for the Land Department of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Under Col. C. C. Gibbs, of San Antonio, he surveyed and corrected the county line between Orange and Jasper counties. His engineering work in Beaumont and in Jefferson county has been most extensive, he having surveyed most of the additions to Beaumont, and Doucette street was named for him, as was also the town of Doucette, in Tyler county, where he and his brother, the late Alfred Doucette, operated a large lumber mill. The latter was killed in an explosion in the mill. Another brother, P. A. Doucette, is engaged in the lumber business at Sour Lake, Texas.

A man of the widest possible experience as an engineer, as well as a timber expert, with accurate knowledge of the great timber country of East Texas and of Louisiana, he is one whose work in those fields of activity is relied upon to the uttermost by land and lumber corporations of the state.

Mr. Doucette was married in Beaumont to Miss Louise Harding, who was born at Bloomington, Illinois, and she died at San Antonio in 1890. They became the parents of two children: Albert Harding Doucette, and Blanche, the wife of Carroll Keith, a lumberman at Voth, Texas.

RICHARD W. HIX, M. D. Twenty years of continuous and successful practice as a physician and surgeon at Vernon have made Dr. Hix one of the oldest members of his profession in Wilbarger county. He has well deserved his success in life, since he was left an orphan at an early age, during the progress of the Civil war, had to rely upon himself from boyhood, and after much hard work at manual labor, and other occupations finally succeeded in equipping himself for his profession, and with the experience gained by his earlier career has been all the better of a physician.

Richard W. Hix was born in Chattooga county, Georgia, January 19, 1859, the fourth of five children, born to Davis and Elizabeth (Hill) Hix. His father, a native of North Carolina, moved to Georgia in 1840, locating in Chattooga county, as one of the early settlers. In that vicinity he was known as a farmer and planter, and

pursued a quiet and peaceful existence until the war. During the war he was conscripted as a Confederate soldier, was sent to Richmond, Virginia, where he died in 1863. The mother, a native of South Carolina, in which state she was educated, was married in Georgia, and died at the old home in that state in 1864 at the age of forty.

During his boyhood in Georgia, Dr. Hix attended public schools as opportunity offered, finally completing the high school course. He then attended the medical college at Atlanta, Georgia, and in 1885 moved to Parker county, Texas, where he passed the examining board and practiced on a certificate. Some years later, on the earnings of his own efforts, he entered the University of Louisville, where he was graduated in medicine, March 14, 1892. In 1886 he located at Vernon, which was then a small town in the midst of a very sparsely populated region of northwest Texas. Dr. Hix from the first enjoyed a good practice and stands high in the esteem of all citizens. At the present writing Dr. Hix is serving as city health officer of Vernon, and is also food and drug inspector. In politics he is a Democrat. His professional membership is in the Wilbarger County, the Pan Handle and the Southern Medical Societies, and also the State Medical Society. Fraternally the doctor is affiliated with York Rite Masonry, both in Chapter and Commandery, and is past master in his Blue Lodge and past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter. He also belongs to the Shrine. His other lodges are the Woodmen of the World and the Maccabees. Dr. Hix and family are communicants of the Methodist church.

In Parker county, Texas, on April 21, 1886, Dr. Hix married Stella Elizabeth Van Eman, a daughter of Rev. George and Elizabeth (Poage) Van Eman, a well known family of early settlers, in Parker county, and both parents now deceased. Six children were born to Dr. Hix and wife: Richard Walter Hix was born in Wilbarger county in January, 1887, is married and is now following a mechanical trade at Dallas; Elizabeth Stella Hix was born in Wilbarger county, May 31, 1890; Ullis Hix was born in Wilbarger county, January 30, 1893, and now lives in Dallas; George Hix was born in Wilbarger county, June 17, 1895, and is attending school at Vernon; Elmer Hix, born in Wilbarger county, on January 5, 1897, is also in school; Mary Ellen Hix was born December 19, 1898, and is in the local schools.

WILLIAM B. GREEN. The tax assessorship of Liberty county has for eighteen consecutive years been filled by William B. Green. That is a record not only noteworthy for its length, but likewise for the artistic and faithful quality of service rendered. Mr. Green has spent his life in this section of the State, and his family became identified with Texas more than ten years before the winning of independence. They have been known for three generations as prosperous planters and stock raisers, at one time were slave holders, have been excellent citizens and people of high character and usefulness.

From an examination of old records it appears that this branch of the Green family originated in Holland, and came to this country some time in the seventeenth century, locating in Pennsylvania. Later on, Dr. Richard Green, great-grandfather of William B. Green, married a Scotch-Irish girl, and going west located at Natchez, Mississippi. Thus the family stock is a combination of the sturdy qualities of the Pennsylvania Dutch and of the Scotch-Irish people, and the family record is throughout one of more than average ability and usefulness.

It was grandfather Reason Green, who was born in 1800 during his father's residence at Natchez, Mississippi, who established the family in Texas, locating at Orange about 1822, and two years later moving to Bolivar Point, just across the bay from the city of Galveston. During the war for Texas independence both Reason Green and his brother Ben were in Houston's army, but just before the battle of San Jacinto Reason was detailed to take the women and children across the Sabine river into Louisiana,

and thus did not participate in the great battle which culminated the war. When he came to Texas, Reason Green brought a negro named Tom and subsequently bought two girls, Eady and Silvi, and in time he had about thirty-five slaves on his plantation. From Bolivar he went up the Trinity river and located three miles north of Liberty on a league of land and established one of the very early sugar plantations in the Trinity valley. His farm there he conducted until after the war, and until his negroes were free, and thereafter lived at Dayton, Liberty county, until 1867, and then went to Tuxpan, Mexico, and purchased land with the intention of settling upon it, but his death occurred within three days after his return home. He passed away at the age of sixty-seven. Reason Green possessed a fair education, had splendid native business ability, had no church affiliations, and no striking peculiarities to distinguish him from the average man of success and ability. He was married in Mississippi to a Miss Rogers, of Scotch-Irish descent, and both are buried in Liberty county in the old French Cemetery on the Reason Green league of land. The children of their marriage were: Stephen; John J., of Del Rio, Texas; Free D. of Falfurias, Texas; Hannah Jane, who married Sanders A. Hardin and died in Liberty Reese, who was killed as a Confederate soldier.

Stephen Green, father of the county official first named, was born at Bolivar Point, Texas, in 1828, the oldest child of his father, and after a very meager education gave his attention chiefly to farming and owned a few slaves before the war. He was never active in politics, and in the early days the family were Whigs, but later Democrats. Stephen Green married Jerusha Hardin, daughter of Blackburn B. Hardin, who came to Texas about 1825, and lived with the Indians until his mother came to Texas in 1829. In 1830 located a grant of land which he had received in Liberty county, and the first two crops raised on that land were made without any fencing, although his negroes had to keep the deer from eating the grain. Blackburn B. Hardin married Miss Devers, and reared the following family of children: Sanders A.; Jerusha, who married Stephen Green; Cornelia, who first married Jeremiah Vandeventer and second C. W. D. McNeil, and died in Liberty county; Sarah, who married Abner McMurry and also died in Liberty county; Swan, who spent his life in Liberty county. The only child of Stephen Green and wife is William B. Green.

It was on the old Hardin league of land in Liberty county that William B. Green was born July 17, 1857. His father lived until 1904, but his mother passed away in June 1887, at the age of fifty-six. During his early life on the farm Mr. Green walked three miles to a log school in his neighborhood and grew up among the conditions which existed in the '60s and '70s. During his boyhood there were no free schools, and while his father paid the teacher for one term, a neighbor named Richard Barrett contributed the salary for the next. On leaving school Mr. Green engaged in the stock business, and remained at the old home near Liberty and still owns the place where he spent his childhood. He left it when he took office in Liberty, his parents remaining on the farm, and Mr. Green's own children were reared there. He always has been identified with the stock business, and has done a great deal to introduce new blood through this part of the state, having handled chiefly the Durham, the Hereford and the Burmah cattle, the last seeming the best adapted to this climate.

Mr. Green was elected county tax assessor in 1896, succeeding Henry Stenoff in the same year, and has been elected each succeeding two years since. Previous to taking that office he was for eight years county commissioner. During his administration the new courthouse of Liberty county was built in addition to the regular work and duties each commissioner was expected to perform. In 1914 Mr. Green declined to become a candidate for re-election. During the twenty-six years of his official

He had opposition for election only two times. His record stands out conspicuously for its efficiency and also for the artistic character of his books, and his reports on file at Austin are second to none in accuracy and artistic quality.

Mr. Green has membership in none of the fraternities, though every male member of his family, father and uncles and grandfather, were Masons. None of the family have taken part in church affairs. Mr. Green was married January 10, 1878, to Joanna Abshier, daughter of Isaac Abshier, who came from Louisiana and settled in Texas during the early days. Mr. Green and wife have two children: Adelia and W. Jeff. Adelia by her marriage to E. T. Scessna of Hardin Lake, in Liberty county, has the following children: Ruth, Mabel, Guy, Blackburn and Burnice. W. Jeff married Miss Hallie Conley and his two daughters are Agnes and Josie.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. WHARTON. The following brief sketch, which was prepared by Captain B. F. Veems of Houston, Texas, who served in the Confederate army with General Wharton, affords some valuable data on a distinguished Texas name, and is a worthy memorial to a family which is now without descendant in the "Lone Star state."

Major General John A. Wharton, C. S. A., was born in 1829, the only son of Wm. H. Wharton, who came to Texas from Tennessee in 1826 and married Sarah A. Groce, only daughter of Colonel Jared E. Groce, of Hempstead, Texas. His brother, John A. Wharton, after several visits to Texas settled here in 1829. The two brothers at once became prominent in the infant colony, with the history of whose struggles and triumphs their names were thenceforth to be so intimately associated.

John A. Wharton, Jr., reared in the atmosphere of the Texas Revolution, early developed a rare combination of ability with ambition, and ascendancy over those with whom he came in contact. He was educated in the University of South Carolina, and married the daughter of Governor David Johnson of that state.

He adopted the profession of law, and when the war broke out in 1861 had already made his ability conspicuous, and was associated in his law practice with Clinton Terry at Brazoria and James Masterson in Houston.

When Frank Terry raised his famous Cavalry Regiment "Terry's Texas Rangers," Wharton joined it with a company and when Terry was killed in Kentucky, when his regiment for the first time came under fire, and Lieut. Col. Lubbock died of sickness at Nashville, Tenn., soon afterward, Wharton was elected Colonel of the regiment. After arduous service on the retreat of General Albert Sydney Johnston's army from Kentucky to Corinth, Mississippi, Wharton distinguished himself in the battle of Shiloh, and was severely wounded there. In Forrest's mashing raid through middle Tennessee, Wharton was again wounded (when Murfreesboro was captured in July, 1862), and had not fully recovered when he rejoined his regiment for the invasion of Kentucky under Bragg and Kirby Smith. Just before the battle of Perryville, Wharton's brilliant charge at Bardstown (where with greatly inferior force he defeated by impetuous attack a movement fraught with great peril to our forces) won him promotion to rank of Brigadier General.

His services before and during the battle of Murfreesboro (Stones River), and with Wheeler's raid through Tennessee while Rosencrans was at Chattanooga, and, later, in the campaign ending at Chickamanga, gained him a Major General's star. He was transferred west of the Mississippi in 1864, to command the Cavalry corps to be organized in that department, and arriving just after Dick Taylor had routed Banks' army, first at Mansfield and again at Pleasant Hill, Wharton handled the cavalry of the army with such skill and energy in the pursuit of Banks down Red River, as brought him high

compliments from General Taylor in general orders to his army.

In an altercation with one of his subordinate officers, Colonel Baylor, Wharton was killed at Houston, Texas, April 6, 1865, and so, without descendants, passed this noble line from Texas history.

JOHN G. MCCONNELL. An interested principal in the McLean Drug Company, one of the leading retail concerns of the kind in the city of Crockett, Mr. McConnell has gained secure prestige as one of the alert, progressive and representative business men of the younger generation in his native city and county, and that he is a scion in the third generation of the family in Houston county indicates that the name has been identified with the history of this section of the Lone Star state since the pioneer days, even as it has been one exponent of high personal integrity and large and worthy achievement.

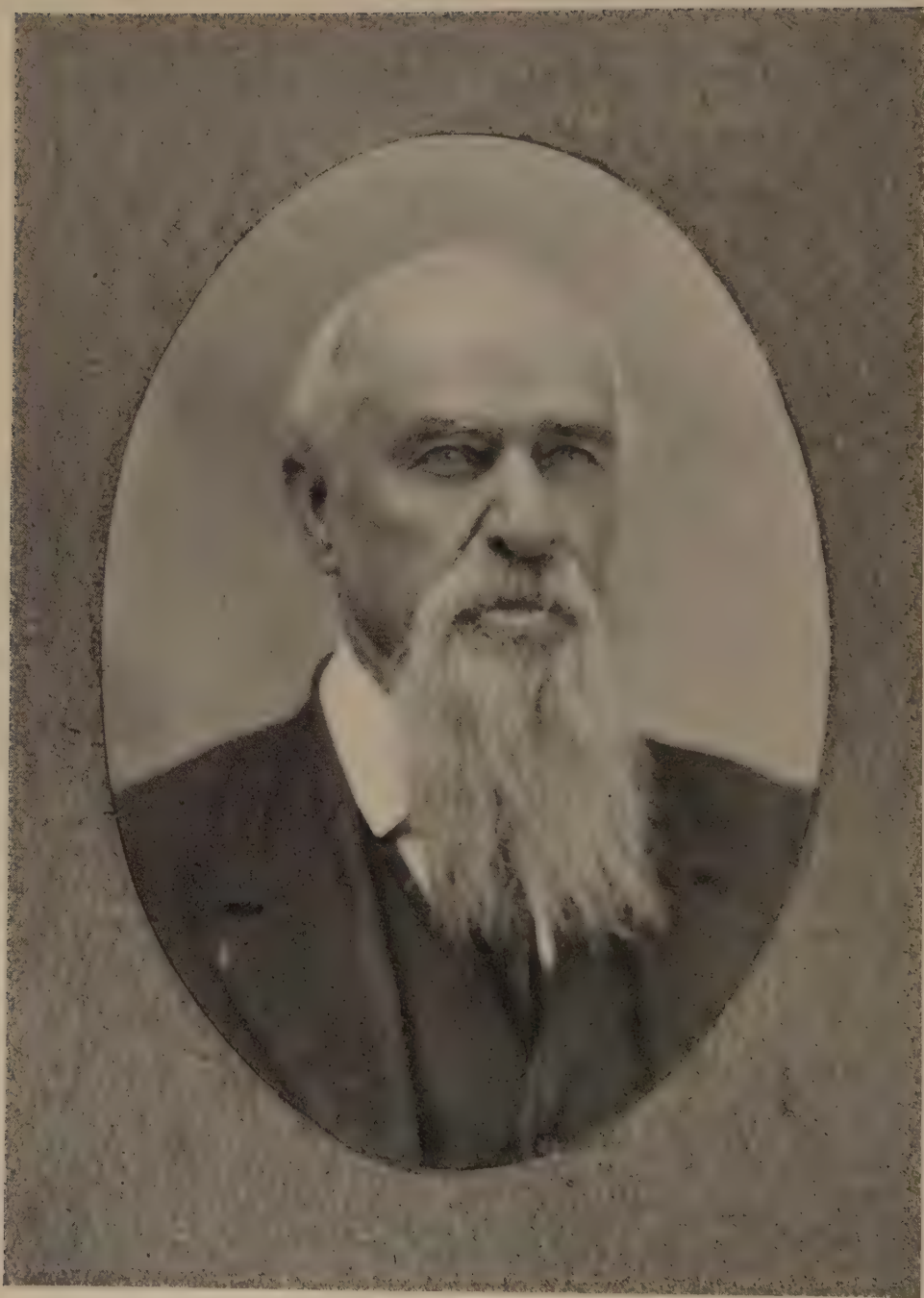
John Grady McConnell was born at Crockett, the judicial center of Houston county, Texas, on the 6th of June, 1891, and is a son of John A. and Luella (Nations) McConnell, well known and highly honored citizens of Crockett, where the father has long been prominent as a business man and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He whose name initiates this review still remains at the parental home and in his native city it may consistently be said that his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

John McConnell, grandfather of the enterprising young business man to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born and reared in Ireland and was a representative of one of the fine old families of the Emerald Isle. As a young man, ambitious and self-reliant, he finally severed the ties that bound him to his native land, and, in company with five of his brothers, immigrated to America, shortly after the close of the war of 1812. The sturdy brothers landed in the port of New York, and in the national metropolis John McConnell soon afterward became separated from his brothers, whom he never saw again and concerning whom he never thereafter gained any trace. From New York city he made his way to New Orleans and thence proceeded up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, from which city he soon afterward returned to New Orleans. From the Louisiana metropolis he went to Shreveport, in the northwestern part of that state, and thence crossed over the border into Texas, by way of Nacogdoches, the journey being made on foot and along an Indian trail through a wild and uninhabited country. Upon arriving at San Augustine, Texas, the adventurous young son of Erin's isle there engaged in the work of his trade, that of blacksmith, and several months later he retraced his steps to the north and found employment at his trade in the little frontier town of Nacogdoches. Finally, he determined to return to his native land, after a varied experience in the frontier wilds, and he set forth on another pedestrian tour, with Galveston as his destination and with the expectation of there embarking on some vessel and setting sail for Ireland. En route he stopped in the little town of Douglass, Nacogdoches county, where he worked for a time and replenished his limited exchequer. Upon again setting forth for Galveston he had proceeded only a few miles when he was overtaken by citizens of Douglass, who earnestly importuned him to return to that point and continue in the work of his trade, as an artisan of the kind was much needed in the town. He yielded to the request thus made and a year later he again became imbued with a desire to return to Ireland. For a third time he started for Galveston and while en route he passed one night as a guest in the home of Daniel McLean, and the second night in the home of Joseph Rice. In this connection it is pleasing to record that many years later one of his sons wedded a daughter of the McLean family and one of his daughters became the wife of a son of the Rice family. John McConnell made his way on foot from

Douglass to Crockett, and in the embryonic capital of Houston county he found attractions and advantages that caused him to abandon his plan of returning to his native land. Here he established his permanent home; here was solemnized his marriage; and here he passed the residue of his long and useful life. Upon arriving at Crockett Mr. McConnell found that the only blacksmith in the town had recently died, and he accordingly decided to open a shop and engage permanently in the work of his trade, to which he here devoted his attention for many years, with a patronage that was drawn from a wide area of the pioneer country. He was a specially skillful workman and his reputation as such grew apace, with the result that patrons from far and near came to avail themselves of his services. During the Civil war he was the only blacksmith for miles around and while he had manifested a desire to enter the Confederate service as a soldier in the ranks, it was realized that his interposition would prove of equal if not greater value in remaining at home and doing the blacksmith work for the farmers, who could thus keep their implements in order and raise the crops insistently demanded in providing rations for the southern forces in the field. He was thus detailed at the instance of the Confederate authorities and he labored early and late to his part in furthering the cause. Many of the plows he made by hand, and he burned his charcoal at night to provide fuel for his forge work during the day of incessant labor. Industry, honesty and frugality enabled Mr. McConnell to gain success and independence, and he finally retired from the work of his trade to establish the first hardware store in Crockett. He built up a large and prosperous business, continued to be identified with the same until his death, and, without interruption, the enterprise has since perpetuated the family name, as it is now conducted by his sons R. E. and Daniel, sterling citizens of Crockett. Of impregnable integrity, this honored pioneer commanded inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem, and he was not only a man of brawn but also of brain, so that he was well fitted for the positions of public trust to which he was called. He served for a long period as treasurer of Houston county, and was one of the early and valued members of the village council of Crockett, as was he later of the city board of aldermen. He was most alert and progressive as a citizen and in the ante-bellum days he owned a number of slaves. Tenacious of his opinions and well fortified in his convictions, he was ever ready to defend the cause of right and also his personal independence, with the result that he gained no little reputation for his prowess in fistieuff altercations with those who roused his righteous ire. His ability in this direction is frequently referred to by the venerable pioneers of the present day who knew and admired him. He was the soul of generosity and kindness, he "remembered those who were forgotten," and his buoyant, optimistic disposition made him friends without number. He was an earnest member of the Baptist church and in the Masonic fraternity he attained to the degrees of the chivalric order, as a member of the commandery of Knights Templar in his home city. He first wedded Miss Mary Jane Dickerson, who proved a devoted wife and mother and who was survived by three children,—Elizabeth, who is now deceased; William B., who is a representative citizen of Crockett; and John A., who is the father of the subject of this review. For his second wife John McConnell married Miss Martha Lovelady, who survived him by several years, and they became the parents of five children,—Philip, who died in middle life; H. G., who is engaged in the practice of law at Haskell, Texas, as a representative member of the bar of the county of that name; R. E. and Daniel, who continue the hardware business established by their father; and Esther, who is the wife of A. W. Burton, a prominent merchant, cotton factor and landowner of Crockett and one of the wealthy men of Houston county.

John A. McConnell was born and reared at Crockett, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the schools of the locality and period. As a youth he was associated with his father in the blacksmith business for a number of years and later he and his brother William B. were associated as auction salesmen, in which field of enterprise they gained high reputation, their services being in demand throughout their native state. William B. McConnell finally engaged in the dry-goods business at Crockett, where he has since continued operations in this line, and for several years John A. McConnell was buyer for this representative mercantile establishment. Since 1907 the latter has been engaged in the same line of enterprise in an independent way and has built up a large and prosperous business in Crockett, where he has ever had secure vantage-ground in popular confidence and esteem. He is one of the broad-minded, progressive and public-spirited citizens of his native county and state and has ever shown a loyal interest in all that concerns the general welfare of the community, especially the cause of popular education. It was largely through his zealous efforts and propaganda that the supervision of the public schools of Crockett was segregated from political influence and vested a board of trustees instead of the board of aldermen, as formerly. Under these conditions there has been made splendid advancement in the work of the schools, which are now of specially high standard. Mr. McConnell has given his influence and support in the furtherance of progressive civic measures and enterprises but has manifested no predilection for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is affiliated with Lothrop Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; Trinity Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; and Palestine Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar. Both he and his wife are most zealous and devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in their home city, as he served many years as a steward of the same, as well as superintendent of its Sunday school. Mrs. Crockett has long been one of the prominent and loved figures in the best social activities of Crockett and is known as a woman of most gracious personality and of high intellectual attainments. She was born at French Camp, Mississippi, a representative of an old and honored southern family, and she came to Crockett, Texas, when a young woman, where she became a teacher of telegraphy and stenography in a private school known as the Crockett Academy. Here she met and wedded John A. McConnell, and of their four children the eldest is John G., whose name introduces this article, and who remains at the parental home, as do also the other three,—William, Edward, and Eugene Hendricks.

To the public schools of his native city John G. McConnell is indebted for his early educational training, which was effectively supplemented by higher academic study in Alexandria Collegiate Institute, at Jacksonville, this state. He has shown marked interest in literary and educational affairs and at one time was editor and publisher of a most attractive little magazine, known as *The Pioneer*. He has found much satisfaction in studying Texas history and is a young man of broad mental ken as well as excellent business acumen. His progressiveness has been shown in divers ways, including zealous and effective service in the promotion and development of the Houston County Fair Association and the establishing in Crockett of the open-air theater known as the Aerodrome, of which he had personal supervision until he sold the same. He gained thorough training in the drug business as an employe in an establishment in his native city, and on the 1st of June, 1912, he made appreciable capitalistic investment in the McLean Drug Company, in which he has since been an interested principal and valued executive, the concern having a finely equipped and essentially metropolitan retail establishment, which is conceded to be one of the best in this section of the state and which receives a large and representative pat-



W. A. Solomon

onage. Mr. McConnell clings to the political and religious faiths in which he was reared, and thus is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He is one of the representative young business men of his native city and is one of the most popular young bachelors in the leading social life of the community.

DUPONT B. LYON. A veteran of the Spanish-American war, former United States army officer, a lumberman and Jersey cattle breeder, Mr. Lyon has a distinctive place in business and public affairs of Sherman and the state. His birth at Texarkana, Texas, March 7, 1876, was the first birth of a male child in what is now the city of Texarkana. His parents, Oliver T. and Lydia D. (Dupont) Lyon, located at Texarkana, in the very early days, and the father was the first mayor elected after the village had been made a city.

Mr. Lyon was educated in the common schools and at the Pennsylvania Military College, where he graduated in 1896. He subsequently took a course in architecture, but never practiced that profession. Upon his return to Texas in 1897 he became associated with his father in the lumber business as a member of the firm of O. T. Lyon & Son, with offices at Sherman. He was twenty-two years of age when the Spanish-American war broke out, and Mr. Lyon partly owing to a natural ardor for military affairs, and partly due to his military training was one of the Texas volunteers, taking the captaincy of company F of the Third Texas regiment. He served with the volunteer forces until February 28, 1899, at which date he returned to Sherman and then took an examination for the regular army. He passed with credit and was appointed lieutenant in the Sixteenth United States infantry, and in September, 1899, was ordered to the Philippine Islands. He served with the regiment in the far east until 1902, at which time he resigned his commission and returned to Sherman. He again resumed business relations with his father and has since been one of the prominent lumbermen of North Texas.

On June 6, 1910, Mr. Lyon was appointed United States Marshall for the eastern district of Texas, and served until November 30, 1912. Mr. Lyon is one of the best known Jersey cattlebreeders in the entire country. He is the owner of a ranch of more than one thousand acres, and this large estate is entirely devoted to the raising of the very finest stock of Jersey cattle. He has more than two hundred head on his farm, and they are all registered stock. The Lyon Creamery located in Sherman, utilizes the products from his large herd of cows, making butter, distributing the milk and cream, and is a profitable enterprise. The Lyon cattle ranch is known by reputation to every well informed stock man in the country. Mr. Lyon is a director of the Jersey Cattle Club of America, the headquarters of which are located on Twenty-Third Street in New York City. This club is incorporated, maintains a fine club house, and is said to be the most distinctive cattle club in the country.

Mr. Lyon at the present writing is candidate for mayor of Sherman, without opposition, and is looked upon as the most desirable citizen who could be induced to administer the affairs of the city. Mr. Lyon married Miss Lizzie L. Fletcher, daughter of Charles F. Fletcher of Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Fletcher having been a leading business man of Detroit.

JUDGE D. A. HOLMAN was born in Marion, Alabama, October 7, 1834. His father, Major David Holman, was from Davis county, North Carolina, who married Miss Elizabeth McKinney, daughter of Major Wilson McKinney, who served in the Florida wars. In 1836 the family moved to Carroll county, Mississippi, and settled on a farm. From that union eight brothers and two sisters were born; and five of the brothers graduated in medicine and achieved distinction in their profession.

In 1850, David A. entered Howard College, Marion, Alabama, and though married before graduating, held the highest certificate ever signed by the faculty prior to that time.

In June, 1853, he was married to Miss Sarah R. Smith, a relative of Senator R. M. T. Hunter, and the niece and ward of General E. D. King, a wealthy farmer, ex-member of the legislature, and president of the Board of Trustees of Howard College. In January, 1854, the new family settled on a farm in Carroll county, Mississippi.

In 1856 he was regularly ordained as a Baptist minister, and as such, as missionary under appointment of Yazoo Baptist Association, baptized a great many negroes, many of whom were owned by himself and wife, together with many whites within his charge.

In 1866, broken up by the incidents of the war, he was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney, and at once arose to a large and lucrative practice in Mississippi.

In 1880 he removed to Decatur in Wise county, Texas, and in 1890 removed to Seymour, Texas, where he has since resided in the practice of his profession. In both places he arose to high distinction before the bench and bar as one of the leading lawyers of that section of the state.

As a religionist, he has always been a leading factor in his denomination, having been leading counsel for Dr. Hayden in the celebrated case of Hayden & Canfield, which after seven years contest, with four different trials, was finally successful.

Politically he has always been a Democrat, and took a prominent part in its various contests, but never himself held a political office, though often appointed special district and county judge by various governors of the state, and whose decisions were never reversed.

By his first marriage he had six children, four sons and two daughters, two of the sons being prominent attorneys in Texas, one in real estate business in California, and one other deceased. The daughters have married and are in comfortable circumstances. In 1884 he married Emma J. Freeman, a native of Mississippi, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. His eldest, a daughter, married Prof. C. O. Brannon, principal of the public school at Petrolia, Texas. David A., Jr., is chief clerk of the First National Bank at Munday, Texas. The others are at home and at school.

Judge Holman was noted for his constant and persistent attendance at his office and application to the study of authorities in the law, accumulating a vast fund of legal information, from which his opinions were accepted as law by the younger members of the bar, to whom he was always courteous in consultation and assistance, and was highly respected by the courts. In his long career as a practicing attorney he enjoys the satisfaction to know that no client has ever complained of his efficiency or fidelity in representing their interests.

JUDGE THOMAS C. BUFFINGTON, who has spent his entire life in Central Texas, and who is a native of Washington county, this state, was born December 29, 1840, and during his long, interesting and eventful career has been identified with the agricultural, commercial and political interests of his native community. His father, Rev. Anderson Buffington, a San Jacinto veteran and a pioneer to Texas of the year 1835, belonged to Houston's army and took part in the famous battle that made Texas a commonwealth, and helped to guard the aged Santa Anna after his capture. He was a native of South Carolina, where he was born January 26, 1806, and died at Anderson, Texas, December 20, 1891.

Rev. Anderson Buffington went to school but three weeks during his life, his education being secured in a newspaper office at Nashville. The presence of a stepmother in the home caused him and his little brother John (who subsequently went to the Indian territory) to run away

in childhood, and from thenceforward he was responsible for himself. He learned the printer's trade, which he followed at Nashville, Tennessee, until the year 1835, when he brought out his young wife and infant son by boat to the landing on Red river and from there wended his way through the hostile country of the Texas plains to his destination at Old Washington. His means of transportation consisted of an ox-wagon and he went into camp at the Fuqua home in the fall of 1836, on the very night that the Indians murdered Mr. Tidwell and carried off his wife and child captive from Roan's Prairie. Soon after he settled at Old Washington, he erected a sawmill on the Brazos and floated logs down from the cedar brakes above and made them into lumber. The house in which he lived and which was made historic by the signing of the declaration was only a one-story box, with puncheon floor and pole studding, and covered with clapboards. Isabella Buffington, now Isabella Hobert, was born in this house. Converted young, Rev. Buffington became a Baptist preacher, and baptized the first person ever immersed in the Brazos river at Old Washington. He entered the field of pioneer journalism at this point, when he founded *The Tarantula*, at Old Washington, and became a writer for many of the old papers of Texas. He continued in the ministry while the vigor of life remained with him and was a contemporary of Revs. Morrill, Craft and Tryon, other pioneer Baptist ministers. He was an unassuming man, but was ready for a contest for the right with all comers and could ably maintain his ground. He was a decided man for the Union upon the issues of the Civil war and supported the policies of Gen. Sam Houston, being one of the very few men of Grimes county to cast a Union ballot. His sympathy was with the cause only because he had sons in the Confederate army, John and T. C. Buffington and his aid to the southern people was sincere and conspicuous. After the close of hostilities he voted a mixed ticket and refrained from following the prejudice engendered by the war. He was a merchant at Anderson, where he moved in 1847, and kept a hotel here. He was a strong Mason, and an old one, as was the father-in-law of Judge Buffington, Doctor Patrick. Rev. Anderson Buffington was married October 1, 1834, at Nashville, Tennessee, to Paralee C. Cabler, who was born March 11, 1816, daughter of a Tennessee farmer, and died October 7, 1900. They became the parents of these children: John, who was in Colonel Elmo's regiment and served on the coast of the Gulf during the Civil war, and died at Navasota, leaving a family; Mrs. Isabella Hubbard, who resides at Anderson; Judge Thomas C.; and Paralee and Emma, who are both deceased.

Judge Thomas C. Buffington received a country school education of the pioneer times at Anderson, and while growing up spent some time in a printing office. He was employed as a clerk in Navasota when the war between the states broke out, and in August, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as a member of Company G, Fourth Regiment, Texas, Hood's Brigade, under Captain Hutchinson, while his colonel was John B. Hood, the gallant general who later led the great Army of the Tennessee. The command marched across Louisiana, through the rain and water, a part of the time barefoot and even with trousers off when the water was deep, and went to New Orleans, from whence it proceeded by railroad to Richmond, Virginia. Subsequently the command took part in Second Manassas, where Judge Buffington was captured. He was taken to Washington City, but was exchanged after thirty days and returned to his company. He next participated in the battle of Elkins Landing, and was also in the engagements at Seven Pines, Frazier's Farm, Gaines Mill and Malvern Hill, on the Peninsula, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, Petersburg also, Chickamauga, then Chattanooga, Knoxville, and back up into Virginia, and fought until the close of the war, being at Greensboro, North Carolina, at the

time of the surrender of General Lee. Although in a number of the most sanguine battles of the great struggle, Judge Buffington was never wounded.

When his military service was completed, Judge Buffington returned to Texas and engaged in farming, as well as merchandising, the former having received the major part of his attention. He has been responsible for the clearing and breaking of fully 1,000 acres of land and making a farm of it. He has always traded in cattle and in this way has been a stockman, and at one time was also a feeder and shipper of stock. Judge Buffington has been more or less active in county politics as a Democrat, voted for U. S. Grant for president and served as justice of the peace several years ago, also was elected county judge, acting in that capacity for five consecutive terms. He was ex-officio county superintendent of schools and his work embraced the direction of the county's finances and its education. As a convention man, Judge Buffington has attended almost every state convention since the war. He helped nominate as a delegate every governor from Coke to Colquitt, and was one of the original Wilson men of Texas.

Judge Buffington was married January 8, 1866, to Miss Martha B. Patrick, a daughter of Doctor Patrick, once chief justice of the county of Grimes, a Kentucky settler, and a member of President Burnett's staff at the battle of San Jacinto. He was several times grand master of the Masonic lodge of the state, but with all his accomplishments and achievements was a modest man, and did not court public favor. Doctor Patrick married Miss Martha Scaif, and they became the parents of four daughters and a son. Two children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Buffington: Grace, who married John I. Bradley, and died here leaving two children,—Irvin and Lillian; and Thomas Patrick, a farmer and lawyer, who has been prominent in public affairs of the state.

Judge Thomas Patrick Buffington, son of Judge Thomas C. Buffington, was born at Anderson, Texas, November 23, 1870. After completing his preliminary training, he became a student in the State University of Texas, where he was graduated in law in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At that time he engaged in practice in Houston, as a partner of F. L. Schwander, as Schwander & Buffington, and practiced so until 1896, when he came back to Anderson to become a member of the firm of Buffington & Buffington. His work has been both civil and criminal, and in 1904 he became county judge to succeed Judge J. G. McDonald. During his two terms the county business occupied the greater part of his time. He was chosen as a representative from Grimes county to the Thirty-second Legislature in 1910, and was on the judiciary, education and military affairs committees. In political work, Judge Buffington represented Judge Ramsey in his aspirations for governor of Texas, and his first state convention was in Houston, since which time he has attended practically all of them.

Judge Buffington was married at Anderson, December 23, 1902, to Miss Vivienne Taylor, a daughter of William and Hattie Taylor, the former a merchant of Anderson, and to this union there have been born four children: Vivienne, Thomas, Beverly and Lillian Claire. In Masonry Judge Buffington is a past master and has been eminent commander of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, high priest of Jerusalem Chapter No. 3, and a Shriner, all of Texas, belonging to Ben Hur Temple, at Austin. He is past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to Bryan Lodge No. 859, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Judge Buffington is not unknown in financial circles, being vice president of the First National Bank of Anderson. At the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain, Judge T. P. Buffington was a member of the Shaw Rifles, at Navasota, with which company he went to the rendezvous

camp at Austin, as first lieutenant. The command was ordered from Austin to the front at Mobile, and subsequently was sent to Miami, Florida, where he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and where the command remained until the close of the war.

LESLIE C. LAMASTER. Engaged in real estate and abstract of title business at Honey Grove, Leslie C. LaMaster has for many years been an important factor as citizen and business man, and his services in the establishment of law and order in the community are especially well remembered. When Mr. LaMaster came to the town of Honey Grove its business places were three dry goods stores, a drug store and a tinshop, and his personal relations with the village have been continuous since 1876.

Born in Garrard county, Kentucky, July 17, 1848, Leslie C. LaMaster is the son of James R. LaMaster, who was born in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1814. The grandfather was James LaMaster, Sr., of French ancestry, who was a Garrard county planter, and whose wife, Sallie Reid, was of Scotch-Irish stock and a native of Virginia, born in 1780 and dying near Honey Grove, Texas, in 1865. James R. LaMaster was liberally educated, spent a year or so as a school teacher, and then became a slaveholding planter. He was a Whig, opposed to secession, but after the war acted with the Democratic party. He was an Episcopalian in religion. In 1859 he settled in Fannin county, Texas, and bought seven hundred acres of land on the Titus Survey. In the development and cultivation of that land his remaining years were spent, and he died in December, 1871. His wife, Mary Ann Anderson, was the daughter of James Anderson, and their children were: Leslie C.; Mattie, deceased; High, of Oklahoma City; William, who died at Panola, Texas; Mary Alice, deceased, who married Thomas L. Clay; James G., of Honey Grove; Bettie, who died in 1884 unmarried; and Jennie, who married J. H. Lloyd of Paris.

Leslie G. LaMaster received a limited education in Honey Grove. As a young man taught school one term, went to work on a farm, and then became identified with the activities of Honey Grove. His election as chief of police in 1876 inaugurated a new era in the community, and his experience is interesting as a record of conditions that prevailed to a greater or less extent among many north Texas communities during the '70s and '80s. In the country districts around the town lived an element that periodically visited Honey Grove, resorted to the saloons, and when sufficiently elevated by liquor became a threatening and noisy factor to the peaceable inhabitants. For several years these "bad men" had conducted their incursions regularly and without effective resistance. Mr. LaMaster had been in office but a few months when the gang from the country offered its first insult to the town. They came, spent a few hours in noisy celebration, and went away unmolested. But the new chief sent the leader word to come to town and surrender, plead guilty and take his punishment. This method was a new one, and brought back the answer that instead of submitting he would ride into town at the head of his men and if molested the marshal would pay his life as forfeit. Some days later the chief of the gang with eight followers appeared on the scene. A pitched battle ensued, in which Mr. LaMaster fought the entire gang, and when the smoke cleared away it was found that the leader had been killed, several others were injured, and the rest got out of town as quickly as possible. Altogether there were seven of these conflicts, and Mr. LaMaster came off victor in all of them. The lawless characters of the district learned a lesson they were a long time in forgetting, and his work effectually broke up the disturbing element in the vicinity.

After leaving his office Mr. LaMaster engaged in the fire insurance business and later began selling real

estate. He became an expert on abstracts of title, and has developed a large business in these different lines at Honey Grove. Until retiring in 1911 Mr. LaMaster was for eight years chairman of the school board. During this service a new building was erected, the eleventh grade was added to the regular course of study, title was acquired to the Wall school property, and the school tax was kept to seven-tenths of the allowance for school purposes, while no teacher's voucher was carried over for want of money to meet it. He has also been a factor in other business affairs. He aided in the organization of the Honey Grove Cotton Oil Company, of which he was secretary for a time, was president and manager of the Honey Grove Milling Company, and has other business relations that make him one of the leading men of the community.

Fraternally Mr. LaMaster affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and for two years was captain of the Uniform Rank. He is a Presbyterian and has been a member of the session of the church.

On March 19, 1868, Mr. LaMaster married Miss Margaret E. Moss, daughter of William E. Moss and Mary Lattimore Moss. Mrs. LaMaster was one of three children, the others being Thomas S., deceased, and Mrs. Lucy Atkinson, a widow. Mr. and Mrs. LaMaster have no children, and have given their affection and their means to the care and rearing of relatives' children.

ANDREW J. MARTIN, a west Texas ranchman and associated with many of the financial enterprises of his county, is one of the big farming men of Red River county. He comes of an old family of the ante-bellum days, the head of which was a distinguished citizen of Arkansas, and was intimately connected with the legislative affairs of that commonwealth for many years. That gentleman was Hon. Allen Martin, the father of Andrew J. Martin, who was born in September, 1858.

Allen Martin was born in Georgia in 1801, and in his infant days was brought to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, by his parents, and there he lived until he had reached his majority, obtaining his education in the schools of that place. His father died there in about 1825, about which time the widow and children moved to Arkansas and settled upon the site of the capital of the state. This spot of ground was the property of the Martin family when Little Rock was founded, and the sons and daughters of the family mingled with the active forces in the development of that section of the state, assuming some of the burdens of citizenship themselves. Allen Martin, it may be said, was a son of John Martin of Irish birth and ancestry, who married in his native land, and Oglethorpe's colony had by no means been forgotten in the time when he settled in Georgia, nor was the Revolutionary war more than just concluded when he began the establishment of a new American family, adding a new strain to the mixture of blood and forming a distinct type in the New World. The children of John Martin were as follows: John, who took part in the War of 1812, and passed away in the evening of a long life in Arkansas; Hutchinson and Thomas both died in that state; Allen, the father of the subject, left his imprint upon Arkansas affairs and came to Texas when he was past middle life; Jared became a factor in Arkansas politics and died as treasurer of the state.

Allen Martin was fashioned with a strong and active brain and with a decided disposition to its development and culture. He was a student in school for less than one entire year, yet he accomplished feats of learning without the aid of outside help that were beyond the achievements of many who have shared in a complete collegiate training. He applied himself heroically and eagerly to the task of getting knowledge, and he found pleasure in the work. He did not enter a profession,

but contented himself with the use of the compass and chain, in which work he made himself useful to the state as a representative of the professional forces of the commonwealth. Mr. Martin was a resident of the state long prior to its admission to the union in 1836. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and served several terms there, as well as in the state senate, in both of which bodies he gave honest and wholesome service.

In 1857 Allen Martin came to Texas, and here devoted himself to the business of stock raising and the development of a new home. He was successful in his work, and came to be one of the most prosperous stockmen in his district. He owned one of the finest libraries in the state, and the greatest joys of his existence he found among his books and papers. He gave his moral support to the Confederacy, as well as furnishing the cause with two sturdy sons, and he lived an open, clean and honorable life, fully demonstrating the faith he had as a Christian gentleman, and he was known by all as a conscientious, consistent representative of the Master. He died in 1872, after a life well spent in the service of his country. Allen Martin married Maria Rowland, and she survived him for one year. They were the parents of John and Thomas, who died in the service of the Confederate cause, the latter named being a Lieutenant who met death at the battle of Iuka; Mahala L., who died unmarried; Samuel C., a stockman of Rudd, Texas; Mary E., the widow of Dr. J. P. Kelley, of Greenville, Texas; Andrew J., of Clarksville; James A. and C. W., of Dallas, Texas; and Lulu, the wife of C. W. Stiles, of White Rock, Texas, where all the younger children were reared.

Andrew J. Martin was born in White Rock, in 1858, as has already been mentioned in an earlier paragraph, and has always given his chief attention to the business of farming. For several years after he left school he was employed as a merchant at Harris' Ferry on the Red River, and he was successful in his business activities to such an extent that he was able to accumulate a vast tract of fertile land in Red River county, where his twelve hundred acres under cultivation supports families enough to make necessary a school in that immediate vicinity. His interests in Hansford county include a ranch devoted to the breeding of Hereford cattle, the same comprising several sections, and being one of the fine ranches of this section of the state. Mr. Martin is devoted to ranch and rural life, and finds his greatest enjoyment in his free ranch life, though his has long been a most strenuous existence, and one that calls for all the qualities that make for success in his business. He has a financial interest in the First State Bank of Clarksville and the First State Bank of Annona, and occupies the important office of president of each of these institutions, which are reckoned among the solid financial concerns of the county. Mr. Martin has never given any evidence of cherishing political ambition of any sort, and his activity in politics has been only as a layman in the ranks of the Democratic faction, whose adherent he has long been.

On January 9, 1878, Mr. Martin was married in Red River county to Miss Mary A. Dowdy, whose father came to this state from Nashville, Tennessee, and was long occupied here as a farmer. Of the three children who were born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin two are deceased, Allen and John; Leila, the surviving daughter, finished her education in the College of Industrial Arts at Denton. The family is one that enjoys the highest regard of all who share in their acquaintance, and the name has long been one of the greatest influence in the state. Mr. Martin is a worthy successor of his honored father, Allen Martin, and has done much in his quiet and unostentatious way to merit the place he occupies in public confidence and esteem.

BEN J. JOHNSON, prosperous and well known farmer and stockman and member of the board of county commissioners of Jefferson county, is the representative of one of the oldest pioneer families in the county. He was born at Sabine Pass, Jefferson county, in 1849, and has been a resident of the place all his life. Training in the cattle business was his from his boyhood, and he has handled cattle all his life, so that it is small wonder that he should have evolved so decided a success from his independent activities in the enterprise.

Ben J. Johnson is the son of Ben and Rachel (Garner) Johnson, both natives of Louisiana. The father came to Texas in 1836 and joined the Texas army, although he failed to reach San Jacinto in time for the decisive battle at that place. A short time later he settled at Sabine Pass, at the mouth of the Sabine river, in Jefferson county, and was one of the first settlers there. He spent the remainder of his life in that place, dying in 1868. He was in the Texas militia during the Civil war, and two of his sons served in the regular Confederate army, serving through the long war in Whitfield's Legion, while still another son served in Speight's Battalion.

Ben J. Johnson was reared at Sabine Pass, and the place has always been his home. He is a farmer and stockman, as has been said, and he has a fine ranch one and a half miles from Sabine Pass. He was reared to the cattle business, his father having been a successful ranchman. Although cattle from this section of Texas have always been sent to New Orleans, Mr. Johnson made one trip with western cattle over the old Chisholm trail through Indian Territory to Kansas, making the trip successfully and with little mishap. Mr. Johnson remembers vividly and talks most interestingly of the early days about Sabine Pass, and he witnessed as a boy the capture of two gunboats and some three hundred Federal soldiers by Dick Dowling, in command of fifty-two men, at Sabine Pass.

Mr. Johnson, in addition to his place in Sabine Pass, also has a nice farm at Nome, also in Jefferson county, and he is very well situated in the matter of the goods of this world.

A citizen of the highest integrity, it is but fitting that the people of the county should have honored Mr. Johnson unusually in a public way. In 1882 he was elected county commissioner and he has been re-elected at every succeeding election since that time, being still a member of the board and serving with all his early efficiency, and to the entire satisfaction of the voters and taxpayers.

Mr. Johnson is a Mason, a member of the Woodmen of the World, and he has membership in the Baptist church. He has been twice married. His first wife was Caroline Townsend, and after her demise he married Joanna Griffith. Four children were born of the first union: Mrs. Mame Smith; Brad Johnson; George Johnson and Andrew Johnson. The children of the second union are seven in number, named as follows: Lee, Ben, Valerie, William, Neal, Katie and Pat Johnson.

CAPT. ALLEN CARTER JONES. A large and distinctive contribution to progress and local development in Bee county was made by the late Capt. Allen Carter Jones, who was a prominent cattleman, a pioneer merchant and actively identified with various organizations of the first enterprises in this section of the state. In every community death is always taking its toll from the living, however valuable their lives and services. It was a conspicuous member of the community whose life came to an end on March 2, 1905, and the people of Beeville and vicinity paid many tributes of respect to their former associate and friend.

The late Captain Jones was born in Nacogdoches county, Texas, in 1830. The fact of his birth at that place and at that time indicates that the Jones family was one of the first among the American settlers in eastern Texas. His parents were A. C. and Mary Jane Jones, and his grandfather, Jacob Jones, has served as



A. C. Jones

captain in the Revolutionary war, so that few families in Texas are more sure of a creditable American record lineage than the late Captain Jones. The family came to Texas during the period when it was under Mexican dominion, and were among the first American settlers in old Nacogdoches county.

The late Captain Jones was reared in eastern Texas, and began his life as a farmer. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the cattle business, having as capital \$500. This was a small beginning, but the obstacles to success were less in the amount of his capital than in the many natural difficulties which endorsed the setbacks of those times. He experienced all the reverses familiar to the history of the cattle industry and again and again saw his accumulations of stock and capital swept away by the fluctuations of the market, or by the raids of Indians, or the numerous other mishaps and hardships which characterized the livestock interest during his career from the early fifties up to the close of the century. In spite of all these handicaps, Captain Jones was one of the fortunate men in Texas cattle industry who in time became a very wealthy stockman in the northwest part of the state. During his early life and before he had reached manhood the family removed to Goliad county. While his activity was largely devoted to cattle throughout the most of his career, he was also an early day prominent in public affairs and held many important official places and was often honored by his fellow citizens. During 1858-59-60 he served as sheriff of Goliad county. Having removed to Bee county in 1871, he became treasurer of that county, and held the office for six years. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861 he enlisted at Goliad in E. Waller's battalion, under General Dick Taylor's command, and was soon promoted to the rank of captain. He made record of soldierly efficiency and merited all his promotions and honor, during the years he spent in the army. Most of his service was along the Gulf coast and along the Mexican frontier.

From Goliad, Captain Jones removed his headquarters to residence at Beeville in 1871 and for the thirty odd years which remained of his life he was one of the most active men in the upbuilding of his town and the promotion of every enterprise which would increase the prosperity and well being of the community. By men who had some intimate knowledge of his generosity and worth in Beeville's behalf during its early days he is considered worthy of the title of "Father of the town." He was a liberal contributor towards securing the construction of the two railroads—the San Antonio and Kansas Pass and the Southern Pacific—which gave this town important connections with the outside world and placed it in the center of commercial transportation.

The late Captain Jones had the distinction of having built the first pasture fence in Bee county, all of the pastures preceding that time having been open land, and only an occasional field or garden patch was enclosed with fencing. He was also one of the pioneer merchants at Beeville and continued successfully in the mercantile business until 1884. Another enterprise of which he was one of the founders was the First National Bank of Beeville, and he continued as one of its officials up to the time of his death. All these interests, however, were secondary issues to his chief enterprise, which throughout his life was always the cattle business.

In his business character he won the distinction among his associates of always having his promises regarded as good as a bond and signature. The late Captain Jones was twice married. In 1854 he married Miss Margaret L. Whitby, who died a few years later. She left three children: Martha, who married as Mrs. James F. Scott, of Corpus Christi; William C., of Corpus Christi, and Mrs. Clara Berry, of Beeville. The marriage of Captain Jones to Miss Caroline Fields occurred in 1871 at Goliad, her former home. Mrs. Jones, who survives her husband, was born

in Panola county, Mississippi, a daughter of Calvin J. and Caroline (Rupe) Fields, both of whom are natives of Tennessee, whence they removed to Mississippi. Calvin J. Field was a brother of the William Field, who acquired a large degree of fame in Texas as the author of "The Scrap Book." Mrs. Jones was a child when her family came to Texas, and, having lost her mother early in life, was reared in the home of her grandparents. The family lived in Gonzales county until she was sixteen years of age, at which time they removed to Goliad, where in 1871 her marriage occurred. She has been a witness of the most important developments of progress and industry of southwest Texas during the last sixty years, and was a valuable assistant to her late husband in his business affairs, which she has very successfully carried on since his death. Mrs. Jones is the director of the First National Bank and one of the most esteemed ladies of the social circles of Bee county.

GEORGE G. MARKLEY. A young Jasper county lawyer of exceptional enterprise, a hard worker, and of varied ability not only in his profession, but in business affairs, George G. Markley has been a resident of Texas for about ten years, and came to Jasper without a cent and more than that a stranger in a strange land.

He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1882, but was reared and educated at Cincinnati. For three years he taught school, and then engaged in the insurance business in Chicago. After that he spent a couple of years in farming in New Mexico, and in 1903 arrived in Texas. Here he studied and finished the shorthand course in the Tyler Commercial College. Then in 1904 he moved to Jasper to take the position of official court reporter for the First Judicial District, under Judge Wm. B. Powell. This district comprises the counties of Jasper, Newton, Orange, Tyler, Sabine, and San Augustine. Since that date Mr. Markley has been a resident of Jasper, and filled the position of court reporter officially for eight years. His service ended in 1912. In the meantime he had pursued the study of law privately and since his admission to the bar in January, 1913, has found his services and abilities much in demand, since his previous experience as a reporter gave him unusual preparation for the practical work of his profession.

Besides his law practice as a diversion, Mr. Markley is very successfully engaged in the automobile business, being local representative for the Overland Car in the three counties of Jasper, Newton and Tyler. Although he was almost penniless when he reached Jasper, Mr. Markley now has a beautiful home in the town, and has laid the foundation for a substantial prosperity. He was one of the promoters of the Universal stenotype, a shorthand, writing machine. He organized the company which placed that machine on the market, and is now manufacturing it. This is the Universal Stenotype Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, with which organization Mr. Markley is secretary and treasurer.

In Chicago, Mr. Markley was united in marriage with Miss Ella Publow of that city. They are the parents of one son, George G. Jr. Fraternally Mr. Markley is a Mason.

JOHN ARTHUR PLATT. Since the founding of the town of Groveton, now the county seat of Trinity county, the name Platt has been closely and intimately identified with local citizenship, and affairs. In point of continuous years in business, the oldest merchant in Bryant Allen Platt, who has likewise been prominent in citizenship. John Arthur, his son, now ranks as one of the ablest attorneys and members of the bar of Trinity county. John Arthur Platt was born at New Iberia, Louisiana, in 1884, a son of Bryant Allen and Maggie (Jones) Platt. His father, who was born in Miller county, Georgia, in 1859, came to Texas in 1877, first locating at Crockett in Houston county. He was thoroughly experienced in the lumber industry and spent

three years at Beaumont as a sawyer in the lumber mills. In October 1882 he moved to Trinity county, and became a sawyer in the first lumber mill established at Groveton. The establishment of that mill was the signal for laying out of the town site, and thus he became one of its first residents, and with the exception of a short period spent at New Iberia, Louisiana, has lived here continuously for more than thirty years. In 1889 he severed his connection with the lumber mill, and opened a stock of general merchandise. He has continued a merchant for twenty-four years, and his business has been one of large financial success. He is also vice president of the First National Bank of Groveton. Bryant Platt took a prominent part in the successful campaign and in many other civic movements he has shown great public spirit and energy. An interesting item concerning his early career in Groveton, in connection with the lumber mills is that he directed the sawing of all the lumber used for the flooring and much of the other timber which went into the construction of the State Capitol at Austin. Three children of Bryant A. and Maggie (Jones) Platt, are I. A. Platt, Mrs. Mary Chinn, and Miss Hazel Platt.

John Arthur Platt was reared and received his early education at Groveton, and through the liberality and generous assistance of his father was given exceptional educational advantages. In 1902 he graduated from Peacock Military Academy at San Antonio, and in 1904 from the law school of the State University at Austin, with the degree of LL. B. In the same year he began a successful practice of the law at Groveton, at first in partnership with the late Captain J. P. Stevenson, under the firm name of Stevenson & Platt. For four years Mr. Platt served as county attorney, and in that capacity rendered able service in the enforcement of law and order in Groveton and Trinity county. On January 1, 1913, was formed an especially important partnership with Hayne Nelms, under the firm name of Nelms & Platt. This firm composed of two lawyers who have no superior in Trinity county, probably has the most profitable and prosperous practice among all the firms and individuals of the Trinity county bar. They act as general attorneys for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway in Tyler, Polk and Trinity counties, are attorneys for the West Lumber company, the Cameron Lumber interests, and the First National Bank of Groveton besides controlling a large general practice. Mr. Platt is a director in the First National Bank. His church is the Methodist, he is affiliated with the Lodge and Chapter Masonry, also with the Woodmen.

HON. THOMAS B. RIDGELL, one of the prominent young lawyers of Rockwell, Texas, was born in Ellis county, this State in 1875, son of R. R. Ridgell.

R. R. Ridgell, a native of Alabama, removed to Texas just after the close of the Civil war, in which he had participated as a Confederate soldier, a member of Forrest's cavalry. He settled in Ellis county, in 1866, and for several years maintained his home there. Subsequently he removed to Kaufman county, and still later he took up his residence at Dallas, Texas, where he still lives.

It was in Kaufman county that Thomas B. Ridgell was reared. He was educated at the University of Texas, at Austin, and prepared himself for the practice of law. In 1896 he opened an office at Rockwall, the county seat of Rockwall county, and there he has won his way to the front in legal ranks and also has been accorded legislative honor. The first year of his residence at Rockwall, then only twenty-one years of age, he was elected County Attorney, in which and served two years. Subsequently he was elected and served as City Attorney. In 1912, he was elected flitorial representative for the flitorial district composed of Rockwall and Hunt counties, in the Texas State

Legislature, and took an active and efficient part in the session of 1913.

Fraternally, Mr. Ridgell is identified with the B. P. O. E., the K. of P. and the M. W. A.

He married Miss Mollie Bailey, who was born and reared in Rockwall county, and they are the parents of a little daughter, Birdie Ridgell.

DR. WILLIAM WATTS DUNN. One of the most promising young medical men in Angelina county and one who bids fair to make a lasting name for himself in his profession is Dr. William Watts Dunn, now engaged in medical practice in Lufkin. He was born in Angelina county, Texas, in 1887, and is the son of John Wright and Melinda (Bynum) Dunn.

John Wright Dunn was also born in this county, the family being an old pioneer one of the district, and his birth occurred near the place where he still lives, in Jacks Creek, some four miles west of Lufkin. He is a son of the late Major William Watts Dunn, a widely known pioneer settler in East Texas. The Major was born in Tennessee and came to Texas in 1853, locating in what is now designated as Angelina county, settling first two miles west of where Lufkin now stands. Later he moved two miles further west, on Jacks Creek, and the Dunns have lived at this point ever since. Major Dunn, in early life, was a farmer, but later, and for many years, he devoted himself to school teaching, and several well known private schools of Texas were conducted by him, all of which enjoyed a degree of popularity commensurate with their general excellence. He served with distinction as a soldier of the Confederacy, and was a representative of a high type of gentleman, his memory being greatly revered throughout East Texas. His son, John Wright Dunn, and the father of the subject, devoted himself to farm life, and has enjoyed an appreciable measure of success in that enterprise.

William Watts Dunn, so named in honor of his paternal grandfather, was born on his father's farm on Jacks Creek and attended the rural schools of his community. He took up the study of medicine first in the Medical College of the University at Fort Worth, and later in the medical department of the University of Texas at Galveston. The year 1908 saw him fitted for practice, and he began his life work in Angelina county in that year. Later he spent one school year in the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Little Rock, Arkansas, from which he was graduated with the class of 1911, and he thereafter took up the practice of medicine at Lufkin, where he has enjoyed continuous success in his profession. He is a student in the highest sense of the word, keeping well abreast of the times in the matter of scientific research, and having membership in the various medical societies. He is secretary of the Angelina County Medical Society, and takes a lively interest in the work of that body.

Dr. Dunn was married to Miss Easter Mann, the daughter of Samuel E. Mann, and a native of Tyler county, Texas, the Mann family being one of old pioneer ones of that county.

FERDINAND HERFF, M. D. Among the pioneer German colonists in Southwest Texas there was no name entitled to and receiving greater distinction than that of the late Dr. Ferdinand Herff, whose long career of devoted service and remarkable attainments in the domain of his profession and as a public leader came to a close with his death at his home in San Antonio on May 18, 1912. He was not only a capable physician and surgeon, but a scientist of authoritative knowledge in different lines and was as notable for the fertility of his splendid intellect as for the remarkable disinterestedness of his professional service.

Ferdinand Herff was born at Darmstadt, the capital city of Hesse, Germany, in 1820, a son of Christian and



Dr. Ferdinand Harff

Elizabeth (Meusebach) Herff. His father was a noted lawyer and held the highest judicial office in his home province, corresponding to that of chief justice of a state. The family was of noble stock, as were many of those that came during the thirties and forties to Texas. Dr. Herff was christened Ferdinand Charles von Herff. The middle name he never used, and the "von" he voluntarily dropped when he became a democratic citizen of the United States. A younger brother was Lieutenant General August von Herff, Court Marshal of Hesse-Darmstadt, and died in that country in 1913. The exact title of the official position held by the father was that of Privy Councillor or Judge of the Supreme Court of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Herff family were of Belgian origin, but being Protestants fled during the violent persecutions of the savage Duke of Alva, about 1568, and settled in Darmstadt.

Dr. Herff was educated in Darmstadt, took his classical and medical degrees in the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, and graduated in 1842 at Giessen. As was customary in German universities he was a member of a student "corps" and was credited with having fought twenty-three duels. The University of Bonn, where Dr. Herff spent two years as a student, had for its president his uncle, Dr. von Rehfuss, a diplomat and author of distinction. In his family young Herff enjoyed the rare privilege of meeting many nobles and notables of the day. It was in the family circle that he met the illustrious Alexander von Humboldt, who, though many years his senior, took a great fancy to the young man, showed him many kindnesses, and no doubt inspired some of Dr. Herff's scientific pursuits. While a young man in Germany he also met Prince Albert, Duke of Coburg and later the consort of Queen Victoria of England. Dr. Herff often related with amusement a conversation he overheard in which Albert's father, discussing the approaching marriage of his son to Victoria, expressed a fear that the Queen would not live long, as she was so fond of food highly flavored with Worcestershire sauce. Another fellow student of young Herff was Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia, later Emperor of Germany and father of the present Emperor Wilhelm.

With his noble heredity, his social environments and his sound university training, it was to be expected that Dr. Herff should fill a large and distinctive place in any station to which he might have aspired. His was one of the many notable careers transplanted from the fatherland to America as a result of political and social conditions, for the results of which America must always be grateful. At that time the social and intellectual atmosphere of Europe was palpitating with that spirit of good will to humanity which took the name of communism, the forerunner of our modern socialism. These theories were perhaps more potent in university circles and even among the nobility than among the lower classes. Dr. Herff was only one of many university men who became infected with the spirit of the times, and it was in response to those ideas that they organized a movement to establish a communistic colony in America. Dr. Herff was already a recognized leader among his associates, and upon him devolved the responsibility of accompanying the colony to America and providing for their location. Political and economic conditions in Germany had, for some years been increasingly burdensome, and an association of prominent Germans had undertaken the organization of systematic emigration of their fellow countrymen to Texas. But the colony of which Dr. Herff was one of the guiding spirits was a communistic society, with no provision for a regular scheme of government. The Prince Solms-Braunfels, who had sent out the Fredericksburg colony and who had fathered the New Braunfels colony, offered Dr. Herff lands for the communistic colony of Bettina provided settlement should be made during the year 1847. Dr. Herff secured a leave of absence from the army and came to America as agent for his company, travelling

over a large part of the United States, and as a result of his investigations first advising that the location be made in Wisconsin. In 1847 he landed in Texas, and as a result of his negotiations it was determined that the colony should locate in the vicinity of Llano in what is now Llano county. After fulfilling his promise to the immigration society and locating his people on the Llano River near Castell, Dr. Herff decided to remain in the new country himself, notwithstanding the fact that it was a trackless wilderness. Instead of practicing his profession, he found it necessary to put his own hand to the plow and do the hardest kind of manual labor.

In 1848 Dr. Herff returned to Germany to marry his betrothed and bring her back to Texas. As he was still a member of the army, he was promptly impressed into service, and was assistant surgeon in the government forces which were engaged in the revolution of that year. Meanwhile he married Miss Matilda Klingelhoef, of a noble family in Giessen. She was a niece of the celebrated chemist and discoverer of the aniline dyes, Baron von Hoffman.

Finally came the happy day when Dr. Herff could sever the ties that bound him to his fatherland and with his charming young wife set off for the new world. In December, 1849, they arrived in Texas and for the first six months lived in the town of New Braunfels, Comal county. On coming to Texas the second time Dr. Herff at once took steps to become an American citizen. In April, 1850, he decided upon the larger field of San Antonio, and thereafter for more than sixty years his home was in that city. Dr. Herff became a resident of San Antonio when its population was only about 2,000. For a few years he and his little family experienced much hardship, and his splendid abilities came to recognition slowly. In 1854 he performed his first noteworthy operation, the successful termination of which at once brought him fame and patients. It was an operation on a Texas ranger, technically known as perineal lithotomy, and was performed in the old Veramendi House in full sight of a crowd of fellow rangers and others who were grouped around the doors and windows. For the first time in his experience Dr. Herff tried chloroform, but when the man began to snore he was frightened and finished the operation without that drug. Later Dr. Herff performed some of the most difficult operations of surgery, and some of them for the first time in America. An occasion is recalled when a husband walked into the room while an operation on his wife was being performed and threatened to shoot the doctor if his wife died; whereat the doctor calmly laid down his knife and said: "If you want your wife to die, shoot now."

During the Civil war Dr. Herff was surgeon of a brigade of Home Guards in the Confederate service. Both in length and achievement his was one of the most remarkable careers in the history of medicine. He continued to practice until the closing years of his life, and there were many patrons who refused to consider any other professional services than those which had been performed by him so faithfully and competently for years. Under the primitive conditions existing when Dr. Herff began practice he was called upon for service in the whole field of medicine and surgery. He was an adept in plastic work, and performed with skill the various eye operations. He early undertook with success abdominal and pelvic surgery. There were no hospitals, no nurses, no facilities of any kind. He was obliged to operate wherever patients could find a place of refuge. In a number of cases his operations were performed out of doors. Much of this work was done before the days of asepsis and antisepsis. From 1854 his fame as a surgeon went far and wide, and during the remaining years of his life it is safe to say that when Texas was mentioned in a medical way, the name of Herff was first to be spoken. His notable operations received attention not only throughout America but in Europe as well. At the age of eighty-four Dr. Herff performed a successful

emergency operation, and his last service as a surgeon was done in 1908 at the age of eighty-seven.

His most highly prized honor was his jubilee degree from his Alma Mater, the University of Giessen, on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation on March 25, 1893. Dr. Herff was a charter member of and attended the first meeting of the Texas State Medical Association, held in San Antonio, November 16, 1853. He was a member of numerous other societies, including the American Medical Association and the American Gynecological Society, and was a writer on many scientific topics and contributed much to the literature of his profession, particularly on topics of surgical and gynecological interest.

Dr. Herff had his office in his home at 308 Houston street, a residence built in 1856 and which was long a landmark in the city. When it was built no street had been cut through, and with subsequent years and the growth of the city about it the house finally stood in the midst of a commercial center with fine brick business blocks on every side, and a few years ago the old home itself disappeared, being torn down and its site now occupied by a modern business block.

Notwithstanding the burdens of a busy professional career, Dr. Herff followed as a recreation as well as a scientific pursuit extensive researches in botany and in other lines of natural history. He was a man of remarkable learning not only in a medical sense but in every branch of human knowledge. A charming conversationalist, it has been said that no subject of history or of any of the sciences could be brought up that he did not reveal a fund of exact information upon it. Through it all he possessed the humility of the true scholar, and his manner was as simple as a child's. It would have been impossible for him to affect the least superiority. It was a pleasure for him to talk on any interesting subject to persons of poor and humble degree as well as those of higher station. Personally he was the soul of kindness and gentleness. To his wife and children he was a scrupulous in showing all the little attentions and courtesies of home life as he was in performing the larger duties of his profession. He made many interesting trips, not only to California, Yellowstone Park and other parts of the United States, but to Europe, and always took his entire family with him. Among his children and his descendants his memory is revered with the greatest of affection.

Mrs. Herff, a woman of true nobility and greatness, died in July, 1910. She was finely educated, particularly in music. In San Antonio musical circles she was noted as a singer, and retained the beautiful quality of her voice almost to the time of her death. During her young womanhood she was noted for her beauty and this was also preserved under the burdens of age. Dr. Herff and wife had six children. Their oldest son, Dr. John B. Herff, who died many years ago, was a physician and is followed in the profession by a son. The five living children are: Ferdinand Herff, president of the San Antonio National Bank; Charles Herff, a ranchman near Boerne; August Herff, architect, of San Antonio; Dr. Adolph Herff, physician and surgeon at San Antonio, and William Herff, vice-president of the San Antonio Loan & Trust Company.

ADOLPH HERFF, M. D. Among the living children of the late Dr. Ferdinand Herff, whose career has been sketched in preceding pages, Dr. Adolph Herff for a number of years was associated on terms of especial intimacy with his father, and had prepared for the profession under the care and advice of his noted father.

Dr. Adolph Herff was born in San Antonio, and in 1880 graduated from the Jefferson Medical College. Since then, for nearly thirty-five years, he has practiced his profession in San Antonio, and has likewise achieved particular distinction in the field of surgery.

Dr. Adolph Herff was married in San Antonio to Miss

Wilhelmina Kalteyer, who is also a native of San Antonio, a daughter of the late Frederick Kalteyer, a noted chemist, who was born and educated in Germany and came to San Antonio during the pioneer period. The third generation of surgeons in the Herff family is represented by their son, Dr. Ferdinand P. Herff.

W. L. MAYO. The Lone Star commonwealth has reason to be proud of the adequacy and high standard maintained by its public school system and the institutions of higher learning maintained under direct state supervision and also through private enterprise. One of the important and flourishing institutions of the order last mentioned in the East Texas Normal College, which is situated in the attractive little city of Commerce, Hunt county, and of which the able and honored president is he whose name initiates this paragraph. Professor Mayo is known as one of the representative figures in educational circles in Texas, and is a man of high intellectual attainments as well as qualified for the responsible office of which he is the popular incumbent.

Professor Mayo was born at Prestonburg, Floyd county, Kentucky, on the 3d of November, 1861. His parents continued their residence in the old Bluegrass state until their death, each having a representative of a sterling pioneer family of that commonwealth.

In his native town Professor Mayo completed the curriculum of Prestonburg Seminary, in which he was graduated, as he was later in Cedar Bluff Academy, in Tazewell county, Virginia. In furtherance of his higher academic education he finally entered the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883, and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Soon after his graduation Professor Mayo returned to Cedar Bluff Academy, and he became the executive head of the institution, a position of which he continued in tenure until 1886, when he came to Texas. Here he taught three sessions in the public schools of Pecan Gap, Delta county. At Cooper, that county, he founded, in 1889, what is now known as the East Texas Normal College, and from a modest inception he developed at the place a thriving school. After years of successful work at Cooper the college building was destroyed by fire, and soon afterward in 1894, Professor Mayo re-established the college under its present title and at its present location, which latter is most eligible and attractive in every sense. He is not only the president but is also the sole owner of the East Texas Normal College, and under his earnest and able direction it has been developed into one of the strong, popular and representative institutions of the state. In initiating the work of the school at Commerce, Hunt county, Professor Mayo utilized a small and poorly equipped building, and the original enrollment of students was summed up in the names of but nineteen persons. The success that has attended his earnest and ambitious work in this connection is shown in concrete results of unequivocal character. The college now has fine large buildings of modern design and appointments, and these include the Administration building, Science Hall, Conservatory of Music, Industrial building, and three large dormitories. The campus of the institution comprises twenty-eight acres and the environment of the college is most attractive. The average enrollment of students is now in excess of one thousand, the curriculum is broad and comprehensive, with the best of facilities and instructors in each department, and special attention is given to encouraging students who are dependent upon their own resources in securing their education. President Mayo is an enthusiast in his chosen profession and has marked facility in imparting enthusiasm and earnestness to the students who come within the compass of his influence, the while his helpfulness is extended along sympathetic and generous lines. In fact the statement has been made to the writer by those familiar with conditions to the effect that Professor Mayo has frequently

the personal sacrifice in a financial way for the purpose of aiding aspiring students of this class. That he is loved and revered by the student body in his admirable life thus becomes self-evident, and he is doing a noble work in connection with the educational activities of the state of his adoption. In politics Professor Mayo gives allegiance to the Democratic party.

On the 24th of June, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Mayo to Miss Etta Booth, of Henderson, this state, and she is a woman of culture and gracious personality, with abiding interest in the work which her husband has accomplished and is still achieving, with ever widening angle of benignant influence. Professor and Mrs. Mayo have five children.

GEORGE HAYES MOSS, M. D. One of the physicians and surgeons of exceptional attainment and with a record of accomplished success is Dr. George H. Moss whose name will go down in local history as having been the first or one of the first physicians to locate in the village of Frankston after it was established. It has been his home ever since, and the family have been identified with this section of Texas since the close of the war.

Dr. Moss was born on a farm near the present village of Frankston, February 14, 1875, grew up in the country, and his early training came from the rural schools. His time was spent on the farm until he qualified and began teaching school, and soon afterwards he directed his studies toward a medical career, but was a student of medicine for several years before he began actual practice.

Dr. Moss took lectures at the Fort Worth Medical College and was graduated there M. D. in 1900. His first work was country practice near Frankston, and when the railroad was built and the townsite of Frankston established he moved his office and home to the present village and his professional practice has gone on increasing apace corresponding to the general development of this locality. For a number of years Dr. Moss has been local surgeon for the Texas and New Orleans Railroad. He is a member of the county Medical Society, is a Democrat in politics, and has taken the last three degrees in the Masonic Order. He and family are Baptists.

Dr. Moss is a grandson of Hogan Moss, a lawyer who came to Texas just after the war and located on a farm near Frankston. There he died in 1866, when about twenty years of age. He was brought up in the state of Arkansas, was educated in a Virginia college, and was identified with the practice of law all his active career. At the time of the war he was serving as judge of his district, and gave his sympathies and his support to the Confederate cause. Two of his sons went into the army of the south. Judge Moss was a Baptist, and that faith persisted through most of the subsequent generations. The second wife of Judge Moss was Eliza Foster, a daughter of Squire Foster, who came from Mississippi and lived for some years near Frankston. She died about 1886, and her children were as follows: William B., John B.; Frank P.; Matt, who died during the war as a Confederate prisoner at Springfield, Illinois; Arthur and Richard F., both of whom died in Oklahoma; Mrs. Carolina Tompkins, of Henderson county; Eliza, widow of Mr. Moore of Oklahoma; and Mrs. Harriet Stephens of Cherokee county, Texas.

The father of Dr. Moss was William F. Moss who lived on his farm near Frankston in 1907, having been born at Camden, Arkansas, in 1840. The years of manhood came to him at the beginning of the great Civil War, and in 1861 he went into the Confederate army in General Johnson's command, and served east of the Mississippi River. His first battle was Fort Henry in February, 1862, and he subsequently was at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, and subsequently suffered capture and spent six months in Federal prison at Camp Douglas in Chicago before being paroled. On returning to the service and re-

joining his command, he continued fighting for the south until wounded at Port Hudson, and on account of his wounds received an honorable discharge and went home. Aside from his military experience, his life was calm and comparatively uneventful. It was as a farmer that he provided for his family, and laid away the substance for his declining years. For some time he acted as justice of the peace and held that office at the time of his death. He took some part in politics, but not beyond the county conventions. His relations with religion were through the Baptist church, and he was a Blue Lodge Mason.

William E. Moss married Mary E. Hayes, a daughter of George W. Hayes of Camden, Arkansas, a farmer in that locality. To their marriage were born the following group of children: Sallie, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-one; Eliza, widow of W. D. Williams of Henderson county; Minnie, the wife of T. D. Holland of Poyner, Texas; Dr. George H.; Maria, widow of J. W. Holland of Poyner, Texas; Dr. Matthew M., of Brownsboro, Texas; Mary, wife of C. R. Milner of Poyner, Texas; and Della, wife of M. W. Cook of Frankston.

Dr. George H. Moss was married in Anderson county in April, 1902, to Miss Mary Atkins, daughter of T. S. Atkins of Jacksonville, Texas. Mrs. Moss is one of a family of six children, and her own family number two: Homer Lincoln, aged ten, and Kate, aged nine.

JAMES WILLIAM SANDLIN, M. D. The medical profession of Harris county is ably and worthily represented at Humble by Dr. James William Sandlin, who has been identified with this locality of Texas since 1900. He was a practitioner in both Nacogdoches and Liberty counties before coming here, and is a native of Shelby county, where he was born September 14, 1876, a son of Rev. Jesse B. and Bettie (Latimer) Sandlin.

The Sandlin family originated in Ireland, where its members mingled with and were a part of the Scotch-Irish stock. The Latimers were of English origin, and the founder of the line to which Doctor Sandlin belongs was a refugee from England during the persecution of the Baptist converts in that country. William Sandlin, the paternal grandfather of Doctor Sandlin, went out of Tennessee to Webster Parish, Louisiana, where he became prominent as a planter and slaveholder of the old school. He passed away there and left a family of several sons and two daughters. Rev. Jesse B. Sandlin was born in Louisiana, and belonged with a family which was identified with the Civil war, in which he did some service himself, although since that time these memories have been permitted to die out. He received a college education, and entered actively into the work of the Baptist ministry, and came to Texas from Webster Parish, his subsequent career having been passed in Eastern Texas, where he still resides. He was married (first) to a Miss Aplewhite, who died in Louisiana, leaving two children: William, who was known in Shelby county many years ago, but is now lost, and left a daughter, Mrs. Armstrong; and Mrs. Lela Alford, of Bryan, Texas. Rev. Sandlin was married (second) in Shelby county, Texas, to Miss Bettie Latimer, and they had the following children: Dr. James W., of this review; Elijah H., of Paxton, Texas; Elton B., of Humble, Texas; Robert, of Humble; Thomas L., also of Humble; and Jack, Richard and Jesse, all of Tenaha.

Dr. James W. Sandlin passed his boyhood on the home farm in the vicinity of Tenaha, Shelby county, and his literary education was secured at Tenaha Academy. He became interested in medicine when a lad of but fifteen years, and began reading under the preceptorship of Dr. J. E. McWhorter, of Tenaha, now of South Houston. Subsequently he attended lectures at the Gate City Medical College, Texarkana, and finally entered the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, where he was graduated in 1905. He practiced as an undergraduate from

July 10, 1899, when he passed the state board examination and secured a permanent license to practice, and identified himself with work of the regular school. Doctor Sandlin belongs to the Harris County Medical Society and bears a high reputation among his professional brethren. He has been assistant county health officer, served as city health officer of Humble until its incorporation was dissolved, is local surgeon for the Houston, East & West Texas Railway Company, and surgeon for the C. Bender & Sons Lumber Company. He is a member of the Harris County Insanity Board, and is examiner for the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, the Franklin Life Insurance Company, the Cherokee Life Insurance Company, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. Fraternally, he is a Master Mason, and also belongs to both branches of the Woodmen. With his family, he attends the Baptist church, and is now serving in the capacity of deacon.

On September 12, 1897, Doctor Sandlin was married at Center, Texas, to Miss Mabel Caldwell, a daughter of L. B. Caldwell, one of the pioneer teachers of Shelby county, and a settler from Georgia, who came of a family of educators. His wife was Miss Donie Lou Bagwell. To Doctor and Mrs. Sandlin there has come one daughter, Nannette.

JESSE W. CARIKER. In Nacogdoches county the town of Cushing is concrete expression of the business enterprise and constructive work of its chief merchants and foremost citizen, Jesse W. Cariker. Mr. Cariker is a man whose extensive business dealings have made him well known in several localities of eastern Texas, but for the past ten years he has concentrated his attention at Cushing, and has done more to make this a prosperous commercial community than any other individual.

Jesse W. Cariker was born on Christmas Day in 1849. His father was Jacob Simeon Cariker, who came to Texas with his family in 1850, one year after the birth of his son and settled ten miles west of Carthage in Panola county. As an early settler he opened up a farm there, and gave the rest of his years to the vocation of agriculturist. He brought with him to the state a number of slaves, and used that form of labor until after the war. He was a man of limited education, but had good practical sense and the common honesty, which gained him a fair degree of material prosperity and the esteem of his neighborhood. All his schooling had been received in Anson county, North Carolina, where he was born in 1812. His death occurred in 1877. In Pike county, Georgia, he married Miss Adeline Jordan, who died in 1878. The elder Cariker was a Missionary Baptist in religion, always voted the Democratic ticket, and at one time held the office of justice of the peace in Panola county. His children were: George W., who died at Pine Hill, Texas, was a Confederate soldier, and later a farmer and merchant; Julia first married William Whitfield, and later W. S. Tinkle, and is now living a widow in Kaufman county; Henry died unmarried while serving in the Confederate war; Joseph S. is a resident of Sadler, Texas; the next in line is Jesse W.; and Dora married M. T. Lawrence of Clayton, Texas.

The early youth of Jesse W. Cariker was spent at the old home eight miles east of Pine Hill. A country school near Clayton supplied him with the fundamentals of reading, writing and arithmetic, and when twenty years of age he started out as a merchant's clerk at Clayton. From there he moved to Pine Hill, and bought the general stock of T. E. Rhodes & Company. After two years of experience there he returned to Clayton, and opened a general stock of merchandise and steadily prospered in that locality until 1903. While at Clayton, Mr. Cariker first became identified in a prominent way with the lumber business as a producer. He operated a saw mill with capacity of forty thousand feet a day, and with a planing mill attached. In 1902 Mr. Cariker, in order to broaden the field of his operation, as a

lumberman came to Cushing and bought a large timber tract. To work up that timber he installed a mill similar in capacity to his Clayton plant, and after operating for a time sold out to A. B. Martindale. In the same year in 1902, Mr. Cariker built a place for his stock of general merchandise at Cushing, and has since sold more goods in this locality than any other merchant. His extensive stocks are now housed in two brick stores of his own construction. Mr. Cariker has been a dealer in cotton for the past forty years. One important feature of his accumulations as a business man is several thousand acres of land at Cushing. A good deal of this is now being farmed by himself and his employes, and so far as possible he is endeavoring to exploit all his lands in the interest of agriculture. Mr. Cariker is a stock holder in the First National Bank of Carthage and in the Cushing State Bank, and helped to promote the latter institution, of which he is active vice president. As to politics he gives his allegiance to the Democracy, is a member of the Baptist church, and in Masonry has taken both the Blue Lodge and the Chapter degree.

Mr. Cariker was married in Panola county, January 29, 1869, to Miss Georgie A. Lawrence, a daughter of Thomas A. and Georgie A. Lawrence. Her father came from Alabama immediately after the war and was a farmer in this state. Mrs. Cariker is one of several children. To their union were born the following children: Dr. Fred W. Cariker a physician at Cushing, who married Maude Hancock; Bertha, who married C. C. Roland of Cushing; Thomas J., cashier of the Cushing State Bank, who married Zula Orton; Robbie, one of the first cashiers of the Cushing State Bank; Winnie, wife of E. E. Wallace, of San Antonio; and Miss Verna.

THOMAS WELDER. One of the oldest pioneer families of southwest Texas was represented by the prominent old cattleman of St. Marys, Thomas Welder, who died in Refugio county, in 1865. The Welder family were identified with this portion of Mexican territory from about 1830, some six years before Texas had won its independence.

The widow of that prominent old stockman and resident of Refugio and Bee counties, is still a resident of Beeville, and one of the most honored of the pioneer women of this section.

Thomas Welder was born in Bavaria, near the Rhine, in Germany in 1827, and was less than forty years of age at the time of his death on December 15, 1865. The parents and other members of the family came to America in 1830, first stopping a while in New York City and from there coming to Mexico, where the father, whose name was Francis Welder, was engaged in business. His home was at Matamoras, an old town which was the center of his activities for a number of years, and from which he was a witness of the many stirring events passing over this community. Thomas Welder and his brother John both received good education in the English and Spanish tongues, and also in their own native language. They were boys in Refugio county during the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, by which victory Texas gained its independence from Mexico. A few years before this the family came up into the Republic of Texas, and located in Refugio county. The great industry of that county then, as for many years afterwards, was cattle raising, and it was with this business that the Welder family became early identified, and for many years were among the most prominent figures in connection therewith. John Welder, a brother of Thomas, subsequently moved his operations over into Victoria county, where he spent a few years and finally moved to Refugio county, where his death occurred. He was always recognized among the largest cattlemen of his section.

Thomas Welder always continued to be identified with Refugio county, and his death occurred in the old town



MRS. LOUISA WELDER



THOMAS WELDER

St. Marys in that county on the 15th of December, 1835. For about three years he had given service in the Confederacy, having been stationed at Corpus Christi and other places along the coast. Through his operations as a cattleman and in other lines he had been very successful. Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Welder, and their two children, Tom Welder, who is county commissioner and one of the most prominent stockmen of the present generation in Bee county, and Mrs. J. H. Connor, of Beeville.

The venerable Mrs. Welder, who has the distinction of being one of the oldest women residents of southwest Texas, was before her marriage Miss Louisa Hennenberg, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and came with her parents to Texas in 1846, settling at Victoria. She was married at Victoria to Thomas Welder in 1848, and soon afterwards they went to Refugio county to live. Since 1892 her home has been in Beeville, but she still retains large interest in Bee county. During the early years following her marriage she saw much of the activities and experiences of pioneer life in Texas. The country was at that time without railroads, and its scanty population was divided among the proprietors of the isolated little ranches, and the small communities of Mexican settlers. Although in the matter of material prosperity the land was fruitful and there was always plenty to eat, the conditions of civilization were such that there were many hardships and privations connected with residence in this part of Texas at that time. Mrs. Welder was a hard working wife, devoted to the business interests of her husband, as well as to the welfare of her home and children, and after his death she struggled against adversities to retain her business interests and for a number of years almost single handed and with her own judgment carried on the cattle business which had been left her by the early death of Mr. Welder. Her children have much reason to be grateful to her for her self-sacrificing efforts during many years, and she is known and esteemed among her wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout this part of the country. Very few of the residents of Beeville and Bee county are not acquainted with the name of Mrs. Louisa Welder, whose character and career they hold in high respect.

JAMES K. RUDOLPH. The editor and proprietor of the Valley View *Sun* properly deserves rank among the successful newspaper men of Texas. He is in every way that is called a practical printer and journalist, has known the ins and outs of a print shop and newspaper office since he was a boy, and can do everything in the business from sticking type to writing editorials. In Valley View where he has been a resident since 1910, and which he intends to make his permanent home, Mr. Rudolph conducts a high class country paper, and lives up to the best standards of his profession.

James K. Rudolph was born at Honey Grove, Texas, November 23, 1861, and belongs to one of the early families of northeast Texas. His parents were Robert T. and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Rudolph, both of whom were from Tennessee. The father was a successful man, and did much to disprove the usual assertions that one can make a success only by concentrating his energies along one line. He was skilled in at least three occupations, was a millwright, an expert machinist, and a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He brought his family to Texas in 1858, settling in Honey Grove, and there followed his three vocations. It is to his credit that he constructed practically all the saw-mills in east and north Texas during the years of his active life. At the same time he carried on his profession as a preacher, and did much work as a mechanic. There were five children in the family of whom James K. was the youngest, the others being: Samuel K., district clerk of Cooke county at Gainesville; Sudie, de-

ceased; Robert M., deceased; Elijah K., city editor of the *Hesperian* at Gainesville.

When James K. Rudolph was three years old, the family moved to McKinney, Texas, where he grew up and had all the schooling which circumstances and his inclinations allowed him. Most of his education is of the practical sort, which is acquired by every follower of the printing and newspaper trade, and when he was fifteen years old, he entered a printing office at McKinney, and was soon versed in all the duties of that office. After learning composition work he followed his trade as a journeyman in several towns of Texas, and in 1892 came to Gainesville. He worked on all the papers in that city, and after ten years bought the plant of the Daily and Weekly *Messenger*. His experience with that paper continued for five years, at the end of which time he sold out and then leased the *Signal* for three years. For three years he conducted a job printing office at Gainesville, and at the same time was Gainesville manager of circulation for the Dallas *News*, holding the latter post for four and a half years. On September 1, 1910, he moved to Valley View in Cooke county, and bought the Valley View *Sun*. When he took charge of this plant, it was one of the least efficient of North Texas newspapers, had hardly two hundred subscribers, and the general equipment was very inferior. Under the management of Mr. Rudolph as a practical newspaper man, he has built up the circulation to eight hundred and seventy-five, and has made a profitable business, and at the same time has conducted a paper with a good influence, and with a large news value. Mr. Rudolph owns the office building in which the Valley View *Sun* is conducted. In politics he is a Democrat, and supports that party through his newspaper. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

On November 2, 1894, Mr. Rudolph married Miss Gussie Modrall, a native of Texas, and a daughter of Dr. R. D. and Anna Modrall. Her father was one of the early settlers in Gainesville, where he practiced medicine for many years. The one child of Mr. Rudolph and wife is Anna Elizabeth, who was educated in the Gainesville grade and high school, and is now engaged in teaching at Valley View.

NEWTON A. BURTON. Among those leading and representative men of Northern Texas whose labors have contributed to the material advancement and general welfare of the community is found Newton A. Burton, of McKinney. His life has been a busy and a useful one, and furnishes an example of honorable dealing, steadfast purpose, fidelity to principle and invincible moral courage that is well worthy of emulation. For years a successful man of business, he has also been active in public life, is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in his section, and in the office of postmaster is giving his fellow-citizens able and businesslike service. Mr. Burton was born April 13, 1869, in Tallapoosa county, Alabama, and is a son of Samuel W. and Mary (Germany) Burton.

Samuel W. Burton was born in Georgia, of English ancestry, and as a young man moved to Alabama, where, prior to the outbreak of the Civil war was occupied as a planter and cultivated his land with slave labor. When the hostilities broke out between the South and the North, he enlisted for service in an Alabama regiment, in Tyler's command, and served through the period of warfare, although during the latter part of the struggle he was employed in the Confederate arsenal, engaged in repairing guns. When his military experience was completed, he returned to the simple occupations of farm life, and was so engaged in Alabama until 1881, in which year he came to Texas and located in Grayson county. Securing a tract of land he was engaged in farming for one year, and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits at Van Alstyne, that

being his field of operations until 1888, when he moved to Collin county and again resumed the tilling of the soil, having a farm eight miles east of McKinney, near Princeton. There he continued to successfully follow farming and the raising of stock until his death, which occurred May 31, 1901, the mother having passed away about the year 1879. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the following are living: W. J., a resident of Collin county, who is engaged in planting; Mrs. G. D. Lowe, wife of G. D. Lowe, a prominent real estate dealer of Princeton, Texas; Miss Lula, who makes her home at Princeton; Mrs. G. D. Johnson, the wife of G. D. Johnson, a prosperous livestock dealer of Princeton; Mrs. B. M. Bullard, the wife of B. M. Bullard, tax collector of Wichita county, Texas; and Newton A.

Newton A. Burton received his education in the public schools of Tallapoosa county, Alabama, but this has since been supplemented by travel, reading and observation, so that he is accounted a very well informed man on numerous important subjects. He was twelve years of age when he accompanied his father to Texas, and here he grew up to farming pursuits, and also had some experience in mercantile lines as clerk in his father's store. In 1888 he embarked upon a career of his own, when he started farming and stockraising operations in Collin county, a venture in which he was engaged successfully until 1902. That year saw his advent into active political life, when he was elected from district No. 1 as a member of the board of county commissioners. He served four years in that capacity, serving his fellow-citizens faithfully, ably and conscientiously, and at the end of his term entered into business life as the proprietor of a grain and feed business in McKinney. Through good management he built up a business of large proportions, which claimed and was given its full share of the patronage of the city. Mr. Burton continued in the employment of a prosperous business until his appointment, in May, 1913, to the office of postmaster of McKinney, a position in which he has continued to serve efficiently ever since. His appointment came through President Wilson, in whose interests he had worked faithfully and unceasingly during the presidential campaign of 1912. Mr. Burton has always been an uncompromising Democrat, and his party and its candidates have ever had his earnest support. In 1912 he was secretary of the county committee, and collected and sent all campaign funds to the national committeeman, the Hon. Cato Sells, of Cleburne, Texas, for the national campaign. Personally, Mr. Burton is popular, and in his official capacity he has shown himself obliging and courteous, thus adding to his already large circle of friends. Each movement for the welfare of McKinney and its people has found him a hearty co-worker, always willing to assume his share of the responsibility. He has been interested in fraternal work to some extent, and is widely known in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and for a number of years he has served as steward.

On June 18, 1905, Mr. Burton was married to Miss Laura Wallace, a daughter of John P. A. Wallace, of McKinney, a Tennessee planter who served as a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and came to Texas at an early day, and still a resident of Collin county. Mr. and Mrs. Burton are the parents of one child, a daughter, now aged five years.

JAMES H. EDGAR, M. D. The Texas medical profession is ably represented at Richland by Dr. James H. Edgar, who has been a resident of Navarro county for thirty years. He is widely and favorably known as a capable and conscientious devotee of his calling, has contributed materially to the upbuilding of his community, is successful as the proprietor of a prosperous drug business, and since 1905 has served Richland in the

capacity of postmaster. He was born March 24, 1874, in Titus county, Texas, and is a son of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Brown) Edgar.

Doctor Edgar comes from a modest farming family, his grandfather, Ephriam Edgar, being a native of Alabama, who followed farming and was a slaveholder in a small way, and died at his home at Navarro, Texas. He married Miss Elliott, of Alabama, and they reared a family of six sons and three daughters, five of the children coming to Texas. Charles W. Edgar was born in Mississippi, in 1840, and secured but few educational advantages. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private and was assigned to Longstreet's corps, was wounded seriously during his service, but returned to his command and continued in the service until the close of hostilities. After the war Mr. Edgar married Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, whose husband had been killed at the siege of Vicksburg, in 1863, and they became the parents of the following children: Nellie, who is the wife of J. B. Bush, of Mildred, Texas; Lee, who is the wife of Lewis England, of Alto, New Mexico; Florence, who died as Mrs. G. A. Bush, at Navarro; Dr. C. L., a practicing physician of Cleburne, Texas; Dr. James H., of this review; Lillie, the wife of Lee Jones, of Eureka, Texas; and Willie, the wife of W. H. Evans, of Alto, New Mexico. Mrs. Edgar died in 1884, and Mr. Edgar married (second) Mrs. Ann Bush, they having one daughter, Jessie, who is the wife of Will Humphries, of Mildred, Texas. Mr. Edgar lost his second wife in 1898 and is now passing his years in retirement with his children. Coming here in 1884 from Titus county, Texas, for a time he resided in the Angus community, and then moved to Navarro, which has since been his home.

Dr. James H. Edgar was a lad of ten years when he came to Navarro, and in that vicinity secured his education in the public schools. His boyhood and youth were passed on his father's farm, but when he attained his majority became a clerk at Richland for two years for the firm of Pursley & McLean. Prior to this time, however, he had commenced the study of medicine, and clerked off and on before he graduated in 1900 at the Fort Worth Medical College. Subsequently, he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, in 1906, and began his practice at Richland. Energy, adaptability, gentleness and sympathy have blazed the way for a gratifying realization of professional ambitions, and by the same token it may be said of Doctor Edgar that much is promised to a man who has, in addition, the maturity, practical experience and broad outlook upon life of forty years. Doctor Edgar engaged in the drug business at Richland in 1905, as the successor of W. T. Grogan, and has conducted this enterprise since with a full measure of success. In that same year he was appointed postmaster of Richland, and has continued to act in that capacity, meeting with much commendation for the manner in which he discharges his official duties. Although a Democrat, he has not affiliated actively in local politics. Doctor Edgar's part in the building of Richland has extended to the erection of his brick business house, to assistance in the promotion of the hotel, and to the Masonic lodge over his pharmacy. He is a farmer in a modest way, having contributed toward the cultivation of a valuable property near Richland. He is a Master Mason, is past master of Richland Lodge No. 809, and has represented this lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state at Waco.

On August 19, 1901, Doctor Edgar was married to Miss Ruth Milligan, daughter of T. F. Milligan, of Wise county, Texas, and she died during the next year without issue. Doctor Edgar married again, January 21, 1907, to Miss Sallie M. Hill, the second child in order of birth of the nine daughters and one son born to J. J. and Martha (Newman) Hill, native Texans and farming people of the vicinity of Richland. Two children



James Mc-Lymont

have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Edgar, namely: June and James, Jr.

G. H. ALBERS is the founder and vice president and secretary of the Alamo Trust Company and has had experience for ten years as a Texas banker.

He was born at Hamilton, Allegan county, Michigan, 1868. He graduated from the University of Michigan 1893, receiving the degrees of A. B. and LL.B.

He says that the best thing he ever did was when he married Miss Mary Clay at Paris, Kentucky, in 1895. They have one son, James Mitchell Albers.

Mr. Albers belongs to the Knights Templar, Scottish Rites Masons, is a member of the Travis Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and his aim in life is to pay his debts.

JAMES McLYMONT. The life of James McLymont, of Del Rio, is truly an example of what courage and determination to succeed can accomplish for a man. A young man from a foreign country, James McLymont landed in this great United States practically friendless and today he is a man of wealth and one of the most successful men in this section of Texas. He learned early in life that the best way to overcome a difficulty was to face it and grasp it bravely in both hands and this is the method he has followed through life; circumstances have been shaped by his will to suit him. His popularity in Del Rio and the surrounding country is proof enough that he has gained his success fairly and not by taking advantage of other people. He is a very public spirited man and has done much toward the betterment of conditions in Del Rio and the county of Valverde.

James McLymont was born in Scotland in 1851 and his education was obtained in the public and private schools of his native country. He had only a few years in the school room, however, and at the age of thirteen he was earning his own living. He found a place on a sheep farm and for five years he worked and saved to get enough money to come to America. At the end of this time he sailed on a ship bound for the United States and upon arriving here he came to Mississippi. Imagine how the young Scotchman, fresh from the coolness of the Scotch mists, felt when he went to work in the hot, sweaty fields of the cotton plantation. He spent nearly six years in Mississippi, working most of the time on plantations, but spent part of the time in other occupations.

It was in 1875 that he came to Texas and he has lived in this state since that time. He first worked on sheep ranches and instead of taking his pay in money which he might squander in the nearest town, he took it in sheep and thus formed the nucleus of what was later to be a great flock. After a time he had a flock large enough to justify his going into business for himself and he became a ranchman, continuing in this business until 1907. He still retains an interest in the business indirectly. He owned large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and was one of the most successful men in the stock raising business in this section. He now has immense realty holdings, of great value and destined to increase in value with the passing years.

In 1899 Mr. McLymont entered into partnership with Henry Roach and formed the firm of Roach, McLymont and Company, dealers in merchandise. In the beginning the firm started as a modest mercantile establishment and it has grown under the careful management of the two men until it is the largest institution of its kind in this part of the state. The main store is a two-storied building of about seventy-five by one hundred and fifty feet. Everything that is usually carried in a large department store is to be found here, and the citizens of Del Rio do not have to go to the nearest city to make their purchases. The company does a general retail and wholesale business and employs about thirty salesmen,

having fourteen warehouses in addition to the main store.

In the financial world Mr. McLymont is an influential figure. He was one of the organizers of the Del Rio National Bank and has been its president ever since it was founded. With this important institution, his large store, his flock of sheep and his extensive realty interests, one would say that his time was too fully occupied to give any heed to the affairs of the town. It seems that as is usually the case the busiest men have the most time, for Mr. McLymont has ever played an important part in the civic life of the city.

Mr. McLymont was the first mayor of Del Rio and at one time was county commissioner of Kinney county, and he has also been a member of the school board of Del Rio. In politics he is a member of the Republican party, but reserves the right to vote for whatever candidate he thinks the right one regardless of party. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is an active worker in church circles. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and was at one time one of the officers of this order.

On the 1st of February, 1882, Mr. McLymont was married in Uvalde, Texas, to Miss Wilhelmina Rudolph, who is a native of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. McLymont have become the parents of two children, one of whom died in infancy. Fred McLymont now lives in Del Rio with his parents and assists his father in his business.

Mr. McLymont is an enthusiastic supporter of the Del Rio Development League and a firm believer in the future of Del Rio. He has seen the growth of the city from practically nothing and he says that in his opinion Texas is the greatest state in the Union and that some day it will be the largest in population, owing to its resources, opportunities, and the class of people which it will attract. Mr. McLymont has surely proved in his own life that money and pull are not necessary to success in this country and there are plenty of opportunities today, just as there were when he settled here. He will be glad to answer any inquiries any one wishes to make concerning this corner of the world.

JUDGE M. J. HICKEY. Representing a family which became identified with southern Texas in the early years of the Republic, Judge Hickey of Richmond has a record as a lawyer and of public service which is exceptional both in interest and as an illustrative lesson, so that the following sketch is not merely a personal biography but an important chapter from the history of one of the oldest and most notable feats of civilization in the state.

Judge M. J. Hickey is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Hickey. In the maternal line his lineage extends back to Rollin, who married the daughter of Charles V of France, and subsequently became the Duke of Normandy. Daniel Hickey was descended from several of the greatest clans that were famous in Irish history and in his genealogy appear many illustrious names, among them the Duke of Magenta, a distinguished soldier, statesman and marshal of the French Empire. Another ancestor was Count Dillon, who led the famous charge that won the battle of Fontenoy after Count Saxe, chief in command, had advised Louis the XIV that retreat was inevitable. This charge is immortalized in the poetry of Thomas Osborne Davis and Bartholomew Dowling.

The late Daniel Hickey was a man of varied and extensive learning, and a civil engineer who was distinguished in his profession. He was a man of deep religious convictions and so careful of the moral training of his children that up to the time of his death they were taught in his home by private preceptors under his supervision. Judge Hickey is the youngest of seven sons. His oldest brother, Thomas Hickey, was one of the most universally respected citizens of Nueces county, where he lived for over thirty years. He was for many

years engaged in the wholesale mercantile business and organized the Corpus Christi National Bank of which he was cashier and manager for twenty years. Another brother, Captain James Hickey, was for many years engaged in business in Galveston, first as manager of the wholesale business of his uncle, and later in business as a partner of Congressman R. B. Hawley, under the firm name of Hickey & Hawley. Judge P. D. Hickey, another brother, was the first county judge of LaSalle county, in the extreme southern end of Texas, and served the people as a county official continuously for sixteen years. Philip J. Hickey was engaged in the mercantile business in Duval county for more than twenty years. Still another brother was Rev. Daniel Hickey, who, after completing his education in Paris, France, and at the American College in Rome, was by reason of his piety, great learning and courtly manners, assigned as spiritual adviser to the King of Portugal, and later as chaplain to Christiana, Queen Regent of Spain, a position he occupied for many years and up to the date of his death. He died at Madrid, where he was buried with honors rarely extended by the Royal family to a private citizen. Thomas A. Hickey, the oldest son already mentioned with three uncles, served in the Confederate army from the commencement of the war until the surrender of Lee. Two uncles had served in the war against Mexico.

Judge Hickey's people had settled in Texas in 1838. His uncle, Philip Dargan, was one of the pioneers of Brazoria county, served as sheriff of the county, and for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile business there, and later in the wholesale business for more than twenty years at the corner of Strand and Tremont streets in Galveston.

After careful instruction by his brother, Thomas A. Hickey, who was a thorough and accurate scholar, Judge M. J. Hickey attended St. Mary's University in Galveston, when that institution was in its palmiest days. In University he was president of the Calhoun Literary and Debating Society, and was awarded the society medal for oratory. At the commencement of his graduations he was awarded eight different prizes, including those for oratory, debate, declamation and rhetoric. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Ballinger, Jack & Mott, under the special direction of Judge William P. Ballinger, who was a warm, personal friend. Almost immediately upon his admission to the bar he became engaged in the trial of several important murder cases that brought him prominently before the public and afforded an opportunity for the display of those oratorical gifts that won him distinction during his college days.

One of the first important criminal cases with which he was connected put his self-reliance to a severe test. He was appointed by the court to defend a negro charged with the murder of a white man. The state was represented by an able array of experienced lawyers. He was associated with a very old lawyer in the defense. On the morning of the second day of the trial his associate became too ill to attend court, and on the call of the case, the trial judge realizing the gravity of the case offered him the option to proceed alone with the defense or to agree for the jury to be discharged and the case stand continued until next term. Young Hickey promptly announced that he would conduct the defense without assistance, and for two days, single-handed, he combatted the regular attorneys for the state and the private prosecution. After several days' deliberation the case resulted in a mistrial. The simple fact that the party killed was a white man aroused the most intense feeling against the accused, so much so, that notwithstanding that he had been granted bond he was allowed to remain in jail to prevent a lynching. Judge Hickey's defense of this case resulted in almost breaking the friendships of a lifetime, but he had fully investigated the case and was

convinced that the defendant was innocent, and he determined to remain in the case at all hazards. This case furnished one of the most striking evidences of the power of popular clamor. At the trial mentioned, eight of the jurors were in favor of the death penalty. The case was continued twice, finally dismissed, and the defendant remained for years unmolested around the old town of Brazoria where he was tried.

About two years after the trial of this case, immediately following the general election, a vacancy occurred in the office of county attorney of Brazoria county, and, a majority of the commissioners' court being Democrats, he was appointed to fill the vacancy. He discharged the duties of the office with such signal zeal and ability that at the next election he was chosen without opposition, notwithstanding he and all his people were pronounced Democrats and the county overwhelmingly Republican. During his four years' service there was only one indictment or information quashed that was drawn by him. When he accepted the office, it was regarded as a very undesirable position, as his predecessors found it almost impossible to secure convictions, but his zealous energy and ability infused new life and dignity into the position. He discharged the duties of the place with a degree of fairness, impartiality, and fearless independence which won him at once the respect and confidence of the jurors and there was no difficulty in securing convictions, wherever the evidence warranted the prosecution.

About this time the white taxpayers of Brazoria county, organized the Taxpayers Association, which was the initial step in the movement that wrested the government of the county from those unfit to control public affairs, and forever broke the power of a corrupt ring that had dominated the county since the close of the war between the states. On the nomination of the president of this association, Col. Mordella S. Munson, Judge Hickey was elected attorney of the association. This position carried a salary, but in accepting the office he declined the salary, since he deemed it improper to accept compensation for any services rendered in the political regeneration of the county. About the same time he was elected chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Brazoria county, which position he held for two years, and was unanimously reelected, but declined the office.

In the year 1889, Fort Bend county having emerged from intolerable political conditions that had afflicted it for years, it became necessary to reorganize the government of the county. Judge Hickey was placed at the head of the county government as county judge, a position he held for five and a half years, having been elected without opposition in 1890 and 1892. At the time of his appointment the affairs of the county were in a deplorable condition, worse than ever existed in any county in Texas, but with remarkable energy and fidelity to the public welfare, he set to work, determined to bring order out of chaos. At the time of his appointment school warrants were selling at a discount of forty per cent, and warrants against all other funds were being discounted at the same rate. Within less than two months after he took the oath of office he paid off all outstanding claims against the available school funds, put the fund on a cash basis, and so maintained it during his entire term of office. This fund was under his exclusive control as county judge. One of the greatest services he rendered was in the expulsion of ignorant teachers from the school room. He declined to renew any certificates which resulted in all teachers being compelled to take the examination before a very able board of examiners. This method sent to the plow handle many teachers who had taught in the public schools for years on first and second grade certificates. He was a staunch advocate of good public roads and laid the foundation of the road system of the county. He adopted a plan of bridge building which resulted in a

action of over one hundred per cent in cost. He was prompt and energetic in the discharge of his official duties, and during five and a half years' service on the bench there was not a case postponed or continued on account of his absence. As a trial judge he was prompt in dispatching business, quick to perceive and rule on all propositions, rigidly impartial and uniformly courteous to all who had official relations with his court. Judge Hickey is the author of many notable addresses that have attracted widespread attention. Among them an oration on the life and character of Jefferson Davis, an oration which received eulogistic mention in the Jefferson Davis Memorial Volume edited by the Rev. Will Jones, formerly chaplain to President Davis. Judge Hickey's argument before the court of criminal appeals for the defense in Furlow versus the State, charged with murder, was the subject of the highest eulogium in the opinion delivered by the court. While he lost the case, he had the satisfaction of seeing the court do within less than a year what he told them in his argument they would do—reverse the holding and declare the law to be as he announced it to be in his argument.

Judge Hickey was married in Brazoria county to Miss Annie Olivia McGrew, granddaughter of John Sweeney, one of Austin's three hundred colonists, and niece of Thomas J. and William B. Sweeney, who participated as soldiers in the battle of San Jacinto. The judge has one son, Thomas McGrew Hickey, twenty-five years old, who was elected Clerk of the District Court of Fort Bend county, Texas, by a majority vote over two popular opponents at the Jaybird Democratic primary in 1914.

HENRY W. PERKINS. There are a number of professions in which personal honesty is at a premium, that where it is exceedingly difficult to be honest and obtain success. One of these is the police service in all its branches, for the temptations are many and in many cases it is impossible to remain honest and be a member of the police. In Texas matters are different and one of the men who have proved that this is so is Henry W. Perkins, who is at present house detective in the Gunter Hotel at San Antonio, but who has served in the past as a member of the police force of Houston, and has also been a secret service man for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Mr. Perkins is quiet, alert and highly efficient, and his high moral character makes him an exceedingly valuable man for his kind of work.

The father of Henry W. Perkins, George D. Perkins, was born in East Feliciana parish, Louisiana. He came with his parents to Texas when he was a mere youth, settling in LaGrange, in Fayette county. Here he met and married Miss Rosie Eagle Lewis, a daughter of the late Dr. Henry L. Lewis. The latter was one of the early settlers of Texas, coming here in the days when it was a republic. He was a slave owner and a staunch believer in the Confederacy. He served throughout the civil war as a surgeon in the Confederate army, being a member of Hood's Texas Brigade, and his two older sons were also of the South's fighting men. George D. Perkins is now deceased but his widow is still living.

George D. Perkins was born at LaGrange in Fayette county, Texas, in 1877, and here he grew up. After his father's death his mother removed to Yoakum and here in 1897, Mr. Perkins began the study of law. Before completing his law course, however, the Spanish-American war broke out and he enlisted for service. The date of his enlistment was 1898 and he became a member of Troop "H," First Texas Cavalry, who were known as the "Lane Rangers." The regiment was organized at LaGrange and was under the command of Colonel Jonathan Lane. The men first went to Camp Mabry at Austin, thence to Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio and then into active service, patrolling the Mexican border from Laredo to Brownsville. Later

they formed the garrison at Fort Brown and here they were stationed when peace was declared. The regiment sailed from Point Isabel to Galveston and thence to San Antonio where they were discharged. Although he had seen little real fighting during his term of enlistment Henry Perkins had determined that the life of a soldier suited him better than that of a lawyer. He consequently re-entered the service, joining the Thirty-third United States Volunteers, under Colonel Luther Hare, a regiment which was bound for the Philippines. Mr. Perkins was not destined to reach those troublesome islands, however, for upon reaching San Francisco he found a message telling him of his brother's illness. After obtaining an honorable discharge on a special order of the Secretary of War, Mr. Perkins hastened home, giving up the idea of a military life.

Again resuming the study of law at Yoakum in the office of Price and Green, he spent some time thus. He never received admission to the bar, however, and has never practiced law, preferring to enter a different field of work. He took up secret service work in 1899 for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and after being in this work for a time he entered the regular police service of the city of Houston. He was a member of this force for six years, receiving steady promotion, and during the last six months of his service he was captain of the mounted police. He resigned from this position in 1913 to take the position of house detective at the Gunter Hotel in San Antonio and here he has been ever since. Mr. Perkins has attained a high reputation both as a police officer and as a detective, and is widely known throughout the state for his successful work.

Mr. Perkins was married in San Antonio to Miss Florence Johnson, who was born in Carthage in Panola county, Texas. Five children have been born to this marriage, namely, Newton, Wright, Dallas, Lenore and Luther Hare.

J. W. HEARD. Since the time of early settlement many of the names associated with the greatest amount of practical accomplishment and success as business men and farmers and ranchers, and best known in citizenship in Williamson county and vicinity has been those possessed by the Swedish colonists in this part of Texas. It is of this national spot in Texas that J. W. Heard of Round Rock is a representative, though himself a native of Texas and for many years prosperously identified with farming interests in Williamson county.

J. W. Heard was born in Austin county, Texas, in 1851, a son of Daniel and Hedvig (Lundquist) Heard, both of whom were natives of Sweden. The parents came from Sweden to Austin county in 1848, having crossed the ocean on the same vessel with the Palm family, which furnished probably the most conspicuous Swedish pioneers of Texas. The parents in 1852 moved to the city of Austin, and the father died in 1901 and the mother in 1895, J. W. Heard being her only child. In 1858, the parents left Texas and returned to their native land, where they lived for about ten years, and in 1867 again settled in Texas, this time at Manor, and a year later moving to Williamson county. When the father made his second voyage from Sweden he had charge of a colony of seventy-four people of his countrymen who also located in Texas.

J. W. Heard was sixteen years old when the family returned to Texas, having in the meantime obtained his education in Sweden, and for more than forty years has been identified with farming in Williamson county, and at the present time he is the proprietor of two hundred acres of land in that vicinity.

In 1878 he married Miss Augusta Lindell, daughter of Jonas Lindell of Williamson county. Mrs. Heard was born in Sweden and was ten years of age when her family came to this country. They are the parents of two children: S. A. Heard, a leading merchant at Georgetown, engaged in the grocery business; and Hedvig, wife

of Carl Blad, a native of Sweden and a Williamson county farmer.

MR. AND MRS. DWIGHT EDWARD POTTER. The subjects of this brief sketch, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Edward Potter, have one of the finest and most interesting of the old San Antonio homes. While Mr. and Mrs. Potter have adapted the house to their own distinctive tastes and have introduced many rare and quaint furnishings, Norwood, their home, is known as one of the oldest private residences of San Antonio, and has many interesting associations of by-gone generations. It is built on Colonial and Spanish lines, with a decidedly Colonial interior, furnishing a most appropriate setting for the art and treasure collections gathered during extensive travels, and by the discriminating taste of Mr. and Mrs. Potter.

Situated in King William street, Norwood, the oldest mansion in San Antonio, has been the home of prominent people since the time of the Spanish regime, when its original owner was Donna Juna de Montoya. Since it was originally built in the 18th century the house has been added to and remodeled at various times. It is now regarded as the finest residence in the city. It is situated in a large park lying along the beautiful San Antonio River, its windows overlooking this beautiful stream. The settings and environments of Norwood have a perfect harmony with the family and ancestral associations of Mr. and Mrs. Potter.

Mr. Dwight E. Potter, who came to make his home in San Antonio in 1910 from Colorado Springs, was born in Decatur, Ill., the son of Dwight Burlingame and Mary (Nealon) Potter. When he was three months old his parents moved from Decatur to Ohio, and from there to Colorado, where he spent nearly all his life until moving to San Antonio. He was educated in the public schools of Colorado, prepared for college in Pennsylvania, but owing to ill health finished his education under private tutors. He was connected for a number of years with General Palmer, who gave to the city of Colorado Springs what is said to be one of the finest park systems in the country. Mr. Potter helped with this work and had charge of this system for some time after its completion. Since coming to San Antonio he has become identified with many of the large enterprises of the city. He is a member of the San Antonio Country Club, San Antonio Auto Club, the Travis Club, and The Casino.

His father, who was born in the old Potter Homestead still standing near Scranton, Pennsylvania, was a pioneer of Colorado, going out before the railroads, when the mode of travel was the old stage coach. In every generation, not only in America, but elsewhere, the Potters have been pioneers and assisted in development of successive sections of the country as it was settled, and built up toward the West.

Mr. Dwight B. Potter fought with the Union Army during the Civil war, having been in the battle of Bull Run, and with Sherman in his march to the sea. His grandfather, D. H. Potter, was the pioneer settler of Scranton, Pennsylvania, plowed the ground and owned the land where the city of Scranton was built, and emigrated to that section in 1811 from New England.

The Potters are one of the most distinguished families in New England Annals. The first of the name in America was John Potter, who came from England in 1634, lived for a time at Salem, Massachusetts, later going to what is now Rhode Island with Roger Williams and John Greene, where, with ten others, they established the City of Providence. Several members of the Potter family went from Rhode Island and served as officers with the Colonial troops in the Revolutionary War. The Potters have been prominent in the army, the church, the state and the nation. One of the close branches of the family are the Arnolds, who are said to have the purest pedigree of any of the New England historic families.

The original name of the Potters was Beaumont.

The name was transplanted from Normandy to England about the time of William the Conqueror in the person of Robert Beaumont, whose descendants became the Earls of Leicester. John Potter, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, was a descendant of this family and the Potters who were Bishops of Pennsylvania and New York were relatives of Mr. D. E. Potter.

Mr. Potter's mother, who is still living, was born in Canada, of Irish descent. Her father, Peter Nealon, was descended from the old O'Niallain family of Ireland, who were in turn descendants of Milesius of Spain, from whom the royal family of England from the time of John the Second are descended. He came to New York in the early days, was a soldier in the Union Army, and was killed in 1865, together with her only brother. Her mother, Elizabeth Hickey, is a descendant of a brother of Milesius of Spain.

Mr. Potter's paternal grandmother was a Burlingame, a direct descendant of Capt. Peter Burlingame. She was also directly descended from John Greene, the ancestor of General Nathaniel Greene, the successful leader of the Southern Army during the Revolutionary war, and whose body is buried in Savannah, Georgia, in which city his old home, Mulberry Grove, still stands. John Greene came from England to America in a very early Colonial period and was a friend and contemporary of Roger Williams, who was likewise the ancestor in a collateral line of the Potter family. The Witch House at Salem, Massachusetts, which is the oldest house in America, was built for John Greene and Roger Williams. John Greene was the tenth great-grandfather of Dwight E. Potter.

Mrs. Potter belongs to lineage of equal distinction in the South. Her maiden name was Miss Evelyn Tullis. She was born in Lafayette, Louisiana, where she received her early education. Her father, James Tullis, comes from a distinguished Irish family, closely allied to the Nealon family. Her ancestors on her mother's side, who was Sarah Brown, is in turn descended from the Norwoods of Georgia. From that family the home of Mr. and Mrs. Potter in San Antonio derives its name. Closely related to the Tullis family are the Powells of Georgia. The Tullis family was very prominent in the early history of Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and furnished many soldiers of distinction in all the wars of our country. Many of her ancestors were officers of note during the Revolutionary War. Her father fought for the Confederacy. Her mother is still living. Like all true Southern women of that period, she wove, spun and labored for the Cause.

Mrs. Potter's family early moved to East Texas and helped in a very material way to develop the vast resources of that part of the state. Like most girls of the old Southern aristocracy, Mrs. Potter has all the accomplishments and charm that is so characteristic of Southern women.

Mrs. Potter's first husband was William Brough, Jr., a Canadian by birth and a lumberman in Eastern Texas during the early days of the industry. To that marriage four children were born, as follows: Vega, Bruce, Bessie and Willie.

Besides the maintenance of their home, their interest in travel and study, Mr. and Mrs. Potter have given much of their time and energies to civic, philanthropic and social welfare work. Both of them are especially interested in children and animal protection, being members of the Bexar County Humane Society, which does a great work in Texas. Mrs. Potter is also an earnest worker in the cause of Equal Rights for Women, being Second Vice President of the State of Texas, while Mr. Potter is Secretary of the only Men's League in the South.

Possessing the honors of such a lineage with the discriminating taste which belongs to people of fine breeding and culture, and with ample means to gratify their artistic desires, Mr. and Mrs. Potter have made their San Antonio home a place of beauty and rare charm.



Eva Iullis Potter



D. C. Potter

Among the more familiar and intimate articles of their collection are a number of old family portraits, two old spinning wheels, one of which has been in the Potter family over two hundred years, a melodeon, and a spinet, the two latter having belonged to the Burlingame and Potter families. Mr. and Mrs. Potter have a wonderful collection of antique furniture, much of it being old family pieces, and one of the finest private collections of paintings of old masters in America. Mr. Potter had an artist execute two beautiful drawings of the Old Witch House in Salem, previously referred to, and Bouten House in England, and other places associated with his early ancestors. Besides the wealth of furnishings which have associations with the family history, Mrs. Potter has collected in the course of their travels, costly and beautiful wares from the Orient, including many priceless rugs and a number of sets and individual articles of Japanese ware, including what is said to be the finest set of Royal Satsuma Tea Service in existence. The furnishings and treasures of Norwood have been described at length, but a long story might be told concerning this old home and a description of its many phases of interest. Few Americans of wealth have so well succeeded in collecting so many real treasures and in arranging and blending them so harmoniously as Mr. and Mrs. Potter.

ROBERT C. KIMBROUGH. The manager of the McKinney Cotton Oil Mill Company has lived in north Texas for thirty-five years, has spent most of his career in some department of the cotton industry, and is one of the most alert and enterprising business men of Collin county. The Oil Mill is one of the most important industries of that vicinity, and is an important factor in the productive wealth and general prosperity of McKinney and Collin county.

Robert C. Kimbrough, who is of Scotch-Irish descent and of an old Tennessee family, was born in the state of Tennessee in Monroe county, August 13, 1860. His parents were I. B. and Mary J. (Henderson) Kimbrough. His father, a Baptist minister by profession spent fifty-two years in the active work of his church, moved to Texas in 1879, lived in Collin county until his death in 1904. The mother passed away in 1886 and both were buried at Plano, Collin county, Texas. There were nine children in the family, and Robert C. was sixth in order of birth.

His boyhood was spent in his native state, the public schools afforded him the groundwork of his literary and business equipment and he subsequently was a student in the old Carson and Newman College at Jefferson, Tennessee, an institution which has sent many successful young men into the world since it was established. His first work was in assisting his father in the latter's business affairs, and as a boy he helped support the family. After moving to Texas in 1879, when he was nineteen years of age, he began a career as farmer and stock raiser, but subsequently left the farm and got into the cotton business and for fourteen years was traveling agent and salesman for the National Cotton Oil Company.

In 1906 Mr. Kimbrough left the National Cotton Company to accept the general management of the McKinney Cotton Oil Mill Company, and has given all his attention to the continued success and growth of this important local concern. The McKinney Cotton Oil Mill Company was established in 1893, and has been developed from a very modest establishment. It is now known as a "four press mill," and its daily capacity is about eighty tons. Most of the cotton seed stock is bought directly from local cotton raisers, but in case of shortage of crop some supplies are shipped in from outside territory. The company manufactures crude oils, having no refinery, and the products of the mill go to a market which might be called world wide, being shipped to jobbers over the United States and to foreign countries. The cotton meal is sold to local trade

and to outside dealers. The officers of the company are as follows: J. S. Heard, president; J. L. Lovejoy, vice president; F. B. Pope, secretary and treasurer; W. C. Wilson, cashier; and R. C. Kimbrough, general manager. The company is incorporated under the laws of Texas, and its capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars is practically all owned by local men. The company also has surplus stock.

Mr. Kimbrough since casting his first vote has been an active supporter of the Democratic party, fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Honor, and is a member of the Baptist church. In 1890 at McKinney he married Miss Nannie S. Barnes, daughter of Henry C. Barnes, who was a Confederate soldier from Texas, in which state he located at an early day, was a farmer during his active career, and is now living at Sulphur, Oklahoma. Mr. Kimbrough and wife have two living children, Mary Kimbrough and Robert C. Kimbrough, Jr. The son is twenty years of age, has recently finished school, and is now in charge of some of the machinery in the Cotton Oil Mill at McKinney. The mill is located just outside the limits of McKinney on the east side of the city, while Mr. Kimbrough's home is at 100 Barnes street.

ST. DOMINIC'S VILLA. Among the various Catholic institutions in Texas for education and benevolence, the St. Dominic's Villa at Lampasas has had an important place for the past fourteen years. It is an academy conducted by the Dominican Sisters, and with all the rights and privileges of a collegiate institution. The course of study embraces primary, junior and senior departments. The branches of a thorough English education are taught in each department by competent teachers. The school has become a popular center for the education of young women belonging to many of the best families in Texas.

In the summer of 1900 some of the Dominican sisters, having contracted malaria at the missions school, were advised by the physicians to spend their vacations in the town of Lampasas. The pastor then in charge at Lampasas was Rev. P. A. Heckman. Some years before the Methodists had erected there an educational institution called the Centenary College which proved a failure and was sold. The owner of the building allowed the Dominican Sisters to occupy it, and offered it for sale, but at the end of the vacation the sisters returned in good health to Galveston. On account of the destructive storm of September, 1900, the Sisters were obliged to seek a new place for their boarding school. At once the old Centenary College at Lampasas suggested itself as eminently suitable, and available for that purpose and they immediately secured it.

In addition to the building there are one hundred and forty acres of land belonging to the institution, and the equipment and grounds are remarkably beautiful and healthful site for the institution. The building is situated on a high elevation, overlooking the entire country, at an altitude of fifteen hundred feet. Nearby are the famous Sulphur Springs, and these advantages, combined with the well-known reputation of the sisters, has brought a steadily increasing patronage to the school. The school is situated one mile from the village of Lampasas, and all visitors and pupils are provided conveyance to and from the railroad station.

The present Mother General of the Dominican Sisters in Texas is Mother Mary Pauline Gannon, O. S. D. She was appointed prioress of the Sacred Heart Convent, Galveston, Texas, succeeding after the death of Mother Mary Agnes in 1891. She has since been continued in office now for more than twenty years, and by education and character has proved eminently qualified to fill her important position. Mother Pauline was born in Newark, New Jersey, and entered upon her novitiate at the Sacred Heart Convent, October 18, 1885. All the missionary work of the Dominican Sisters in this diocese, outside the city of Galveston, has been undertaken during her administration.

CHAUNCEY B. SHEPARD. The large and distinctive place of the Shepard family in Texas is too well known to require extended introduction, and the above named citizen and retired business man of Brenham is a son of the late Judge James E. Shepard, who was a cousin of Judge Seth Shepard, one of the most eminent jurists of Texas.

The late Judge James E. Shepard was born in Mathews county, Virginia, April 24, 1817, and died July 16, 1894, in his seventy-seventh year. For more than half a century he was identified with the Texas bar and bench and made his name conspicuous both in his profession and in public and military life. When he was a child his family moved to Kentucky, where he was educated for the law, and about 1840 he came to Texas and settled in Washington county, where he became prominent at a bar then comprising many of the ablest lawyers of the state. For many years he was judge of the District court, served in the state legislature, and was a member of the first convention which formulated the constitution for the state. During the war between the states he served as a colonel of Texas troops. Incidentally it may be mentioned that he and his cousin Seth Shepard, married cousins. Judge James Shepard married Martha A. Andrews, who was born in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, in 1819, was married in that state, and died May 3, 1892, in her seventy-third year. Besides their son Chauncey there are three other children: Sallie F., who married George L. Robertson of Austin; Julia, who died in 1910, and was the wife of H. K. Harrison, president of the Washington County State Bank at Brenham; and James W. Shepard, who is credit man for the Walker-Smith Grocery Company of Brownwood, Texas.

Chauncey B. Shepard, who spent nearly forty years on the road as a traveling salesman, and is now living retired at his home in Brenham, was born in that city in 1857. His education was acquired at the Texas Military Institute in Austin, and in 1875, at the age of eighteen, he went on the road as a traveling man, selling groceries. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in those years Texas had hardly a tittle of the railroad facilities found at present, and the work of the traveling man was one of the most arduous callings and required travel by every sort of conveyance, and the accommodations that are now provided by the poorest equipped village in the state would have been considered luxurious forty years ago. After ten years on the road as a grocery salesman, Mr. Shepard transferred to the clothing line, and sold clothing all over the Southwest for twenty-eight years. In 1913, after thirty-eight years of continuous work on the road, Mr. Shepard retired from active business, and now maintains an office in the Washington County State Bank at Brenham, devoting most of his time to his private interests.

Mr. Shepard has a large acquaintance all over Texas, and fraternally is a popular member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. In 1889 he married Miss Anna Forbes of Mississippi, a niece of Senator H. H. Money, and a great-granddaughter of Gen. William Clark of Jackson, who, for twenty years was Treasurer of the State of Mississippi.

JUDGE NOAH ALLEN. One of the distinguished lawyers of Texas for the past twenty years has been Judge Noah Allen, formerly of Galveston, Houston and Brownsville, but since March, 1913, handling a large practice as a lawyer and varied commercial interests from his offices at San Antonio. Judge Allen for a number of years during his residence at Brownsville was assistant United States attorney.

Noah Allen was born at Savannah in Andrew county, Missouri, February 20, 1855, a son of Noah and Abigail (De Witt) Allen. His father, who was a native of Ohio, moved to Missouri about 1845, and followed business as a saddle and harness maker until his death in

1893. The mother, who was a native of Kentucky, died in 1855, the same year in which Judge Allen was born.

The early career of Judge Allen was not particularly notable except that he attended public and private schools in his native village, which was one of the county seat towns of northwest Missouri, and at the age of ten years was sent to his uncle's home on a farm in Kentucky. At the age of fifteen he started to learn the trade of saddle and harness maker, but while serving as deputy constable at Clinton, Missouri, he took up the study of law and in the meantime earned his way by official service and employment in various lines of work. He lived at Sedalia, Missouri, for some time and continued his law studies with the firm of Smith & Harrison until admitted to the bar on May 17, 1876. After a brief practice at Sedalia, Mr. Allen in the spring of 1878 moved to Wichita, Kansas, was one of the successful members of the bar of that city until 1882, and then spent five years at Denver, Colorado. Returning to Wichita, he practiced with success in that section of Kansas until January, 1893.

The political career of Judge Allen is so closely associated with his main vocation that its main points might be mentioned at the same time with his professional progress. One of the early leaders in the Kansas populist movement, in 1892 he was a presidential elector and in the same year a delegate to the Industrial Conference at St. Louis, and subsequently a member of the committee which formulated the Omaha platform of the populist party. His prominence in the law and in affairs brought about his appointment as assistant attorney general of Kansas, and to perform the duties of that office he moved from Wichita to Topeka in 1893. In 1894, Judge Allen, having resigned his office in Kansas, moved to Galveston, Texas, to take up his duties as general attorney for the Gulf & Interstate Railway Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and which in the following year or two completed the railway from Galveston to Beaumont. About 1901 Judge Allen located at Houston, and following his appointment as assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of Texas moved to Brownsville in February, 1907. During his residence in Galveston Judge Allen served as judge of the corporation court.

Since resigning his office as assistant district attorney and moving to San Antonio, Judge Allen has continued his success as a lawyer and has many large interests. He specializes in irrigation law, involving all the general departments of irrigation and water litigation, and also in corporation law, land law, and a practice in all the United States courts. He has had special success in land litigation and has successfully handled many suits involving large interests before the Federal courts. During the spring of 1914 Judge Allen has taken a prominent part in promoting a large irrigation enterprise, known as the Cotulla Reservoir and Irrigation Company, which when its plans are perfected will bring under irrigation one hundred thousand acres of rich land in La Salle county, lying in the Nueces Valley. This is one of the largest irrigation projects ever inaugurated in Texas. Judge Allen has for a number of years been prominent in the waterways movement in the southwest and in 1909 was chosen a member of the executive committee of the Interstate Inland Waterways League, organized to promote the interests especially of Louisiana and Texas in the development of commercial waterways. While a resident of Brownsville Judge Allen was identified with several large commercial and industrial concerns.

After his prominence as a leader in Kansas politics during the early nineties, Judge Allen consistently upheld the principles of the Republican party until 1912. Following out his long established policy of advocating modern reform and progressive movements, he then joined the Roosevelt Progressive party and was one of the very prominent leaders in the campaign of 1912, not



Noah Allen

in Texas but throughout the nation. Judge Allen was permanent chairman of the Republican state convention at Fort Worth which sent Roosevelt delegates to the national Republican convention at Chicago, and after, following the split in the party at Chicago, he took the lead in the organization of the Progressive party in Texas. The Progressive campaign committee elected him as one of its regular speakers, and he delivered many addresses in the Dakotas and Iowa. Judge Allen belongs to the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and while reared in the Methodist faith is now a member of the Christian Science church. Judge Allen in 1879 married Miss Bettie Ingals, a daughter of Thomas Ingals of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and a niece of Colonel Hiram Bledsoe, who commanded the noted Bledsoe battery in the Confederate army. Mrs. Allen died in 1902 and in 1905 he married Mrs. Sophronia S. (Sherwood) Gladstone of Houston. Her father, James P. Sherwood, of Baltimore, Maryland, is credited with having erected the first house on Galveston Island.

HON. LEWIS BUCKNER HIGHTOWER. A gentleman who, coming to Texas during the days when it was still a Republic and mingling in its busy life for seventy-two years, is still among its most active citizens, giving daily attention to the duties devolving upon an important judicial trust, is an anomaly. Most men who have passed the three-quarter-century mark, especially if fortune has crowned their life's labor, are disposed to retire from the struggle and enjoy the ease and dignity which they have earned. Not so, however, Judge Lewis Buckner Hightower, of Cleveland. With intellect unclouded, and manly strength but slightly abated, with an erect form, firm step and clear vision, he goes about his daily round of affairs as in the days when struggle seemed to be a necessity. He has presided over the Ninth Judicial District since July 13, 1888, being appointed by Governor L. S. Ross of Texas, and was a resident of Cleveland at that time, having located in this locality in 1873, although he had found it first in 1866 while on a bear hunt in the "Big Thicket."

Judge Hightower was born at Florence, Alabama, October 20, 1838, a son of John O. and Apphia L. (Allen) Hightower. The family is of English origin, and Hardy Hightower, the grandfather of Judge Hightower, was a North Carolinian and the son of a Revolutionary soldier. The grandfather married Harriet Margaret O'Neal, a Scotch-Irish lady, and they reared a family as follows: John O., the father of Judge Hightower; Jane, who married Almon H. Mason; Catherine, who became the wife of Samuel Probasco, of Ohio; Alfred, who died in Texas in 1867 and left a son, Clarence, now a resident of Huntsville; Richard, who died at Walnut Springs, Arkansas, and left a family; Caroline, who married James A. Baker, the father of the senior partner of Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood, lawyers of Houston, Texas, and died at Florence, Alabama, without issue, she being Judge Baker's first wife; James B., who died in Walker county, Texas, and left a son, John O., now a resident of Huntsville, and a daughter Ida (now dead), who married E. L. Angier; Martha, who married Andrew J. McGown and resides at Huntsville; and Dorthula, who married Ned Branch and died in Walker county.

John O. Hightower was born in Lauderdale county, Alabama, early chose the legal profession for his calling, and completed his studies at Nashville University. He came to Texas in 1842 and located at Huntsville, where he had just commenced to enjoy a liberal legal clientele when he passed away in 1847, aged but thirty-two years. Mr. Hightower married Apphia L. Allen, a daughter of Lewis Buckner and Maria (Jones) Allen, and she died at Huntsville in August, 1902, aged eighty-three years. They were the parents of the following

children: Judge Lewis Buckner, of this review; Mary, who married J. O. Wiley, of Huntsville, and died there, leaving a family; Hardy, who died at Huntsville in 1863; and John O., who passed away in 1862 of disease contracted while a Confederate soldier of Wigfall's brigade.

The Hightower family came out to the Lone Star commonwealth in the usual way and in Huntsville Judge Hightower of this review grew to manhood. After some preparation he entered Austin College, from which institution he was graduated, and his teaching experience comprised a session in the primary department of Austin College. He studied law prior to the Civil war, and graduated at Baylor Law School, then at old Independence, Texas, and among his teachers were Judge Wheeler, John Sayles of Independence, Judge Baylor, and other men who made a high reputation in Texas. Gen. Sam Houston delivered the diplomas of this class in 1859. Judge Hightower began the practice of law at Huntsville, but his practice was interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities between the South and the North in 1861, and he was soon drawn into the Confederate service. He believed in Secession and supported it, and enlisted in Huntsville, in 1861, becoming first lieutenant of Captain Rountree's Company I, Colonel Bates' regiment of cavalry. The regiment went first to Velasco, Texas, and did service along the coast and later on became a part of General Walker's division of the Trans-Mississippi Department. The division captured Brashear (now Morgan City), Louisiana, taking 1500 men of the convalescent camp of the Federals, and captured \$3,000,000 worth of stores. About this time Captain Rountree's company was divided and Judge Hightower became captain of the old company, Captain Hamilton succeeding to the command of the other half of it. This battalion was afterward combined with Waller's Battalion and formed Colonel Brown's regiment, and took part in the battles of Fordoche, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, and then came back to Texas and disbanded at old Booneville, near the present site of Franklin. Judge Hightower passed through all this campaign without a scratch or capture.

When his military career was finished, Judge Hightower resumed practice alone, and has never had a partner in his life. The general practice was his forte, and he fought the intrusion of the Northerners from the start. His county was declared under martial law and he was finally put under arrest during the Davis regime, but was discharged as it was impossible to prove an offense against him. He made it a point to speak against the tyranny that was being practiced and was elected county attorney, but could not take the ironclad oath required and had to give up thought of holding the office at that time. After moving into Montgomery county in 1873, on the advice of physicians who declared that he had tuberculosis and that his health in the "Big Thicket" would improve, he was elected to the legislature from that county in 1876. This was the Fifteenth legislature, Coke was governor, and Judge Hightower did much to assist in the elevation of Coke to the United States Senate. The Judge served but one term in the house, when he decided he had enough of this office, and never held another public position until elected district judge. Judge Hightower was in the democratic state convention of 1868, but none since then, and he has never since participated in politics save as a campaigner for his friends. He was a stalwart supporter of Governor Hogg and of Judge Ramsay's candidacy for the office of governor in 1912. In 1888 he was elected district judge, and again in 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1910, and without opposition in the election, save once in his own party.

Throughout this section Judge Hightower is known affectionately as the "Bear-Hunting Judge," and he himself says he is a bear-hunter by profession and prac-

tices law for recreation. His farm furnishes him with recreation since the bears of the "Big Thicket" have all disappeared, but when he first entered this country he frequently killed as many as four bears a day, this often being necessary in order that his stock and poultry be protected.

He never belonged to any lodge save the Odd Fellows and has failed to keep up his connection with that order for many years. Judge Hightower's mother was a devout Christian woman of the Presbyterian faith, but the Judge's inclinations are toward the Methodist church, as his present wife is an ultra Methodist and the Judge claims "he is a brother-in-law to the Methodist church."

Judge Hightower was married (first) at Huntsville, in January, 1860, to Miss Sallie Riggins, of Macon, Georgia, who died in 1863, leaving one child, a girl, thirteen months old, now deceased. The second marriage of the Judge occurred in 1868, when he was united with Miss Cora Polk, daughter of John A. Polk, a first cousin of President James K. Polk. She died in 1871 and has no issue now alive. The third marriage of Judge Hightower was in 1875 to Miss Jacqueline Moore, a granddaughter of John A. Polk. The issue of this union now living are: Lewis Buckner, Jr., ex-judge of the sixty-first district (the Beaumont District), and now a member of the firm of Hightower, Orgain & Butler, of Beaumont; and Mrs. Bettie A. Bowden, of Tyler, Texas. Mrs. Hightower passed away in 1884, and in 1886 (September 5), the Judge was married (fourth) to Jane Lockhart, a daughter of Sam W. Lockhart, of Polk county, Texas. Nine children have been born to this union, as follows: Lockhart Valentine, who is a member of the Houston Baseball Club; Graham Carter; Allen Ross; Cameron Middlebrook, a student of the Lebanon Law School; Samuel W.; Mattie Virginia; Thomas Jefferson; Apphia L., and Hardy, a daughter.

PRESTON OWEN. No name has represented more sterling character and has been more closely identified with the best material, social and religious affairs of Navarro county than that of Owen. From the beginning of the Texas Republic the family has been in Texas, and two generations gave their work to Navarro county, while children and grandchildren are still enjoying the heritage of a good name and the prosperity which descended with it.

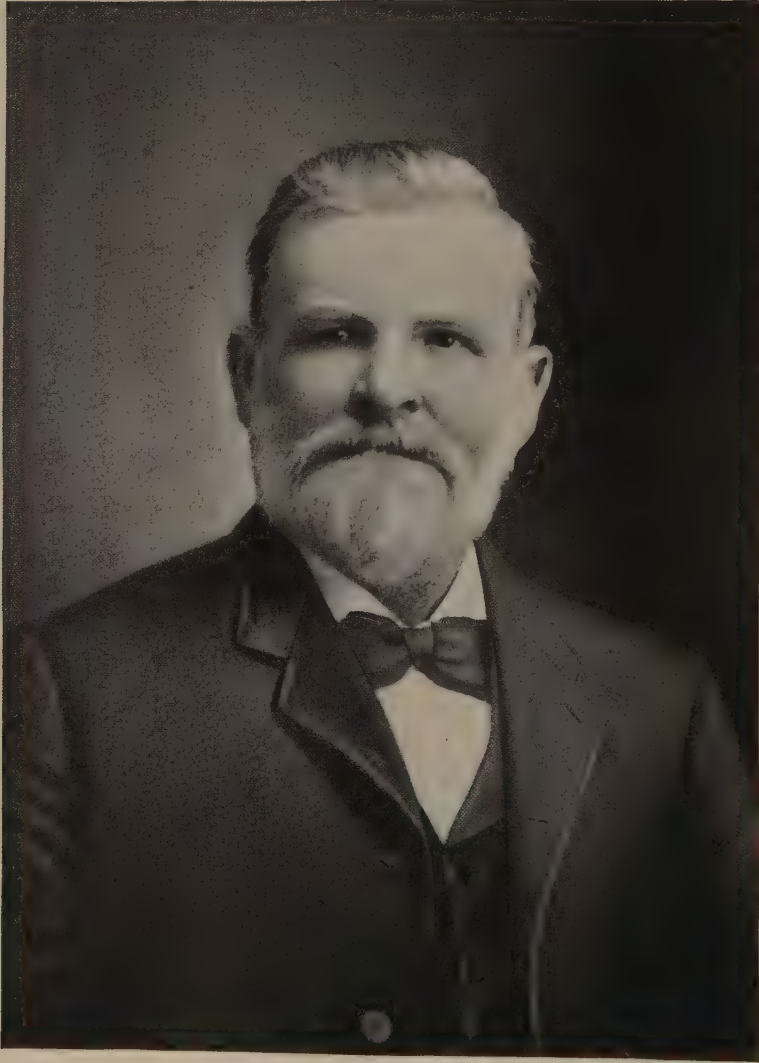
The late Preston Owen of Kerens, who died there September 22, 1910, was a native of this state, his birth occurring in Montgomery county August 28, 1844. His father was Nelson Owen, a Texas pioneer. Nelson Owen was a son of Samuel and Hettie (Prather) Owen, natives of Kentucky, and the parents of the following children: Nelson, Jefferson, Frank, Austin, John, Valentine, Tyler and a daughter, Harriet. Of these the first four spent their lives in Navarro county and all left families there and all were forceful men in their community.

Nelson Owen was born in Louisiana, probably in Caddo parish, August 8, 1812, and acquired a very limited education but was a man of splendid intellect and of fine judgment and business acumen. Coming to Texas in 1837, the year following the establishment of the Republic, he first settled in Harris county, farmed there until his removal to Montgomery county, and in 1852 came north to Navarro county, where his death occurred in 1879. He settled near where Kerens now is, and became the moneyed man of the county as a stock raiser and man of affairs industrially. He lived his life for the other man, absolutely unselfish and liberal to his last cent. He made money rapidly and easily and his old leather trunk, kept under his bed and which served as his bank, was hauled out and its contents divided liberally with the needy as occasion required. He spent his years in Christian service, was a steward in the Methodist church and a most devout man. He seemed to enjoy life and did enjoy it supremely in the service of his God and humanity, and died with resignation that all was well with his soul. Never in politics,

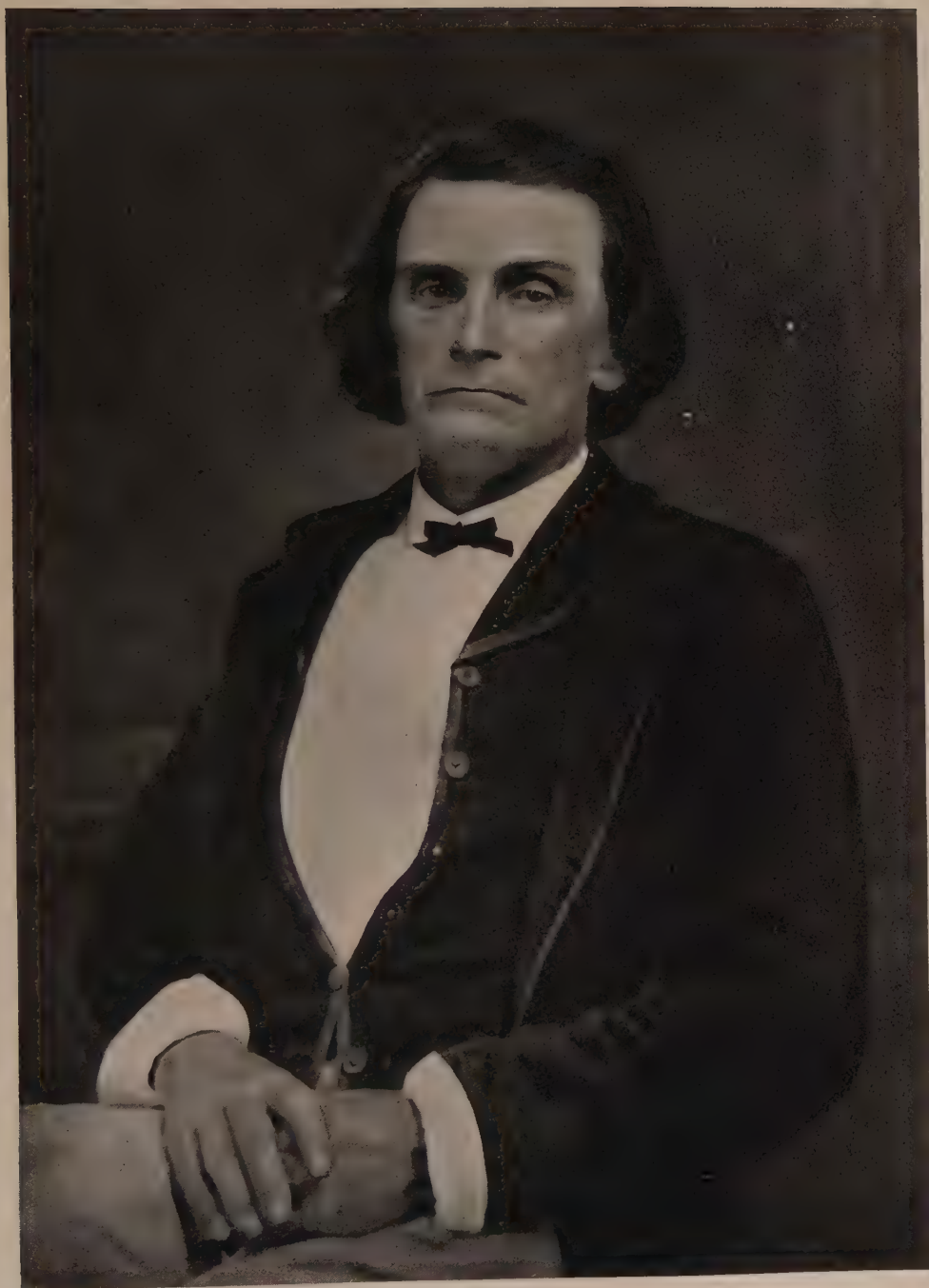
he had no taste for public affairs, and was loath to become conspicuous and shunned publicity. Nelson Owen was a man of medium height, weighed one hundred and ninety pounds, and was impulsive in his acts but always reliable. His happiness seemed permanent and his was a smile that represented a serene and genial nature. Extremely modest, he never attempted a talk in public or even in his church, and whenever called upon for remarks always laughed at the idea of his making a speech. Nelson Owen had no war record, was a Union man on principle, meaning to fight in the Union for Southern rights, and when Texas went out of the Union he furnished his only son for the Confederate army and a great amount of supplies and other means in support of the cause. In 1835 Nelson Owen married Jerusha White, of Louisiana, a daughter of Solomon and Mary White. Mrs. Owen died August 19, 1899. Their children were: Jesse, who died unmarried; Eliza, who died as Mrs. William Noble; Preston, and Martha, who married J. L. Gage and died in Navarro county.

Preston Owen spent his early life in running stock and in acquiring an education. From 1862 until 1864 he was engaged in furnishing beef to the Confederate army and afterwards enlisted in Captain Warren's company of Johnson's Battalion, and saw considerable detached service up in the Indian territory. After the war Preston Owen and five other young men decided to attend school at old Wadeville. They boarded up a cabin for a school house, hired a teacher, but soon found that they were unable to carry out their plan to full accomplishment, and Mr. Owen went to work. He became the active man of the Nelson Owen cattle interests and spent many years of his early life in the saddle, riding night and day to supervise the large quantities of stock and frequently slept out of doors when frost formed upon his blankets. That was his mode of life for years. He continued the cattle business as long as Navarro county possessed cheap lands, and then converted his cattle into lands and took up farming as a business. Preston Owen possessed a genius as an overseer and administrator, and while always busy and active did very little actual labor himself, and succeeded by giving close personal supervision to his varied enterprises. Everything he touched prospered. His business plans seemed destined by some superior fate to succeed and ventures which brought other men failure worked out properly for him. His was a character to be admired. It was utterly unselfish, and though a man of few words, his words, like his acts, meant something. In the course of time he accumulated forty-eight hundred acres of land, and twenty-five hundred acres of this were brought under growing crops, and at his death its management fell to his widow. Preston Owen was also a banker. He was one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Kerens and its president at the time of his death. He owned stock in many enterprises. His interest in politics was only as a voter, but he adhered to the Democratic faith, and fraternally was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. His membership in the Methodist church began after his marriage. He entered so heartily into all phases of church work as to convince everyone of his sincerity and continued one of the main supports of his society all his life. It was a part of his nature to despise deception and hypocrisy, and set himself obstinately against all fraud in his community. Such was his concern for the welfare of his fellow men that he appeared to stand a silent guard for their best interests.

Preston Owen was married October 22, 1872, to Miss Anna Fortson. She was born at Aberdeen in Monroe county, Mississippi, a daughter of Benjamin Fortson, a native of the same county. Benjamin Fortson married Miss Titus Holliday, a native of North Carolina and a daughter of Titus Holliday, who married a Miss Edwards, a descendant of the Edwards family of New York where a large estate was left by a bachelor brother of



Preston Owen



Nelson Owen

Edwards who settled there in pioneer time. Benjamin Fortson moved to Texas in 1852, brought with him a number of negroes and fine horses, and settled on old Chatfield, where he became owner of sixteen hundred acres of farm land and died there in 1855. His father was John Fortson, a princely land owner and slave holder at Aberdeen, Mississippi, and he died at that state. Benjamin Fortson had the following family: James T., who died at Rice, Texas, leaving a family; William A., who died unmarried at Kerens; John, who died March 28, 1872, unmarried; Benjamin, who died at Corsicana, leaving a son and a daughter; Mary, who married James Smart and died in Stephens County, Texas, leaving a family; while the youngest and only living child is Mrs. Owen. Her mother died in Arkansas, in 1867.

The children of the late Preston Owen are as follows: Alice Lee, wife of Frank Matthews of Corsicana, and the mother of the following children: Preston Owen, Alice, Anna Lee, Frank Donnan and Lloyd Nelson; John, who married Charles French of Kerens, and has three children—Minnie May, Geraldine, Anna Earl and Charles Earl; Earl Fortson Owen, who is a young man just reached at maturity and now managing his mother's estate.

THOMAS FOSTER HURN, of Higgins, Texas, is one of the enterprising young business men of his town, and has a great interest attaches to his biographical record.

Mr. Hurn is a native of the neighboring State of Arkansas, and dates his birth in Randolph county in the year 1875. Simon P. Hurn, his father, was born in Georgia, and previous to the war of the Rebellion moved to that State to Arkansas. By trade he was a stone mason, but he also followed farming and stock raising, and in his various operations was successful. He served throughout the war as a member of an artillery regiment. Politically he was a Democrat. He continued his residence in Randolph county up to the time of his death, November 17, 1890, at the age of sixty-two years. Hurn's mother, Sarah J. (Alexander) Hurn, was born in North Carolina and when a child removed with her parents to Arkansas. At this writing she is still living in Randolph county, that State, enjoying good health, at the age of eighty-three years. Of her eleven children, Thomas Foster Hurn is the youngest.

Mr. Hurn attended the country schools of his native State until he reached the age of sixteen years, and he remained on the home farm until after his father's death. Then he started out to earn his own way in the world as a farm hand, at a wage of \$11.00 per month. In 1897, he came to Texas, Hood county being his first location. His identity with Higgins dates from 1899. In 1907, having saved his earnings, he engaged in a mercantile business, beginning as a furniture dealer and continuing in this line for three years. On coming to Higgins he opened up a stock of hardware and implements, and has since been doing a prosperous business. From the above it is seen that Mr. Hurn has made his way in the world; hard work, perseverance and good management have been the factors with which he has achieved his success.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, but only as a voter, for he has never sought or been given official preferment.

Mr. Hurn was married in 1899, in Hood county, Texas, to Miss Biddie Drake, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John W. Drake. They have two children: Clarence, born February 19, 1900, and Herbert, June 1902, both in Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurn are identified with the Methodist church, in which he is an active worker, holding the offices of trustee and steward.

J. L. BATES, one of the foremost factors in the legal circles of San Antonio, Texas, was born in Choctaw county, Mississippi, in 1849.

Mr. Bates prepared himself for the profession of law in the law school of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he graduated in the class of 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began the practice of law at Grenada, Mississippi, soon after his graduation. In 1891, he came to San Antonio, Texas, and this city has been his home ever since. Mr. Bates is widely known and recognized as one of the leading constitutional lawyers of Texas and the South, and has figured in some of the most notable cases wherein constitutional questions are involved. His practice is almost entirely in the Federal courts, and his principal work is equity jurisprudence and constitutional law. As an indication of the general nature of his practice, we mention one recent notable case (1912) of which he had charge for the appellees, namely: the case of Thomas H. Hubbard, the Crocker estate, Frank Storrs and William P. Hillhouse, appellants, vs. the G. H. & S. Railway and the Southern Pacific Railway, appellees; a suit involving ten million dollars, and carried to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Bates wrote the brief in this case, a document that has received note as a model of its kind. Indeed, his most effective work is as a brief writer.

Mr. Bates is also the author of two notable works on subjects of which he makes a specialty, viz.: "Bates on Federal Equity Procedure," and "Bates on Federal Procedure at Law." These are standard reference and text books on the legal matters of which they treat, and have brought the author a well-merited reputation.

Mr. Bates' wife comes of a distinguished Mississippi family. She was before her marriage Miss Belle Strickland of Holly Springs in that state.

PETER J. GREEN. One of the leading merchants and business men of Canyon City, Mr. Green is associated with his younger brother, Wilfred P. Green, who was born in 1891, in conducting the P. J. Green Hardware Company. This business was originally established by the Canyon Mercantile Company, and was purchased by the brothers in December, 1912. It is the largest hardware and implement store in Canyon City or Randall county, and its floor space of eleven thousand square feet is filled with a varied assortment of goods comprised in their line, and they carry a stock of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars worth of hardware and implements.

Peter J. Green is a native of Texas, born in Denton county, Texas, April 29, 1887, and is of old Virginia ancestry. His father was Philip H. Green, a native of Missouri, who came to Texas in 1877, locating in Denton county. He was engaged in farming and stock raising in Missouri, and for fifteen years served Jackson county, Missouri, in the office of sheriff, spending a great deal of his official time in running down cattle and horse thieves. After moving to Texas he followed ranching, but suffered many losses from Indians and outlaws in this state. His death occurred in Denton county at the age of seventy-one in 1896. The maiden name of the mother was Martha E. Martin, who was born in Frankfort county, Missouri, and who died in Floyd county, Texas, in 1906, at the age of sixty. They were the parents of fifteen children, six of whom are living.

Prior to engaging in the hardware business at Canyon City, Mr. P. J. Green was connected with the Floyddale First National Bank as assistant cashier. Though a well informed man and with all the essentials of a good education for practical purposes, Mr. Green never attended any public school a single day in his life, being educated under his mother's instructions and by his own efforts in that direction. On reaching the age of nineteen, after leaving the farm, he attained employment in the Plainview Bank & Trust Company at Plainview, and continued work in connection with banks and banking, until he bought the hardware store at Canyon City.

He is a Democrat in politics, although he has never aspired to any public distinction.

At Lockney, Texas, in Floyd county, on June 20, 1909, Mr. Green married Miss Laura A. Young, a native of Texas, and a daughter of T. E. Young, an old Texas settler. The two children born of their union are Nita J. and Lilly A. Green. Mr. Green began his career on his own resources, never received any financial help from any source and has won a degree of prosperity which would be creditable to any man who still has the greater part of his life before him.

ROBERT HUGHES COOK has, in the years of his residence here witnessed the growth of Electra from a village of two hundred souls to a city of 4,500, its present population, and it is worthy of mention that his own fortunes have advanced in comparison with the development and growth of the city. From a small mercantile business which he established here he has gone from one stage of advancement to another until he is today one of the best known operators in oil, and his income from royalty properties alone is something like \$1500 a month. He has in addition thereto other holdings, which he is operating independently, from which his income is appreciably large, and he is claiming his just share of the prosperity and position that comes from his interest in a community that produces oil to the amount of seven millions annually. Born in Daingerfield, Texas, on November 15, 1867, Mr. Cook is the son of Jesse M. and Fannie S. (Hughes) Cook, natives of Georgia and Texas, respectively.

Jesse M. Cook came to Texas when he was barely twenty years old, fresh from his service in the Mexican war, and it is worthy of mention at this point that he also served in the Civil war, as the captain of a Texas company. He saw much of the hardest fighting of the war, and was wounded at Corinth, Mississippi. He came to Texas in 1849 and settled in Titus county, where he continued until 1872, and then removed to Denison, Texas. He became well known in his section of the state as a municipal judge, and was a land holder to some extent. He served in his capacity as judge until two years prior to his death, which took place in 1894 in Denison, when he was sixty-nine years of age. Prior to the Civil war, he served as a member of the state legislature from his district, and gave a praiseworthy service to his constituency in that office. The mother, who was born, reared and educated in Texas, still lives in Denison, aged seventy-two years.

Of the ten children born to Jesse M. and Fannie (Hughes) Cook, Robert Hughes Cook of this very brief review, was the sixth born. He attended the schools of Denison, finishing the high school course there at the early age of fourteen years, when he went into the Government mail service in the railway department at Denison, spending ten years in that work in Denison and Taylor. Upon quitting the mail service, Mr. Cook came to West Texas, settling in Electra and identifying himself with the colonization business with a Mr. Wagner, and continuing thus for fourteen months. He then went into the mercantile business on his own resources remaining thus occupied for three years. In that time he had been familiarizing himself with the conditions then existing in and about Electra, and he began to acquire properties in the oil district, a little at a time, until he had a goodly list of land titles in his possession. He began prospecting independently and struck a rich well, which is yet producing abundantly, and he is drilling four or five other wells, each one equally promising. His holdings lie in different parts of the county, in the vicinity of Electra, chiefly. He also owns a considerable farm land in the county, with some Electra real estate to his credit.

Mr. Cook is chairman of the Wichita County Democratic Central Committee, and takes an active part in the work of the party in the county. He is now serv-

ing as Justice of the Peace, and in this and other ways has demonstrated his willingness to serve his community, despite the press of private business that is his. He has membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of the Maccabees, in all of which he is prominent and popular.

Mr. Cook was married on October 2, 1894, to Miss Elsie Haxie, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emory Haxie, well known people of Electra. They have no children.

GEORGE W. BOWMAN. The history of George W. Bowman is largely identified with that of Collin county, and no record of either man or community would be complete without extended mention of both. A resident here since the "free grass" days of 1857, he has seen the county grow and develop from a wide, open range to magnitude and power which his fondest hopes never, until recent years, conceived, and is now one of the few men living who can truthfully say: "This is a part of my life labor; my faith in it was true from the beginning, and I take pride in its welfare and prosperity, even as a parent is proud of his child." Mr. Bowman is one of the well known financiers of Plano, with large moneyed interests as president of the Plano National Bank. He is a man of seventy years, yet strong and alert in body and mind, and intensely acute and active in all the cares of business and of the demands of domestic life. The success which he has achieved should be a spur to the ambition of every boy, no matter how poor or lowly.

Mr. Bowman was born April 19, 1844, at Sweetwater, Monroe county, Tennessee, and is a son of John D. and Susan (Jackson) Bowman. He is of German descent, his great-grandfather having emigrated to this country from the Fatherland and located in Tennessee, where for many years members of the family were prominent in business, the professions and military and civic life. John D. Bowman was born in Tennessee, and in 1857 came to Texas, locating in the vicinity of Plano, where he was engaged successfully in farming and stock raising until the outbreak of the Civil War. At that time, casting his fortunes with the Confederacy, he entered the army of the South, and during the next several years saw active service principally in the guarding of prisoners. His was not a constitution, however, to withstand the rigors of army life, and his health soon broke down and he was discharged on account of disability. He returned to his home and again took up agricultural work, but never recovered from his army experience, and finally died, in 1873, of consumption. The mother, also a native of Tennessee, followed him to the grave in 1886. Of the five children born to John D. and Susan Bowman, but two survive, J. H., who is engaged in farming in Collin county, and George W.

The early education of Mr. Bowman was secured in the public schools of Tennessee, and he was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Texas. His advantages were limited, but he made the most of his opportunities, and while his father was away to war assisted in the support of the family by working on the farm. He adopted the vocation of farmer and stock raiser when he embarked upon his own career, and in this line became successful through energetic, industrious labor. He was quick to recognize and grasp opportunities, and through his honorable and straightforward manner of carrying on his transactions of a business nature established a reputation for integrity that preceded him to Plano. The Plano National Bank was established in 1887 and Mr. Bowman was chosen its first president, a position he has continued to hold to the present time. Through his able direction of its policy he has made this one of the strongest institutions of Collin county, with a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$75,000. He has augmented its usefulness, popular-



Howe Bowman

its coffers and directed the investments of its revenues, and his management of its affairs has been on a whole so full of good judgment that it has been the greatest advantage to the institution. In his political views, Mr. Bowman is a Democrat, but he has never cared for public office, although he has always shown a commendable willingness to bear his full share of the responsibilities of citizenship. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is at present a member of the board of trustees.

On February 25, 1875, Mr. Bowman was married at Marshall, Texas, to Miss Eliza McFarland, the daughter of a prominent Methodist preacher who came to Texas in 1870 from Louisiana, and died in 1888. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, of whom one survives, Hon. J. R. Bowman, who served as state secretary to Governor Campbell, was a member of the state legislature for one term, and is now connected with the Interurban Traction Company of Dallas. During the fifty-seven years in which Mr. Bowman has resided in Collin county he has been a witness of the marvelous changes which have taken place in this part of the country. Upon his arrival there were few settlements, grass was free, land which now brings from \$125 to \$150 an acre could be purchased from \$2.50 to \$5.00 an acre, and cattle that now demands from \$30 to \$60 a head, then sold from \$5 to \$20. His contribution to the marvelous development of his section has been no small one, for while he has labored steadfastly to increase his own interests, he has always done his utmost to forward the interests of his adopted community, in which he has met with such a marked degree of success, and for which, among his numerous friends, he intends to leave the remainder of his days.

JOHN DOWNEY SPEAR, M. D. The twenty years in which Dr. Spear has practiced medicine in Libert county in the vicinity of Dayton have been a time of fruitful service on the part of a young man who early in life determined how he could best fulfill his own destiny and do most for mankind, and left no stone unturned to reach his goal.

Dr. John Downey Spear was born at Texarkana, Texas, on February 4, 1871, a son of J. Marion Spear and a grandson of Augustus Spear. Augustus Spear, who was born in Mississippi, came to Texas as a slave-holder, planter, and died in Miller county, Arkansas, near Texarkana about 1876, married Melissa A. Cunningham, and their children were as follows: James Marion, J. Montgomery, Frank and Gus, the four sons; and Tebia, who first married a Mr. Orr and second a Mr. Jones who resides near Texarkana; Melissa, who married John Edwin of Nash, Texas; Georgie, who married Harvey Mendenhall and died in Grimes county, Texas; and Emma, who became the wife of Walter Jones and died in Texarkana.

J. Marion Spear, who was born in Montgomery county, Mississippi, had a common school education, and left Mississippi with his father when he was a boy, spent his career as a farmer and stock raiser, and for a number of years lived in Bowie county, Texas. In 1907 he moved out to California and died at Los Angeles April 22, 1912, at the age of seventy-eight. James Marion Spear married Martha A. Downey, daughter of a Louisiana settler in Bowie county, Texas. She died in 1880, her children being: Eudora, wife of Thomas Watson of Texarkana; Dr. Spear; Ada, who married Thomas Ferris of Connorville, Oklahoma; Scott, also of Connorville; and Ida, who married Robert L. Bagley, Birmingham, Alabama.

Dr. Spear grew up in the vicinity of Texarkana, obtained his education in the high school of that city, and at the age of seventeen left home and began working as a farm hand for wages in Cass county, Texas. From the proceeds of this arduous industry he began the

study of medicine and entered the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial University at Little Rock. After one year of study he went back to the farm to get more resources, and subsequently spent two years at Louisville Medical College in Kentucky, where he was graduated M. D. in 1891. A surgical experience came as assistant in the hospital and dispensary clinics at Louisville, and his first practice after returning to Texas was in Cass county. Subsequently he moved to Houston, and from there in 1894 to Dayton. He has membership in the Jefferson County Medical Society and in the Texas State Medical Society. While active in practice and in that way serving a large community of people in the vicinity of Dayton, he has also manifested a helpful part in public affairs, chiefly along the line of public education. For many years he has been a member of the school board of Dayton and is now its president.

Dr. Spear was married in Cass county, Texas, on March 30, 1891, to Miss Nora M. Boggs, daughter of David W. and Rachel (Morgan) Boggs. Her father came from Illinois to Texas many years after the war and was a farmer. Mrs. Spear was one of two children, her brother being Leslie Boggs of Los Angeles. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Spear are Floyd, Audrey, Clyde, Ray, Claudine and J. D. Jr.

JOSEPH LEE MANRY. The people of Polk county need no introduction to the district attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, Joseph Lee Manry, whose career as a lawyer and public official has been one of consecutive and well-merited advancement. A native of Polk county, he was born in the country, near Moscow, September 15, 1870, and is a son of David T. and Mary (Hardin) Manry.

The Manry family originated in Scotland, and was founded in the United States by B. W. Manry, the grandfather of Joseph I. Manry. He subsequently moved to Mississippi, and finally came to Texas, where he spent his life as a farmer and merchant at Moscow, and died there at the age of eighty-eight years. A Democrat in politics, he served as postmaster of Moscow all through the war between the South and the North, and had three sons fighting in the uniform of the Confederacy. His religious belief was that of the Baptist church. Mr. Manry's wife came to the United States from Germany, and she bore him three sons and three daughters, as follows: David T., the father of Joseph Lee; W. D., now a resident of Galveston, Texas; John L., of Trinity, Texas; Margaret, who married James Turner, of Trinity, and died there; Ella, who married Ed Parks and died in Texas; and Sallie, who married J. T. Goodwin and died at Moscow.

David T. Manry was born in Mississippi, in July, 1836, and there received a limited education in the public schools. He was a lad of fourteen years when he accompanied his parents to Texas, the family settling near Moscow, where he has since been a resident, having followed the occupations to which he was reared, farming and stockraising. He was so engaged when he enlisted in a regiment of Texas Infantry, as a private soldier in the Confederate service, and for four years worthily wore the Gray. He served in General Walker's Brigade, in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and, among others, participated in the engagements at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, passing through the entire war without wounds or capture. He has since followed up the interests of the Confederate veterans' meetings, and delights in meeting his old army comrades at Ike Turner Camp of Polk county, of which he is a valued member. In politics he is a Democrat of the prohibition sort and is not gifted as a speaker nor of a literary turn of mind. Mr. Manry was married in Polk county, Texas, to Mary Hardin, a daughter of an old settler and substantial farmer of Polk county. Mrs. Manry died in 1884, having been the mother of these

children: W. David, a resident of Moscow; John T., of Moscow; Elbert J., of Livingston; Joseph Lee, of this review; D. B., of the old homestead in Polk county; Frank M., a farmer of Polk county; Edgar A., of the same locality; Miss Martha, residing at the old home; Lizzie, who married Harvey Samuel, of Polk county, and one who married Edgar Thomas, of Polk county.

Joseph Lee Manry received fair educational advantages in his youth, attending the public graded and high schools of Moscow. Following this, he took up the study of law alone, and while so engaged taught school in Polk county and served on the board of school examiners, being also president of the County Institute during the last two years that he taught. After reading law with his brother, and with C. L. Carter, of Livingston, Texas, he was admitted to the bar in July, 1897, before Judge L. B. Hightower, having been examined by a board named by the court and composed of J. C. Fagan, Joseph Holtzhausen and Judge James E. Hill. Mr. Manry immediately took up the practice of his profession at Livingston, and his first case was one held before Judge Taylor, at Leggett, Texas. It was a criminal case, in which Mr. Manry defended a man who was charged with dogging stock, and he won an acquittal for his client. During this case he was fined ten dollars for contempt of court, but at the conclusion of the case the fine was remitted by the court who explained that he thought Mr. Manry "didn't know any better".

Mr. Manry has practiced alone and has followed a general line of business. He entered politics as a Democrat in 1902, when he became a candidate for county attorney of Polk county, and was elected as the assessor of P. R. Rowe, and served four years. During his term he put into vigorous force the local option law of the county and tried the first prohibition cases tried in the county of Polk, securing the first convictions. He was elected district attorney in 1906 and was reelected in 1908, 1910 and 1912, having originally succeeded S. A. McCall, of Willis. In the district attorney's offices he has contended with the ordinary criminal cases of this section, and has secured the conviction of seven for death sentences and five of these have paid the penalty. He has been interested in politics since before the time he attained his majority, and has taken an active part in state politics since his admission to the bar. He was in the Wilson convention at Houston, in 1912, and in the Hogg-Clark campaign of 1892 was a supporter of the Governor. In the next big political controversy in Texas he was a supporter of Senator Bailey as against his political enemies. A vigorous, virile man, in the prime of life, large of stature and strong, forcible speech, he is readily recognizable as a natural leader of men, and one to whom others look for advice and counsel in the important affairs of life.

Mr. Manry was married in Polk county, Texas, October 10, 1897, to Miss Alma Leggett, a daughter of Thaddeus W. Leggett and Emma (Smith) Leggett, of Lavaca county, Texas. Mr. Leggett, who came from Mississippi to Texas, is a prosperous farmer, and the father of nine children, of whom Mrs. Manry is the third in order of birth. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Manry, namely: Leon, Elma Lee, Joseph and Alice. Mr. Manry is a Master Mason, belonging to Trinity Lodge at Livingston, and is also a member of the fraternal Mystic Circle. He is engaged by proxy in clearing up farming lands in Polk county, and has improved much property for the habitation of tenantry in this section.

SAM A. BRYANT. Now serving his second term as county attorney of Hall county, Mr. Bryant has been a member of the Texas bar since 1901, and previous to his removal to Memphis was active in public affairs and in his profession in Eastland county.

Sam. A. Bryant is a Kentuckian by birth, born in LaRue county, December 18, 1862. His father, Judge P. Bryant, was born in Kentucky, and was a grandson of the founder of the Bryant family in Virginia, the first ancestor having come from England. On the maternal side Mr. Bryant is descended from Irish ancestors, who settled in Kentucky many years ago. Judge P. Bryant moved to Texas in 1872, settling in Grayson county, where his death occurred in 1886 at the age of sixty-six. All his life was devoted to the ministry of the Baptist church. His wife Louisa P. Simpson was born in Kentucky, and died in LaRue county, in 1866, at the age of thirty-nine she was the mother of four sons, among whom the Memphis attorney was the third.

The latter was given and acquired through his own energy and ambition a very liberal education, attending a preparatory school in Sherman, Texas, and later the Baylor University at Waco. At the age of nineteen he was given a certificate and found a place as teacher, a vocation which he followed with much success for twelve years, principally in Grayson and Eastland counties. He finally became principal of a school, and was regarded as one of the most successful teachers and school executives in Eastland county. During the latter period of his teaching, however, he began the study of law at home, and by utilizing all his leisure time he was qualified for the bar in 1901, in which year he was granted his license. He began practice in Eastland county, where he remained for three years, after which he moved to Memphis, and has since had a liberal share of the local business in the courts and office practice. In the fall of 1910 he was first elected to the office of county attorney, and in the last election of November, 1912, was chosen for a second term. During his residence in Eastland county he served one term as tax collector and one term as county judge. He is now a Democrat, but during his earlier years was an ardent supporter of populist doctrine and an active factor in the party of that name. He served as a delegate to the national convention in 1896.

Fraternally Mr. Bryant is a Royal Arch Mason, and is also affiliated with the Cryptic Branch of the Order in the Council. He is consul commander in the Woodmen of the World, and has held that office since coming to Memphis. The Commercial Club has his name enrolled on its membership, and he belongs to the Baptist church. In Brown county, Texas, in 1887, Mr. Bryant married Miss Leonora Bond, who was born in Mississippi, a daughter of S. C. Bond. Their three children are Jessie B., Leota, and Elizabeth. Mr. Bryant besides his law practice is also a farmer, having a very fine place of eight hundred acres near Memphis, and by his management has made it very profitable and productive.

THOMAS D. FRIZZELL, M. D. Northwest Texas is the home of quite a number of men who are thrown upon their own resources at an early age, and whose natural aptness and energy were strengthened by contact with the world, resulting in making their lives more than ordinarily successful, and useful. Among this number is Dr. Thomas. D. Frizzell, who has won prestige as a physician and surgeon at Quanah, and vicinity, and who in point of continuous service is the oldest doctor of the city.

Dr. Thomas D. Frizzell was born in Fannin county, Texas, December 26, 1870, the oldest of five children, three of whom are yet living, born to P. F. and Nettie (Thompson) Frizzell. The founder of the family in America came from England, and was John W. Frazier, who fled from England during Cromwell's protectorate and who settled in Baltimore, obtaining a grant of land, and at one time being owner of the site of the present city of Baltimore. After coming to America, he changed his name to Frizzell, that change having been made largely owing to the original cause which

him from England. He had two sons, Nathan and Ed, and the family of which Dr. Frizzell is a member is descended from Nathan, who afterwards settled in Kentucky. Dr. Frizzell's paternal grandmother was Eliza Morgan, a sister of General Morgan of Confederate fame. His mother's family, the Thompsons, are Scotch-Irish, and early settlers of Tennessee. P. Frizzell, the father, was born in Kentucky, and in 1840 moved to Texas, locating in Henderson county, where he was a farmer and stock raiser, and where he remained until his death on the old home place on March 27, 1913, at the age of seventy-nine. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Missionary Baptist church. During the Civil war he went to a Kentucky Regiment, in a company commanded by Captain D. M. Morgan, and served under General Sherman in the Cavalry branch. He went through the war for four years, and was a private. The mother was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Evan Thompson, one of the old settlers of Tennessee, she moved to Texas in 1865, with her father and they located in Henderson county, where the Thompsons were known as successful farmers and stock raisers. The mother died April 5, 1912, at the old home place in Henderson county, Texas, at the age of sixty-six.

Dr. Frizzell gained most of his education as a result of his own labors. He attained schooling in the public institutions of Henderson county, and after leaving high school studied under private instruction up to the time he was twenty years old. His first regular professional activities were as a teacher, and for three years he taught in his home county at Henderson. After that he entered the Kentucky school of medicine at Louisville, where he was graduated M. D. in 1892. For a year he was interne in the Louisville City Hospital, and then began practice in Henderson county. He remained there until 1907, in which year he located in Navarro county, and in the latter part of the same year moved to Quanah in Hardeman county, and has since been in continuous practice of medicine in that city ever since. He has a large private practice and various important connections as a railway surgeon. Dr. Frizzell is chief surgeon for the Frisco Railway at Quanah, local surgeon for the Fort Worth & Denver Railway, and also local surgeon for the Q. A. & P. Railway. He is a member and president of the Hardman County Medical Society, a member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and of the American Railway Surgeons Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Frizzell affiliates with the Masonic Order, having won all the degrees in the York Rite, including the Master and Commandery, and is a member of the Elks Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Missionary Baptist. In Henderson county, Texas, July 22, 1894, Dr. Frizzell married Miss Annie Cotten, who was born in Henderson county, a daughter of R. M. Cotten, a Confederate soldier and old-time resident of Henderson county. Their children born to the marriage of Dr. Frizzell and his wife are: Hayden C., Ethel, Helen and Marion.

OSCAR LAERTIUS NORSWORTHY, M. D. The theory of looking upon the modern hospital as merely a convenience or a luxury of the well-to-do is both unfounded and erroneous. The modern institution for the care of the sick is not only the highest development of science for the alleviation and cure of the swarming bodily ills of mankind, a wonderful organization into which the best thought and experience of experts at work the world over have entered, it is also a great philanthropic enterprise. For one of its leading institutions of this kind, the city of Houston is indebted to Dr. Oscar Laertius Norsworthy, founder of the Norsworthy Hospital and a leading medical practitioner of the city since 1895. Dr.

Norsworthy is a native of Texas, having been born in Jasper county, February 26, 1872, a son of Laertius and Sallie (Bunch) Norsworthy. His grandparents on the paternal side were natives of Louisiana and on the maternal side of Georgia, while his parents were both born in the Lone Star State, his father being a Jasper county planter.

Doctor Norsworthy received his early education in the public and high schools of Jasper county, following which he took a course in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. He entered upon his medical studies in Tulane University, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895, and since that time has engaged in post-graduate work in many cities in this country, including New York, Chicago and Baltimore, and in 1906 spent a long period in study in the hospitals and colleges of Vienna, Berlin and London. He first entered practice at Houston in 1895 and almost at once won recognition in his chosen calling, bringing to his work that greatly desired quality of the ideal physician, the power of irradiating the sick chamber with the light of his cheerful presence, thus lifting the patient out of the slough of despondency. Doctor Norsworthy did not give up his studies as his practice grew; rather, he applied himself to them the more assiduously, taking advantage of every opportunity to keep fully abreast of the various changes and discoveries of the profession which are changing the vocation from one of the function of prescribing drugs to the science of sanitation, dietetics, education and hygiene. In this connection he identified himself with the American Medical Association, the Texas State Medical Association, the South Texas Medical Association (of which he was president in 1912), the Harris County Medical Society, the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, and the Surgeons' Club of Rochester, Minnesota, of which last-named he is a life member. He was the first to develop in Houston the use of the X-ray and its many uses in diagnosis.

Doctor Norsworthy had long been confident that Houston was in need of a modern hospital, and in June, 1909, after long preparation, he opened the Norsworthy Hospital, on San Jacinto street, between Rosalie and Anita avenues, of which he is the sole owner. This is a four-story structure, covering a ground space of 50x80 feet, containing thirty-five beds, with all modern equipment, including electric lighting, elevator service and other conveniences. It is specially equipped for surgical cases and acute curable diseases, but does not accept tubercular or infectious diseases. The hospital carries a complete staff of physicians, surgeons and nurses, and is acknowledged by authorities to be one of the finest, in point of equipment and service, for skillful treatment and advantages, in the Southwest, if not in the whole United States. Early in January, 1914, Doctor Norsworthy journeyed to Europe to be gone two years, a goodly portion of this time to be passed in post-graduate work and in attending clinics in the principal medical and surgical centers. Doctor Norsworthy maintains offices at Nos. 701-703 Chronicle Building. He is a member of the Houston Country Club, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce has assisted materially in developing and advancing the interests of his adopted city. In the field of business he has taken a more or less prominent part, and at this time holds directorships in the Southern Drug Company, the Beaconfield Apartments Company, the Waverly Apartments Company, the Houston Land and Enterprise Company and the Westover Land Company.

In 1910 Doctor Norsworthy was married to Miss Sanford Gibbs, daughter of Sanford Gibbs of Huntsville, Texas, and a sister of Dr. James P. Gibbs of Houston. Dr. and Mrs. Norsworthy have no children. They reside in their modern home at No. 3015 Main street, Houston.

CLAUDE V. HALL. Having been a member of the Floyd county bar, Mr. Hall was one of the live citizens of that county for a number of years. As a lawyer he is still young, but as a newspaper man, a worker and organizer in education, and man of varied knowledge and interests has been appreciated in that part of the state for a long while.

Claude V. Hall was born near the town of Cooper in Delta county, Texas, January 4, 1874. An only child, his parents were Valentine J. and Mahala B. (Vaden) Hall, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Texas. The father came to Texas in 1869, settling in Delta county, later moving to Hopkins county about 1882, and by occupation was a farmer. He now lives in Mora county, New Mexico, and, a substantial man of business, he has also taken part in the public affairs wherever he has lived. The mother was born in Hopkins county, a daughter of William Vaden, who was a settler in that vicinity about 1842, was a farmer and planter, owned a number of slaves to work his large estate, and was one of the very prosperous men until the results of the Civil war impoverished him. The mother spent her early life in Hopkins county, and is now living in New Mexico.

Claude V. Hall attained a country school education in Hopkins county, and also attended the schools of Floyd county. A number of years after his first educational advantages, he attended the Sam Houston Normal Institute where he graduated in 1904, and the next four years were spent in the University of Texas, where he graduated LL. B. in 1910. His early life to the age of twenty was spent on the farm, and at twenty-one he established at Floydada *The Hesperian*, a weekly newspaper, and continued to publish that enterprising local sheet for seven years and three months. Prior to his career as a newspaper man, he was engaged in teaching school in Floyd county. Between 1904 and 1910 he taught during the sessions in Hunt county, and during 1910-11 was again teaching in Floyd county. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters and has done much in his locality to develop the facilities and to raise the standards in the rural schools. He is one of the thoroughly informed men on the development and history of the Panhandle country of Texas, and has done much to preserve the annals of that interesting portion of the state. Through his newspapers he published a long series of statistical, historical, miscellaneous, descriptive, and biographical sketches and articles pertaining to the northwest part of the state. The publication received many favorable press comments over the state and also was commended by the state Historical Association Quarterly.

In April, 1911, Mr. Hall began the general practice of law and since then has attained a place among the successful lawyers of Floyd county. He is a director and stockholder in *The Hesperian* Publishing Company. Politically Mr. Hall is a Democrat of the Progressive Bryan and Wilson type. He has also been quite an admirer of the political career of James Stephen Hogg, and through his paper and privately he has done much to encourage and support progressive politics and government in locality and state. During his career he has cultivated the acquaintance of hundreds of the best known men in Texas business and politics. However, he has never filled any public office. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and belongs to the Christian church. In San Antonio, September 5, 1907, he married Miss Ethel Alston, who was born in Wilson county, Texas, a daughter of J. W. Alston, of one of the old families of that section. Mrs. Hall was in the Sam Houston Normal Institute and graduated in the same year with Mr. Hall. They have one child, Claude Vaden Jr., born May 29, 1912, at Floydada.

Mr. Hall had a law practice of which he might justly feel proud, but teaching was a work he loved best.

That he might get the most pleasure possible out of a busy life he has since September, 1913, taught as principal of the Matador Public School. At the close of the session of 1913-1914 Mr. Hall was given the superintendency of this school. He says he was never better pleased with life's possibilities than he is just now. The world needs many more men devoted to school work, and it is his ambition to be one of the number.

Mr. Hall's ancestry is of Welsh origin, and the first Americans of the name settled in Virginia, and then in Tennessee, the family having located in the colonies prior to the Revolution. On the mother's side the stock is of mingled French and English origin. Isham Beasley, his mother's grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and subsequently lived in Smith county, Tennessee.

Mr. Hall paid his way through University by teaching school, and other work, and by depending upon his own enterprise and ability has prospered, and at the same time enjoyed the best things of life. He owns his own home, and has a large law and general library. His chief diversion is his reading and study, and he is said to possess the largest general library in Motley county. Mrs. Hall possesses the same taste as her husband, and they enjoy a large field of interest beyond those of most people whose minds are concentrated solely upon the commonplaces of existence.

WILLIAM B. (BUCK) BENJAMIN MARTIN, was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, on the 4th of March, 1849. He is a son of Benjamin S. Martin, who was also born in Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1818, being a farmer the greater part of his life and spent most of his years in Texas. Of little education he was a practical business man and a competent man of affairs. A warm champion of the cause of the confederacy, he was captured by the Federals and confined in a prison at Louisville, Kentucky, for a few months near the end of the war, but at last was pardoned by President Andrew Jackson, who was his personal friend. Benjamin S. Martin was the first Democratic Postmaster of Terrell and held this position until his death. He married Miss Jane E. Bennett, a daughter of Dr. J. A. and Mrs. Bennett, who was a Miss Anthony before her marriage. Mrs. Martin died in 1912 at the age of eighty-five years. She was a lovable old lady and a true type of Southern stock. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: William Benjamin, (Buck) Martin of Terrell, Dora, now Mrs. Jno. R. Clay of Terrell, Rev. George F. Martin of Dempsey, Okla., Jo A. Martin of Dallas, Jennie, now Mrs. M. Mace who lives in Lebanon, Tenn., Nellie B., now Mrs. M. W. Raley of Terrell, Samuel Martin of Mineral Wells, Texas, and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

Since the boyhood of William Benjamin (Buck) Martin was spent during the troublous times just preceding and during the Civil war, he had little opportunity to secure an education. He came to Texas in 1869 with his brother Jo. They traveled in a one-horse wagon, crossing the Mississippi river at Helene, Arkansas, and journeyed for five weeks before they reached their destination, Kaufman, on October 10th, 1869. Mr. Buck Martin learned the trade of a saddler, and after about three years he gave it up and clerked for Bennett Brothers at Kaufman. After two years he came to Terrell and worked as a clerk for Mr. Jack Webb in the mercantile business. He then engaged in business with his father-in-law, Jesse H. Muckleroy and subsequently organized the W. B. Martin-Jarvis Co., which in time came to be one of the important mercantile houses of Terrell, and is today one of the leading firms of the city.

In 1898, Mr. Martin retired from business and has since been engaged in looking after his farming interests and with his good wife are enjoying in health

the rest of their days in the shadow of their children and grand-children. He is an extensive land-owner and has brought under cultivation and improved thirty-three farms. In accomplishing this he has had cut down many feet of valuable walnut and ash, which would mean a fortune today. Mr. Martin sold the first piece of blackland at \$50.00 per acre. He was a pioneer in farming methods and brought the first Jersey cattle into the country, contrary to the wishes of the stock-raisers, introduced the first Jersey Red hogs and built the first house south of the Texas & Pacific railway, in Terrell. He also improved the grade of horses by bringing in blooded stock.

Mr. Martin is of a congenial disposition and is well known and thought of for his successful business career and good traits of character.

On the 10th of October, 1877, he married in Kaufman, Texas, Miss Sallie Muckleroy, a woman of extraordinary management of home affairs who has toiled by the side of her husband in attaining their successes, is the daughter of Jesse H. Muckleroy (deceased), who came to Texas in 1835 and settled in Nacogdoches County. He later came to Terrell when it was a little hamlet and spent the remainder of his days there, as a very successful business man.

Mr. and Mrs. Buck Martin are the parents of the following children: Lillian is the wife of B. E. Overton of Terrell, and they have three children, Genevieve, Ben and Lillian. Fannie Bennett is the wife of Frank L. Irwin, of Terrell, and they have two children, Mary Katharine and William (Buck) Alfred. Katharine is the wife of S. E. Noble, of Terrell, and they have two children, Margaret and Emerson. There is also a son, Henry Martin, of Oklahoma City. All their children and grand-children are living.

FRANK LESLIE IRWIN. The Postmaster of the progressive little city of Terrell needs must be a man of detail, coupled with business ability and integrity. That Frank L. Irwin had been successful in this office and had won the approbation of his superiors and the liking of the citizens of Terrell for his good service and congeniality, was proof of his fitness for this responsible position. It is said it sometimes takes influence to land, but ability to hold; the latter, Mr. Irwin fully demonstrated. Although yet a young man, he has had several years of tedious business training, and his experience and congeniality should foretell for him a successful future.

Frank L. Irwin was born in Hillsboro, Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 10th of May, 1877, receiving his elementary education in the common schools of Lincoln, Nebraska, Santa Rosa, California, and Oakland, California, completing his education at Bethel Military Academy, Warrenton, Virginia. He is the son of Alfred Irwin, who was born in Rensselaer, Indiana, in the year, 1840, the latter being the son of Alfred Irwin, Sr., who was one of the pioneers of that state. The father of Frank L. Irwin received his education in the common school of Rensselaer, Indiana, and enlisted in the Federal Army with the breaking out of the Civil war and was honorably discharged from the service toward the close of the war on account of losing an eye while confined in a military hospital. In 1876 he married Mary Leslie, daughter of Benjamin Leslie of Hillsboro, Loudoun county, Virginia, and seven children were born to them, viz.; the eldest, Frank L. Irwin of Terrell, Texas, Mrs. Alexander Martin of Kansas City, Missouri (now deceased), Mrs. George Hunter of Kansas City, Missouri, Mrs. Elbert Wingo of Springfield, Missouri, and two children who died in infancy during the family's residence in Hutchinson, Kansas. The mother of Frank L. Irwin died in Oakland, California, in the year 1891, where the family lived for eight years, after residing in Santa Rosa, California, for five years, and buried near the old homestead in Hillsboro, Virginia. His father was

married again in 1895 to his first wife's sister, Laura Lee Leslie who cared for and raised the infant sister of Frank L. Irwin, now Mrs. Elbert Wingo of Kansas City, Missouri. A son was born to his father and step-mother, Alfred Irwin, Jr., who with his parents resides in Springfield, Missouri. The father of Frank L. Irwin is a very successful business man and has accumulated considerable property in several states and is still unusually active for a man of his advanced age. After his son (Frank L. Irwin) had completed his education at the Academy in Virginia, he was sent from his home in Oakland, California, to Terrell, Texas, (where Mr. Irwin, Sr., lived for a while) to look after some property deeded to him by his father and shortly afterwards returned home to enter the employ of a retail hardware firm. In 1898 he returned to Terrell, Texas, on the same mission and, while there, surrendered to his feelings for the military profession, assisting in organizing an infantry company, which was afterwards enlisted in the volunteer service during the Spanish-American War, as Co. E. Fourth Texas Volunteers. This organization being turned down on the first call for volunteers, due to the state's quota being filled, Mr. Irwin returned to his home in Oakland, California, and entered the employ of Baker & Hamilton, wholesale hardware, in San Francisco. From their employ he left for Hillsboro, Virginia, where his people were then visiting, and shortly afterwards to Washington, D. C., to seek a commission in the regular Army, under the call providing for additional Infantry officers by examination. Mr. Irwin proceeded to Baltimore, Maryland, on being informed it was too late to file an application for examination, and entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. After about one year's service in the local freight office he was transferred to Clarksburg, West Virginia to assume charge of the freight transfers for intersecting lines at that point. In 1901 he resigned that position and accepted a position with the Texas Midland R. R., at Terrell, Texas. In January, 1902, he served as bookkeeper and secretary of the W. B. Martin-Jarvis Company's branch-house at Grand Saline, Texas, and in 1903 returned to Terrell in the employ of Muckleroy & Dew, retail hardware, remaining with this firm until the summer of 1906, and resigned to accept a position as assistant bookkeeper of Fife & Miller, vehicle dealers of Dallas, Texas, returning to Terrell in the Spring of 1907 with Muckleroy & Dew, with which firm he remained until accepting the appointment as Assistant Postmaster on April 1st, 1907, under the Postmaster, Francis M. Barton, now deceased.

On the death of the Postmaster in January, 1908, he was appointed as Acting Postmaster by his predecessors' Bondsman, and appointed Postmaster on June 12, 1909, serving until shortly after the close of the Republican Administration, July 26, 1913. Mr. Irwin took a keen interest in Postal affairs and conducted one of the most systematic Post Offices in the state. His knowledge of the office was general and, as a result, the service was commended; not only by the patrons, but from Departmental sources. His method of exacting good work through encouraging cooperation for proper service and impartiality in dealings with the patrons; keeping in mind and impressing the office of its being the people's service, resulted that his administration is conceded as very successful. He also took a great deal of interest in the state Postmasters' Association, being elected Assistant Secretary of the Association in 1911, Secretary the following term and then elected to the Presidency. The Federal Building was finished near the close of his tenure in office. He manifested much interest in its construction and is responsible to considerable extent for its commodious arrangements.

In politics, Mr. Irwin is a member of the Republican party, carrying out the teachings of his father who has been a life-long Republican, is well known among

the leaders of his party in the state, has been active in convention work, and a personal friend of the State Chairman, Colonel Cecil A. Lyon. Mr. Irwin was married to the popular Miss Fannie Bennett Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. (Buck) Martin, one of the prominent families of Terrell, Texas, in 1900. To this union was born two children, Mary Katharine and William (Buck) Alfred.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have a large circle of friends. He is a member of the Texas National Guard, organizing Co. C, Third Infantry in 1903 and resigned in 1905 to accept appointment on the personal staff of the regimental Commander, Colonel P. C. Townsend, in the capacity of regimental Commissary with rank of Captain, which position he still retains. His service in the militia has been commendable and he has many substantial friends over the state. He is a staunch advocate for Civic improvement and has served on the Commercial Club Directory and as a member of the School Board. He also takes quite an interest in the B. P. O. Elks society and is the present Exalted Ruler.

JOHN F. ROBINSON, JR., occupies an important place in the life of Del Rio, for he is sheriff of the county, and consequently is a man of importance, for the sheriff in this section of the world has many and varied duties and is invariably a man of not only physical courage but moral courage as well. Mr. Robinson is a native of Texas and has lived all of his life in this state where most of his time has been given in behalf of the people in various public offices.

John F. Robinson, Jr., was born in Uvalde, Texas, on the 29th of July, 1869. His father is John F. Robinson, Sr., who has been active in public affairs in Texas for many years. During the Civil war he served in a Texas regiment, enlisting as a private and being promoted until at the close of the war he had attained the rank of captain. He saw much active service and took part in many of the fiercest battles of the war. He is a very progressive and able official and has held many important public offices, at present being county judge of Uvalde county. He is keenly interested in civic affairs and has done much for the advancement of the town of Uvalde where he lives with his wife. He married Miss Mary P. Griner, who was born in Tennessee. Both she and her husband are members of the Methodist church and both of them are devout Christians, Mrs. Robinson being especially active in church work. Mr. Robinson is an active Mason and has been prominent in that order. Eight children were born to John F. Robinson, Sr., and his wife, and of these John F. Robinson, Jr., is the eldest son and second child.

Growing up in Uvalde county, and in the town of Uvalde, John F. Robinson, Jr., received a very fair education in the public schools. He was graduated from the high school and then entered Sam Houston Normal School at Huntsville, Texas. After leaving the normal school at the age of eighteen he became a teacher and followed this profession for three years. He was then appointed deputy county and district clerk of Uvalde county and served in this office for about a year, his duties being in the abstract department. After this he filled various clerical positions until 1896 when he was elected chief of police of Uvalde. He only held this office a short time, however, when he resigned to accept the office of chief deputy to the sheriff of Kinney county. He spent a year and a half in the sheriff's office and then he went into partnership with the sheriff and they engaged in the sheep business which they followed for about a year and a half.

In 1900 Mr. Robinson came to Del Rio and accepted a position with Roach McLymont and Company, in the clerical department, remaining with this firm nearly a year when he resigned to accept the chief deputyship in the sheriff's office in Del Rio, for his work in that office in Kinney county was well known and he dupli-

cated his success there in Valverde county, for after a term as deputy he was elected sheriff. He served as sheriff for six years and then voluntarily relinquished the office, and for one term was out of office. About a year of this time he spent in Mexico and then returning to Del Rio he accepted a position in the customs service under R. W. Dowe. When the elections of November, 1910, were in sight, Mr. Robinson's friends began to urge that he run for office again and so strong was the pressure brought to bear on him that he consented to run for sheriff again and was elected to the office which he is now filling.

In politics Mr. Robinson is a member of the Democratic party and he has always taken a keen and active interest in political questions, and in the battles of his party. He is a member of the Elks and has held offices in this order, and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In religious matters he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 4th of October, 1910, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Alice Watson Strong, at Alpine, Texas. Mrs. Robinson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Strong, of Meridian, Mississippi.

CHARLES C. HUFF. As a lawyer Mr. Huff possesses and has exercised many of the qualities which give success and distinction in that profession, and for the past fifteen years has been regarded as one of the strongest attorneys at Wichita Falls. He is comparatively young in his profession, and his accomplishments as a lawyer are but the confident promise of still larger and more important achievement in the future.

Charles C. Huff is a Tennessean by birth, born in Bedford county, July 29, 1875, and the youngest of the family of William and Martha (Johnson) Huff. His father, a native of Virginia, and for many years an active minister of the Baptist faith, came to Tennessee in 1865. He lived in Tennessee the rest of his life, and died there in 1898 at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, a native of Tennessee, Carter county, is now living at the age of seventy-four in Wichita Falls. These children, all of whom have gained creditable positions in life, are: Robert E., president of the First National Bank of Wichita Falls, and one of the leading lawyers of the city; T. A. Huff, who is manager of the Wichita Falls Abstract Company; J. N. Huff, principal of schools at Garfield, Oklahoma; William Huff of Duvall, Oklahoma; Mrs. R. S. Skelton, of Scottsboro, Alabama.

Charles C. Huff as a boy grew up in his native state of Tennessee, and attended the Webb school at Bell Buckle, and other preparatory schools. On leaving college he entered the law office of his brother, Robert E. Huff, at Wichita Falls, read law, and in the fall of 1896 was admitted to the bar. In June, 1898, he began his active practice and was elected county attorney in the same year and served for three successive terms. Since that time he had devoted all his attention to civil practice, and has built up a large clientage, being especially well known as a corporation attorney. He is general attorney for the Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railway, and represents as local counsel all the railroad lines in Wichita county. He is an active member of the Wichita County Bar Association, and while serving as county attorney was also acting city attorney of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Huff is a Democrat, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has taken the first degrees in Masonry. His church is the Christian. At Taylor, Texas, November 21, 1900, Mr. Huff married Miss Mary E. Mendel, a daughter of C. and Mary (McClure) Mendel. Her parents came from Wheeling, West Virginia, where the family has been known for many years in business and social affairs, and her father is still living at Taylor, Texas, where he is cashier of the Taylor National Bank.



Charles C. Huff

Her mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Huff have one daughter, Pinta Huff, born at Wichita Falls, May 18, 1903, and now attending the public schools of her home town.

WILLIAM H. LEMONS. The first and the only county and district clerk of Terrell county has been William H. Lemons, who was a popular citizen of the county when it was organized, and since his first election to the responsibilities of the office his efficiency has been such that he has been retained regularly ever since, and the standard which he has set in official performance is one that few of his successors will be likely to equal.

William H. Lemons was born in Edwards county, Texas, January 15, 1878, and has spent practically all his life in west Texas. His father was the late John H. Lemons, who was born in Texas in December, 1853, followed the stock business nearly all his career, and died in Brewster county in 1898 at the age of forty-five. The name of his wife was Winnie M. Satathite, also a native of Texas, and now a resident at Marathon in Brewster county. Of the ten children in the family, William H. was the oldest. He had a fair amount of schooling, chiefly in the country district, and when nineteen years of age took up the duties and responsibilities of life, on his own account. He went on a ranch, and having been reared to ranch life he had little difficulty in making his way in that line of work. In 1904 he left ranching to take a place with the railroad company at Sanderson, and continued in that work for one year. In the meantime the county of Terrell was organized and at the first election he was chosen to the office of county and district clerk.

On September 8, 1897, at Marathon, Mr. Lemons married Miss Luella Leora Dickson, of Marathon. Their marriage has been blessed with six children, five daughters and one son, named as follows: Addie Lee, Lewis Henry, Ora Ethel, Nora Elouise, Leona Lolette and Grace Elizabeth. Mr. Lemons has no home church, but gives his support to religious work of all denominations. He is a lifetime member of the Order of Elks and is a member of the Woodmen of the World, while both he and his wife are associated with the Woodman's Circle. He is also an active member of the Sanderson Commercial Club and one of the Directors of the Sanderson State Bank and is one of the local leaders of the Democratic party. Among the amusements and diversions of life Mr. Lemons is particularly fond of baseball. As a lifelong resident of Texas he is unable to believe that any other state offers quite the opportunities which Texas does, and it is belief based upon considerable observation that any man with honest purpose and with energy can find and improve his opportunities in this country, particularly in west Texas.

JOSEPH KERR. As a business builder and man of affairs, Terrell county's leading citizen is Joseph Kerr, merchant, banker, and former county judge. The prominent feature of his career has been self-attainment. He began as a boy to struggle against the difficulties of life, worked on a ranch, clerked in a store, was in one position and in another for several years, finally made his start in merchandising and has steadily built up a trading establishment which is now second to none in Sanderson and vicinity.

Joseph Kerr is a native of Ireland, where he was born February 19, 1873. When he was eight years old his parents came to Texas, and since then he has been a resident of this state. His father was the late James Kerr, one of the prosperous and highly respected citizens of Atachosa county, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-six in January, 1913, his body now being at rest near the old homestead in Atachosa county. James Kerr, also a native of Ireland, came to Texas in 1881, and engaged in farming and stock raising south of San Antonio. He was always a devout mem-

ber of the Catholic church, as was his wife, whose maiden name was Rosa Campbell, who is now living with her son in Sanderson. Of the nine children in the family, Joseph Kerr was the fifth, and with the exception of one son now in New Mexico all the other children live in Texas.

Joseph Kerr had only a limited amount of education in the Texas public schools, this being supplemented with a course in a commercial college. Leaving school when fifteen years old he earned his first money as a regular employe on a stock ranch, then served a clerkship in a store and was connected with several mercantile establishments until he reached the little town of Tilden. There he made his first business venture independently, by opening a stock of groceries. At the end of two years he sold out and for the next two years followed the live stock business. He then came to Sanderson and bought a stock of general merchandise and began energetically to build up a substantial trade. His business has ever since been known popularly in the town and over a wide stretch of surrounding country as the Joe Kerr store. He carries a full line of everything in general merchandise, and his patrons can rely upon his goods, and he in turn can rely upon a steady flow of patronage to this store. Mr. Kerr was the organizer of the Sanderson State Bank, and has been its president and active head since it first opened its doors for business.

He was reared and is a member of the Catholic church, but is broad minded and liberal in supporting all benevolent and religious movements. He is affiliated with the Order of Elks and belongs to the Sanderson Commercial Club. As a Democrat he takes much interest in politics, especially in local affairs, and as one of the influential citizens who assisted in organizing Terrell county he was among the first who were accorded official honors, being elected county judge and serving in that office for three terms. Judge Kerr is fond of all outdoor amusements, and takes an active part in the social life of his city. He is the owner of large amounts of real estate both in town and country, and has much to show for his career of steady industry and honorable integrity.

CHRISTOPHER C. GATES. As postmaster at Sanderson since 1906, Mr. Gates has had the management of an office which is closely related to the welfare and convenience of all the citizens of this community. Mr. Gates has done much to improve the quality of service since he took hold, and among other important changes which have been made since he took charge of the office might be mentioned the parcel post and a general extension of postal facilities in the town and surrounding country.

Christopher C. Gates was born in Montrose, Missouri, December 31, 1879. The first twelve years of his life were spent in his native state and then after a year in Colorado, he came to Texas, where he lived for about two years at Henrietta. He had attended school in Missouri and also went to the schools in Henrietta, and from the latter place accompanied the family to San Marcos, where for about three years he was employed in his father's grocery store, and also attended high school. He took a commercial course in the Lone Star business college, and on completing his education and his early business training he left San Marcos and came to Sanderson. For a time he was connected with the newspaper business in this city, and gave up that work when he accepted the office of postmaster in 1906.

At Sanderson on December 24, 1905, Mr. Gates married Miss Minnie Schupbach, daughter of William Schupbach of Sanderson. He and his family worship in the Presbyterian church and Mr. Gates was at one time licensed as a minister of this church. He is affiliated with the Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Order of Pretorians. As a Republi-

can he has always taken a keen interest in political affairs, but is not a very active party man. He is fond of baseball, likes good books, and enjoys all the wholesome features of social life. He is the owner of a good ranch in Terrell county, and has identified himself permanently and substantially with this part of Texas.

THOMAS B. BALLEW. Member of the firm of Ballew & Moore of Marfa, Mr. Ballew is one of the most progressive and enterprising real estate men of western Texas, whose firm is a liberal advertiser, and they not only do a large volume of business, but also a business whose character results in the permanent improvement and benefit of the locality about Marfa. The reputation of the firm in all lines in its business is based on the large dealings and high class methods, and Marfa has no more enterprising or vigorous advocate of the advantages or resources of this section of Texas than Thomas B. Ballew.

Mr. Ballew was born in Gordon county, Georgia, August 19, 1873, a son of William J. and Icie (Jones) Ballew. The parents still occupy the old Georgia homestead in Gordon county, where the father is engaged in the quiet pursuits of agriculture. The parents were reared and married in that state, and represent one of the oldest families of Georgia. There were five children in all, and besides Thomas B, a son and daughter also live in Texas at Cleburne. Samuel Ballew is married and is in the railroad service, while Mrs. Florence Grant is the wife of a prosperous farmer in that section.

Thomas B. Ballew received his early education in the Georgia schools, and then employed the remaining years of his youth in various light occupations until he left home at the age of twenty-one and came to Texas, where his career has been made. His first home was in Waco, where during the following two years he was engaged in ranching. He next moved to Stephenville, and lived in that vicinity for about nine years. There he bought a farm and besides conducting it was also the proprietor of a cotton gin. Finally selling out his interests there he went to San Angelo, and in that neighborhood became engaged in ranching, owning a large amount of land in partnership with W. H. Funk, his brother-in-law. In 1907 he came to Marfa and formed a partnership with Mr. William L. Moore, which is now conducted under the title of Ballew & Moore. This firm does general real estate, land, cattle brokerage, abstracting and other branches of a general real estate business.

At Stephenville on September 20, 1894, Mr. Ballew married Miss Amanda Arendell, daughter of Thomas Arendell, who was a native of Kentucky, but who lived in Texas from boyhood. The four children, one son and three daughters, of Mr. and Mrs. Ballew are named Edna Earl, Icie Lucile, Mattie May, and Thomas Elmo. The church of Mr. and Mrs. Ballew is the Missionary Baptist. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World and he is an influential member of the Marfa Commercial club. In politics he is a Democratic voter, but has always declined any participation in party affairs or to run for office. Mr. Ballew to an exceptional degree possesses what is called the vigor of life, and what time he is not engaged in pressing his business affairs to a profitable conclusion, he likes to spend in his favorite pursuits of hunting and fishing.

HON. CHARLES PINCKNEY WOODRUFF. One of the ablest leaders in the west Texas bar, Judge Woodruff of Nolan county has been a practicing lawyer and active in public affairs in this state for more than thirty years.

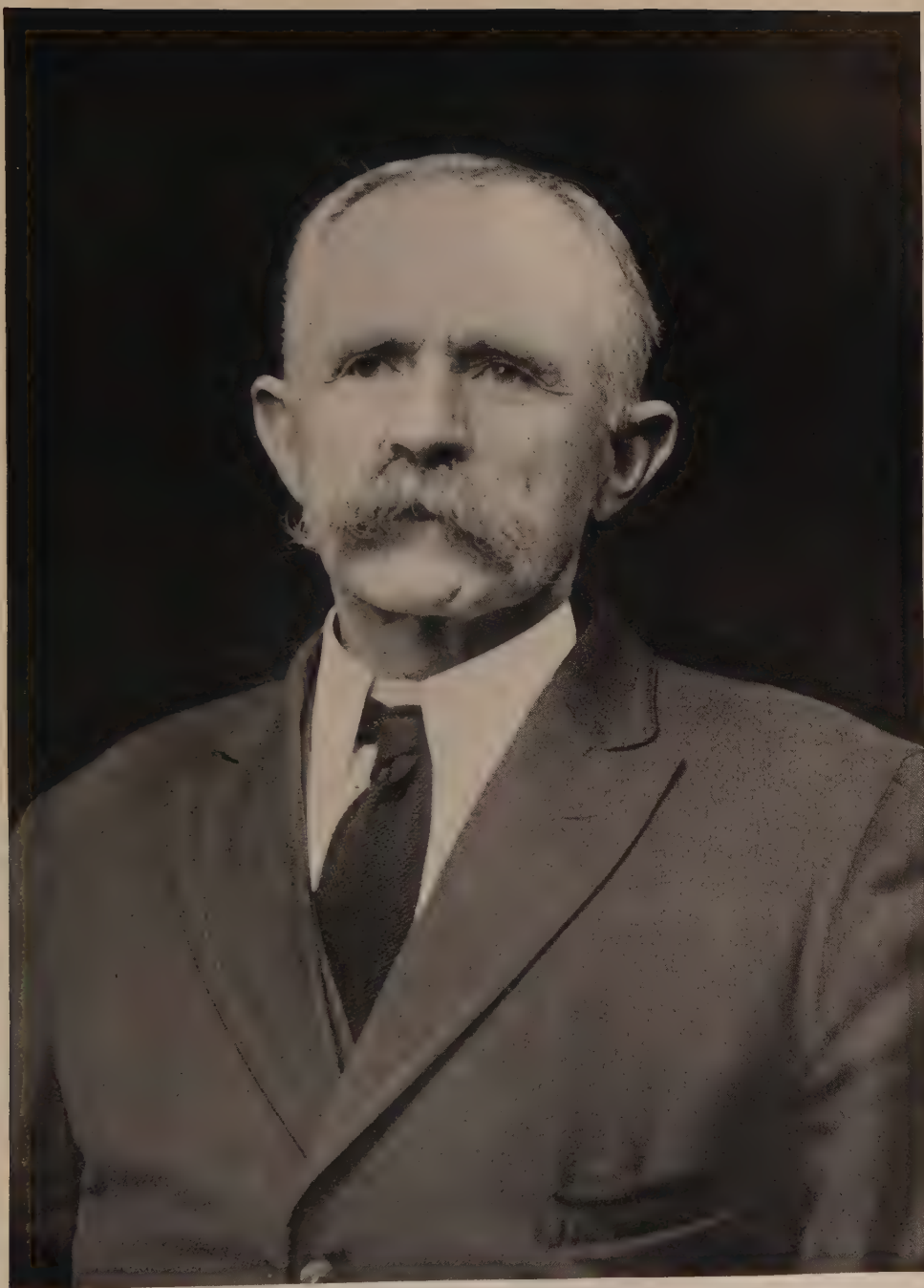
Of South Carolina ancestry, his paternal grandfather, Amos Woodruff, and his father, Thomas P. Woodruff, were both natives of that state. The father was born in Spartansburg district of South Carolina, and in 1867 came to Texas and located in Lamar county. For a

number of years he was considered one of the leading representatives of citizenship and business farming in that section. During the Civil war he lived in Mississippi and went from that state for service in the Confederate army, continuing from the beginning until the close of the war. He afterwards moved to Benton county, Arkansas, from Texas, about 1898, and lived there until his death in March, 1904, when he was seventy years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Leatherwood, was a native of Mississippi and died in 1902. Her children numbered nine, five sons and four daughters, who reached adult age, and of this number three sons and four daughters are now living.

Charles Pinckney Woodruff was born in Winston county, Mississippi, January 19, 1858, and was nine years old when the family moved to Texas and located in Lamar county. In December, 1868, they transferred their residence to Travis county. While in Travis county a great flood occurred, destroying much property and many lives, and in August, 1869, the family returned to Lamar county, where the father rented land near the little village of Roxton. On the home farm until nineteen years of age, Charles P. Woodruff worked for his father, and owing to the unorganized system of public schools and the demand upon his labors at home, his early education was considerably neglected. In those days, not unlike many other boys, he found hunting with a dog and gun to be a more diverting occupation than attending school. He was also a lover of the chase with hounds, and in the early days often followed the hounds afield in north Texas. In the fall of 1877 he entered Aiken Institute at Paris, Texas, and was a student there for three years, having in the meantime determined to equip himself thoroughly for a learned profession. In 1880-81 he taught school in Delta county, and devoted his evening hours to the study of law. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar in Delta county, and from that time forward his place in the bar and in public affairs has been secure.

In the year following his admission to the bar, Judge Woodruff was elected county attorney of Delta county, serving one term. In 1884 he moved out to Jones county, and was in practice at Anson, the county seat, until 1895. In 1888 he was elected county judge, and in 1893 was appointed district judge of the thirty-ninth judicial district. Governor Hogg appointed him to the office to fill out the unexpired term of Judge J. V. Cockrell, who had been elected to Congress. During the remaining two years of the term, Judge Woodruff gave a very efficient administration of his official duties, and in 1895, on leaving the bench, located in Nolan county. He has been regarded as one of the strongest lawyers of the Nolan county bar, and from early in his career has possessed a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of law, his forte being in the criminal law, in which department he is regarded as one of the strongest attorneys in western Texas. In court before a jury he has the faculty of quick thinking and an ability at debate, and presentation of the strong points in his client's favor, which cause him to be regarded with respectful admiration by all his opponents.

Judge Woodruff was married July 5, 1886, to Miss Lula Cockrell, a daughter of Judge J. V. Cockrell. Mrs. Woodruff was educated in the college at Sherman, and possessed not only the culture of the schools, but also the highest qualities of mind and heart. Her death occurred on June 28, 1903, and she left two children, Thomas Vardeman and Jane Woodruff. As a boy Judge Woodruff lived in an environment which no doubt contributed to his subsequent success. It was in surroundings which stimulated every faculty of the mind and body, and there was just sufficient poverty to give a stimulus to all his desires and activities. When a boy he worked at picking cotton and splitting rails in order to earn enough money to pay his way through school. He found his chief source of joy in nature, and made fre-



Chadwick

quent and extended expeditions after wolves and other wild game, greatly enjoying the chase. Such a training cannot fail to influence for good any mind, and his later years bear the impress of this early experience.

Judge Woodruff is today noted for his fearlessness in defense of his honest convictions, his outspoken attitude when any measure or movement is concerned affecting the public welfare, and while he is deferential and respects the views of others, he is strong in conviction and never fails to express his opinions in such a way that they can be understood. Judge Woodruff is honored and respected in every class of society, and most of all where he is best known.

WILLIAM K. SHIPMAN. A well known citizen of Del Rio, Mr. Shipman's business might be described as everything in real estate, and he is one of the most progressive and enterprising real estate men in west Texas. He represents an old family of Central Texas, and has himself been identified with business affairs in different parts of the state, but particularly in west Texas, for fully thirty years.

William K. Shipman was born in Coryell county on September 15, 1864. He was the second in a family of three children whose parents were John K. and Louisa (Cox) Shipman. His father a native of Texas, and of a pioneer family of the state, during the Civil war was Captain of a company of scouts under Major Totten. Farming and live stock raising were his regular business, and he was considered one of the most prosperous and substantial citizens of Coryell county. He had the honor of being elected and serving as the first county assessor of Coryell county, and held this office until he finally refused to accept its responsibilities any longer. He was a good churchman and an adherent of the Christian denomination. He was also affiliated with the Masonic order. His death occurred in 1901 when he was seventy-one years of age, and his body now rests beside that of his wife in Coryell county. His wife was a native of Coryell county, belonging to one of the first families that settled in that vicinity. She was also a member of the Christian church and she died in 1866 when about twenty-five years of age. William K. Shipman at the age of seventeen began fighting his own battles in the world. His first experience was in railroad work for one year, after which he took a position with a cattle company, having charge of the company's herds on the old cattle trails for four seasons, after which he returned to Coryell county and in partnership with his brother John D., established a marble and tombstone business. After about a year he sold out to his brother and once more took up the cattle business which he followed more or less closely until 1887. During this time his business led him into many sections of the southwest, throughout New Mexico, Colorado, west Texas, Kansas and other localities. In October 1887 Mr. Shipman found work in a marble yard at McKinney, Texas, where he remained for about two years, and then moved to Brownwood, where he established a marble yard on his own account. Under his energetic management this was a successful venture for about ten years, at the end of which time he sold out and established a similar enterprise in San Angelo, where he remained about two years, selling out to his brother, John. He had particular success in building up a business in this line, and after leaving San Angelo, he moved to Sweetwater, where in addition to a marble yard he also engaged in the undertaking and embalming business, a line which he followed until March 1910, at which date he sold out. Del Rio was his next point of attack, and he there opened a real estate business which he still continues. He also maintains an office at Alpine and does a large business through the medium of these two offices. He is engaged in handling all lines of real estate, in insurance and in the live stock commission trade.

Mr. Shipman and family have their home at Del Rio. Mrs. Shipman, before her marriage, which occurred in July, 1903, at San Angelo, was Kate Murray, a native of Texas and a daughter of Mr. M. Murray of Tom Greene county. Mr. Shipman was first married in 1889. There are two children, a son and a daughter, Roy and Daisy. In religion Mr. Shipman and wife incline to the Christian church, but favor and support all religious causes. He is an active member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, also affiliated with the Elks, while his wife is a member of the Eastern Star and Rebekahs and the Woodmen Circle. In politics he is a Democrat and formerly took much interest in political affairs. During his residence at Sweetwater he served as a member of the city council and was a member of the school board during his residence in Brownwood county. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing. Mr. Shipman is a stockholder in the Del Rio Bank & Trust Company and has large real estate possessions located in different sections of south and west sections.

THOMAS E. MATHIS. This well known San Antonio business man, cashier of the State Bank & Trust Company of that city, was born in Rockport, Texas, October 2, 1880, and is a member of one of the old and prominent families of southern Texas. He is a son of the late Thomas Henry Mathis, who made the early history of the interesting old Gulf town of Rockport and who in his time was one of the most striking personalities and able business men of the state.

Thomas Henry Mathis, who died at his home in Rockport March 19, 1899, was born in Stewart county, Tennessee, July 14, 1834, a son of James and Isabella Mathis, the former of whom died in 1864 and the latter in 1876. With a country training and education acquired during a boyhood spent on a farm in Tennessee and Kentucky, Thomas H. Mathis lived with ordinary eventfulness until he was about nineteen years old, and then left home to begin a course of instruction at the school conducted by Dr. J. T. Mathis in southern Arkansas. At the end of the second term he negotiated a loan of one thousand dollars from his father, and with the proceeds of that loan continued his studies and finally found a place as teacher of a school in Arkansas. He finished his education at Bethel College in 1857, and was again a teacher in 1858.

Thomas H. Mathis in 1859 moved to southwest Texas, and thereafter for a number of years his career was one of hazard and vicissitudes, of stimulating adventure and gradually growing success. Soon after arriving in Texas, in February, 1859, he and a party left Gonzales to make a trading tour into Mexico. Not only the country lying south of the Rio Grande was in a state of turmoil perhaps even worse than it is at the present writing, but the entire district for a hundred miles or more north of the Rio Grande and in Texas, was almost completely overrun by the Indians and outlaw Mexicans and renegade Americans, so that an honest business man was in constant jeopardy at almost any point in that country. The party reached the Rio Grande in safety, but received such account of the robbers and the brigands infesting the country to the south that only T. H. Mathis and his cousin J. M. Mathis had the courage to cross the river. They were joined by two other American traders, and by determined opposition to all the intimidating and threatening attitudes of the Mexican officials and by keeping constant guard against robbers, they succeeded in carrying out their plans and made their trip quite profitable, although they did not care to repeat the experiment. Mr. Mathis in 1861 began a term of school in Gonzales county, and during the same year engaged in business at Victoria, but soon closed out his interests on account of the blockade of the Gulf ports after the beginning of the war. Subsequently he did considerable business as an importer of tobacco from Tennessee and Kentucky

into Texas, succeeded in eluding the blockade established by the Union forces and his success as an individual was subsequently employed to the advantage of the Confederate government when he engaged in forwarding supplies from Texas to the soldiers of the Trans-Mississippi Department. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Mathis joined Duff's Regiment, Company E, and fought under the Stars and Bars until the close of the war. For a year after the end of hostilities he resumed his tobacco trade between Tennessee and Texas.

His career beginning with 1867 is literally a history of the old town of Rockport and the important developments in that vicinity. In February, 1867, J. M. and T. H. Mathis located on Aransas Bay, and selected the site on which the thriving city of Rockport was built. The firm of J. M. & T. H. Mathis built the first wharf which was established there and chartered the first steamship, the Prince Albert, that ever entered Aransas Bay for commercial purposes. The firm subsequently induced the Morgan Line to run their ships to Rockport, and became agents for that steamship company. It is as one of the founders of Rockport that T. H. Mathis deserves special emphasis in this history. In 1869 he and his partner expended more than five thousand dollars for the improvement of Aransas bar, thus opening up the possibilities of the large business which in subsequent years was transferred from the land to the ocean going vessels at that point. The firm also erected the Orleans Hotel and constructed a number of other buildings in Rockport. Built bridges, made county roads, and were ever foremost in securing public improvements. T. H. Mathis was a liberal contributor in bringing the Western Union Telegraph to Rockport and in the building of the first telephone line to that part of the state. The establishment of the first cold storage meat refrigerating plant in Texas, an institution which has received much attention in the history of the Texas cattle and meat industry, was due to the liberal contributions of Mr. Mathis. He was also one of the leaders in introducing blooded cattle and horses into southwest Texas, and his own ranch having the finest stock known in the state. T. H. Mathis likewise gave liberally and took an important part in the construction of the Aransas Pass Railroad to Rockport in 1888. Apart from his large commercial interests at Rockport and vicinity, T. H. Mathis invested heavily in farm and ranch land in Wharton county, owned about forty-three thousand acres along the Nueces river in San Patricio county, and in that vicinity the town of Mathis was named for him and was built on a portion of his original ranch. He owned one of the best homes in Rockport, and had important realty interests in that city. He became the principal stockholder and was president until about the time of his death of the First National Bank of Rockport.

It was well said of him that he had not achieved financial success at the expense of character. He was well equipped for his career, both by nature and acquirements, and never had occasion to resort to dishonest methods. He was a man of large comprehension, liberal in his policies as a business man, and not only had many admirers for his business success but also close and intimate friends bound him by no ordinary ties of attachments. He was a leading Democrat in his section, and an active member of the Presbyterian church.

Thomas H. Mathis was married in 1869 to Mrs. Cora C. Caldwell of Gonzales county, Texas. She died two months after their marriage. In 1875 he married Mary J. Nold in Murray, Kentucky, who was born in Goliad, Texas, July 15, 1856, a daughter of Henry and E. M. Nold, her father being a prominent educator who died in Kentucky November 2, 1886. Mrs. Mathis, who was educated in Kentucky, is still living. Of their eight children a brief individual record is as follows: Walter N. Mathis, the oldest son, died in 1897; Henry of Beaumont; May is the wife of Joseph F. Green, manager of

the Taft Ranch at Gregory, Texas; Thomas E. is mentioned individually in the following paragraphs; Edgar, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Texas at Galveston, is a physician and surgeon at Austin; Arthur, a graduate of the University of Texas, is vice president and cashier of the First National Bank of Rockport; Lizzie Belle is unmarried; and Allie died in 1895, in infancy.

Thomas E. Mathis, son of this remarkable pioneer, was born at the old family home at Rockport. Reared in that city, he began business life early by assuming the management of his father's estate while in his nineteenth year. On September 11, 1907, he married Miss Augusta Shropshire, daughter of Dr. L. L. Shropshire of San Antonio. His career was developed in connection with the First National Bank of Rockport, and from his beginning as an inexperienced man in 1902 he rose to the position of first vice-president and cashier, an office which he resigned in the summer of 1913 in order to find a larger field for his business abilities and enterprise. In July he removed to San Antonio, and became cashier of the State Bank & Trust Company on January 1, 1914, of which he is also a stockholder and director. The State Bank & Trust Company is one of the most successful and most rapidly growing banks of southwest Texas. On June 1, 1914, its banking rooms were established in the new building remodeled and enlarged for that purpose, the former St. James Hotel building on Houston street. Among the officers, directors and stockholders of the bank are included some of the citizens of strongest financial integrity in the state. The capital stock of the bank is half a million dollars, and in 1914 the deposits amounted to more than three and a half million dollars.

Mr. Mathis has identified himself with the leading social and civic organizations of San Antonio, and is a member of the Travis Club, the Country Club, the Automobile Club, and other bodies.

EMIEL E. KOGLMEIER. One of the large establishments of El Paso engaged in supplying the trade with harness, carriage trimmings and similar goods is that founded many years ago and conducted with ever increasing prosperity by Mr. Emiel E. Koglmeier at his establishment in South Santa Fe Street. Mr. Koglmeier is a business man from the ground up, began his enterprise in this city with a very small shop and a small stock, and relied upon his skill in the trade and his business push to extend and maintain a continually increasing trade. He has succeeded better than most of the contemporaries with whom he started, and now enjoys a position at the top of his particular line of business in north Texas.

Emiel E. Koglmeier was born in Germany February 4, 1860, a son of Antone and Clara Koglmeier. His early education was attained in the German public schools, and after his school days were finished he worked on a farm for his uncle for one year. He then chose and began to learn his present trade, that of harnessmaker. He followed the usual German custom, serving a three-year apprenticeship, and throughout that time not only received no salary for his work, but actually paid a fee to his employer for the privilege of learning the trade and working for nothing. When the three-year apprenticeship was ended he was a master workman, and then traveled throughout the different countries of Europe working at his trade. When he was twenty years of age he was required for service in the German army, and gave three years of service to his fatherland. At the end of that time he came to the United States, and first located in Dubuque, Iowa, where during the six months of his residence he worked in carriage trimming and in the general harness trade. His next home was at Hastings, Nebraska, where he lived for a year and a half, engaged in the same line of work, and then went out to the Pacific Coast. For about two years he was a resi-



J. Skellis Johnson

dent of San Francisco, where he engaged in his regular trade, and then spent thirteen years in southern California. The following two years were passed in old Mexico. Throughout this time he was engaged in the occupation to which he had been reared, and he is one of the most expert and skillful workers at his trade in all the southwest. After his experience in old Mexico he came to El Paso, in 1899 and this city has been his home ever since. On his arrival here, he bought a small shop, and established himself in business. With careful management and on the reputation of reliable workmanship in every piece of manufacture and by handling only the best goods for the general trade, he has built up a splendid enterprise. He now carries a full line of harness, carriage trimming goods, and does a general retail and manufacturing business.

Mr. Koglmeier has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in California, was Miss Alice Loreny. Her death occurred in 1897, and she is buried in California. The second marriage was celebrated in El Paso, when Minerva Miller became his wife. Her death occurred in 1912, and she is buried in El Paso. Mr. Koglmeier has one child, Harold. He is a communicant of the Catholic church, is affiliated with the Fraternal Union and the Sons of Hermann. A Democrat in politics, he takes a very active part in local political matters, and especially in all movements promoting good government and the local welfare. In his wide and varied experience he has acquired the fluent use of German, English and the Spanish languages, and has employed them all three in the contraction of his business affairs. Like a true German, Mr. Koglmeier is very fond of the arts of music, and he also finds occasional diversion in the sport of hunting. He owns valuable property interests in El Paso, and is one of the most effective and energetic advocates of El Paso's prosperity and upbuilding. At the cornerstone of civilization he believes are the church and school, and he maintains a very strong opinion as to the usefulness of these great institutions in the welfare of civilization generally and that the development of these institutions affects the local prosperity of his home city.

ALFRED LEWIS SCOTT, civil engineer and surveyor, San Antonio, Texas, dates his birth in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, February 12, 1838. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, which was planted in this country in 1772, in Virginia. Mr. Scott's great grandfather on his father's side was Waddy Thompson, and his great grandfather on his mother's side was Col. Zachary Lewis: both were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, in the Continental line. Colonel Lewis was also an officer in the war of 1812. Waddy Thompson's home was Albemarle county.

Alfred Lewis Scott was reared and received his early education in his native county. Later he attended Hampden-Sidney College and the University of Virginia, and in the war between the States he made a conspicuous record. Previous to the war he had moved to Alabama, and he enlisted at Greenville, that State, in the Alabama State troops, in February, 1861, and was made lieutenant of the company. This company was sent to Pensacola to assist the Florida State troops in resisting the expected capture of Pensacola and Fort Pickens. Upon the formal declaration of war in April, 1861, he became a member of Company G, Ninth Alabama Infantry, Confederate States Army, and, going to Richmond, served in the Army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee during the entire war. During a part of the time he was adjutant general of his brigade. With the exception of two engagements Mr. Scott engaged in all the great historic battles fought by the Army of Northern Virginia, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House (all of the foregoing within hearing distance of the place where he was born and reared), North Anna, Second Battle of Cold Harbor, and the en-

tire Petersburg campaign, including the frustrated attempt to blow up Petersburg by Grant's army. On the 6th of February, 1865, after the battle of Hatch's Run, Mr. Scott, with a number of others in his regiment, was captured and taken prisoner to Point Lookout; from which he escaped, however, and returned to Petersburg just a short time before the surrender at Appomatox.

After the close of the war, Mr. Scott remained a while at the old home in Virginia. Then he returned to Greenville, Alabama; and in 1879 he came from Alabama to Texas, which latter State has been his home ever since. Several years ago he took up his residence at San Antonio, and he has done a large amount of engineering and surveying in Southwest Texas.

Mr. Scott's married life dates from 1862, and last year he and his good wife celebrated the anniversary day which rounded out their fifty years of wedded life. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are still living, as follows: Alfred Lewis Scott, Jr., Mrs. Bessie Scott Chaney (a well known writer), Edward Perry Scott, Miss Frances Scott, James M. Scott, Dunklin B. Scott, Mrs. Sarah T. Dullnig, Richmond L. Scott, and Hillary Hubbard Scott. Dunklin B. Scott also is a civil engineer of note, prominent among his work being much of the engineering on the Moffet road in Colorado.

J. WILLIS JOHNSON. The life of J. Willis Johnson, of San Angelo, Texas, affords a good example of the way in which many men of the South, born of good families, whose fortunes had been wiped out by the Civil war, deprived of the education and advantages which would naturally have been theirs, set out to retrieve their lost fortunes and have attained success. Mr. Johnson is today one of the most prosperous and influential business men in San Angelo and this achievement he has accomplished entirely alone, through his ability as a business man and through hard and concentrated work. He has held more than one public office in this community and has the friendship and confidence of the entire section.

J. Willis Johnson is the son of J. William Johnson and S. W. Haynes Johnson. J. William Johnson was a civil engineer and a merchant of Cottage Grove, Tennessee, before the Civil war. When hostilities commenced he enlisted in the Confederate army and was made a lieutenant colonel. He served throughout the war and his death occurred not long after the close, in August, 1866. His widow is still living at Paris, Tennessee, and is eighty-nine years of age. Four children were born to J. William Johnson and his wife, two sons and two daughters. Of these children, J. Willis Johnson was the eldest.

The birth of J. Willis Johnson took place in February, 1859, in Cottage Grove, Henry county, Texas. Growing up in the lean years following the war, when even had there been any money to pay for his education, he could not have gone to school, for there were no schools in that section of the country. He therefore has acquired his education through reading and close observation and is essentially a self-made man. Coming from Scotch-Irish stock on his father's side and a long line of English ancestors on his mother's, he possesses one of the strongest racial combinations that can be found.

Mr. Johnson was only a young boy when he came to Texas in 1874, but early experience with life and its responsibilities had made a man of him. His first occupation was hunting the buffalo and during this time he made his headquarters on the Colorado river. After this he settled in San Angelo and for a time clerked in the general department store of Frary Brothers. He only remained with them a short time and then went into the cattle business, this being in 1878. Although he was only nineteen at the time he made a success of the business and became a recognized authority on cattle raising, so much so, in fact, that in 1882 he was elected to fill the office of hide and animal inspector in Tom Green county. He held this post for two years and then he was elected

sheriff and tax collector. This was in 1884, when he was but twenty-five, and since at that time the sheriff was the most important officer in the county, requiring a man who not only possessed a large amount of physical courage, but moral courage as well, the office was a high compliment. For ten years Mr. Johnson held this office and during this time he also continued in the cattle business.

It was in 1884 that Mr. Johnson helped in the organization of the first bank of the town. This was known as the Concho and San Angelo National Bank and afterwards the Concho part of it was reorganized as the First National Bank. Mr. Johnson was a director of the San Angelo National Bank and these two were the only banks until 1893 when the Western National Bank was organized. In 1896 Mr. Johnson was elected president of this latter institution and he has continued to hold this position since that time. The bank is one of the most reliable financial institutions in the county and its success has been due in no small measure to the wisdom and care with which Mr. Johnson has directed its policies.

In political affairs Mr. Johnson has always been a member of the Democratic party. He was married in September, 1887, to Miss Lou Hornsley, a daughter of Thomas J. Hornsley and Elizabeth Hornsley, of Comanche, Texas. Thomas J. Hornsley was a cattleman and banker of Comanche and was a veteran of the Confederate army. He died in 1898. Mrs. Hornsley is living and makes her home at the old homestead in Comanche. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have three children, one boy and two girls: J. W. Jr., Ruth H., who married J. M. Gordon, a business man of Bryan, Texas, and Miss Mary B. Johnson, at home.

RAFAEL MEDINA. Among the farming and stock men of San Antonio who have gained distinctive success in their calling, Rafael Medina is one who is especially worthy of mention in this biographical work. He was born in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, in 1856, and came to San Antonio with his father in 1872 as a lad of sixteen years. The state of Texas has represented his home since that time. In early youth Rafael Medina began to earn his own livelihood, and his principal occupation during these years was that of freighting. Prior to the advent of the railroads, the business of freighting was a most common and prolific one, and young Medina drove four, six and eight mule freight teams throughout West and Southwest Texas, extending from San Antonio to Fort Concho, Fort Stockton, Fort Davis and other points. In the late seventies he moved into Wilson county, adjoining Bexar, near old Graytown, and, beginning in a small way with cattle, he became within the space of a few years a prosperous and substantial stockman and farmer, owning a thousand acres of good land in Wilson county.

In 1913 Mr. Medina sold a large part of his land, retaining something like eight hundred acres, and in April of that year removed to San Antonio, where he established a home and here resides at this time. In addition to his San Antonio and farming property, he is also the owner of some valuable holdings in Floresville, and is, on the whole, one of the substantial men of the county.

Although widely known in the county and this part of the state, Mr. Medina has never engaged in politics, although he has held the office of school trustee in Wilson county, and performed an excellent service for his town in so doing.

Mr. Medina has four sons: E. L.; R. L.; Jesus and Manuel Medina.

JOHN WESLEY CARHART, M. D. Among those men who have added renown to the fame of the city of San Antonio, Texas, may be mentioned the name of Dr. John Wesley Carhart, well known not only as a member of the medical profession but also as a writer of note. Dr. Carhart previous to entering the medical profession

was a minister of the Gospel, and his knowledge of human nature and his sympathetic insight into the frailties of man have made him a peculiarly able healer of the sick, for he understands the sick minds as well as the sick bodies.

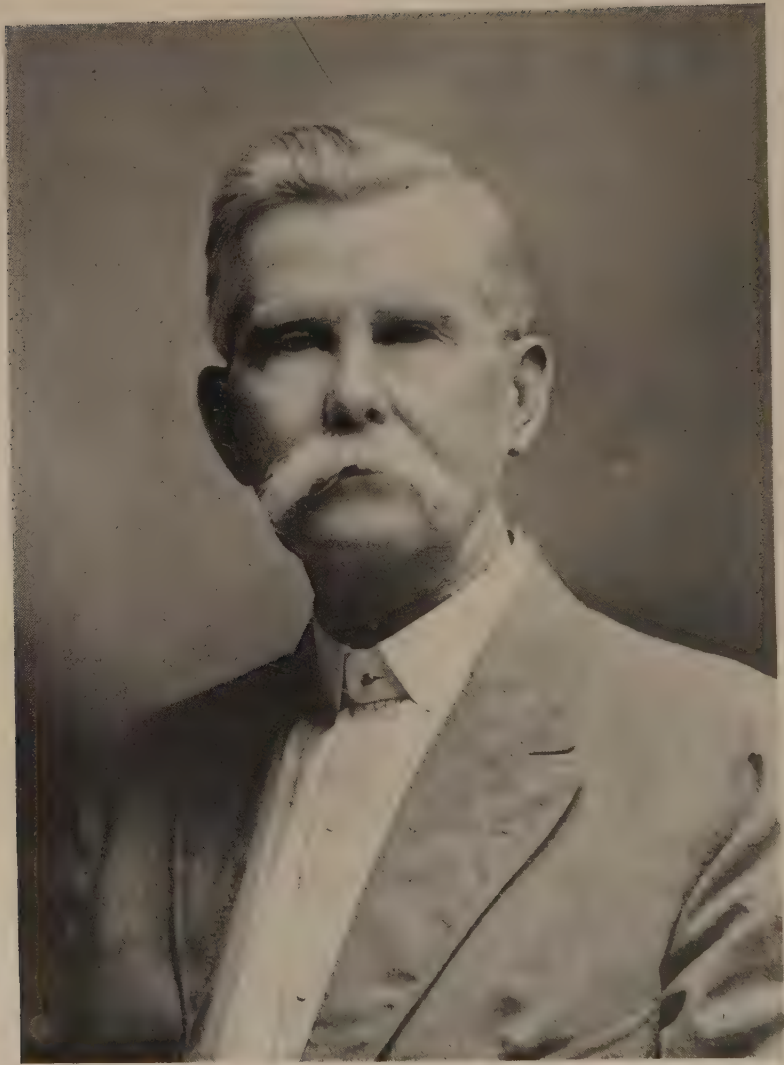
John Wesley Carhart was born in Coeymans, Albany county, New York, on the 26th of June, 1834. He received his advanced education in the Union Seminary of Charlottesville, New York, and as soon as his education was completed he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was only twenty years of age when, in 1854, he joined the annual conference of Troy, New York, and for seventeen and a half years he was a preacher in this conference. He was a brilliant scholar and a successful preacher, winning a wide reputation throughout this section of the state of New York. He had continued his studies during these years and had the unique honor of having the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him in his twenty-seventh year. In 1871 Dr. Carhart was transferred to the Wisconsin conference, and for five years was engaged in preaching in various cities of that state. In 1876 he was appointed presiding elder of the Appleton district in Wisconsin. He served in this office for four years, but for some time he had felt that he could do better work in the Presbyterian church than in that of which he was at that time a member. He therefore united with the Presbyterian church in Wisconsin, and served as a Ruling Elder in that church for some time.

Retiring from the ministerial profession, Dr. Carhart began the study of medicine, having decided that he could accomplish more good in that line. He first studied medicine under Dr. Timothy Childs, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and also attended lecture courses at the Berkshire Medical College in the same city. He later went to Chicago and matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1883.

After his graduation he came to the state of Texas to begin the practice of medicine. He had been in the state before this time as a minister of the Methodist church, first coming here in 1878, and he liked it so much that when he was free to locate where he would he returned. He settled at Lampasas, and lived there until 1894, with the exception of the year 1884, in which he went to New York city and took a post graduate course in the New York Polyclinic. In May, 1894, he removed from Lampasas to LaGrange, and later moved again to Austin, Texas, where he continued to practice his profession for some time. In 1908 he came to San Antonio, and this city has been his home since that time. He devotes himself exclusively to office practice, and while this is of a general nature he is best known through his success in handling tubercular, skin and nervous diseases.

During past years and until quite recently Dr. Carhart has made frequent contributions to medical literature, many of which have been valuable. Most of these have been printed in the medical journals, and all of them may be found in the collections of the library of the State Medical Association. One of the latest of Dr. Carhart's contributions to scientific writing is an article on a preparation of lime salts which he prepared. Lime salts is a serious need of the human system, which, unfortunately, is not supplied by our daily food, and Dr. Carhart has discovered a way in which to circumvent this. His article on "The Lime Salts in Our National Dietary," which was published in the Dallas Medical News, attracted the favorable attention of the leading scientists both in the United States and in Europe. The Doctor is a member of the Texas State Medical Association, of the Bexar County Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

In addition to his medical writings the Doctor has written considerably in the purely literary field. For a number of years he has been an author of note, and



G. M. Westbrook

the Authors Club of San Antonio has conferred upon him the office of president in recognition of his high standing as a writer. His first published work was a volume of poems, entitled "Sunny Hours," which was issued in 1859. After this he wrote and published several volumes, among which were "The White Captive and other Poems," "Four Years on Wheels," "Poets and Poetry of the Hebrews," "Charles Bostwick," which is a story of Texas pioneer life, "The Unknown Quality," a novel, "Nina Harding," a novel, and "Norma Trist," a novel. He has also contributed numerous articles to various magazines.

Dr. Carhart married first Theresa Mumford. She died, leaving seven children as follows: Minnie, who married R. A. Etty, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Mattie, who married Rev. Dr. W. A. Hall, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Edward E., of Pan Handle, Texas; Charles W., of Duluth, Minnesota; Nina, who married William Turnuth, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Halle D., widow of Frank Cross, and now residing in San Antonio, Texas; and Ethel, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Miss Mollie Cole, of LaGrange, is now deceased. The Doctor is one of the oldest living Masons in San Antonio, having taken the degrees in St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 4, Johnstown, New York, the fourth lodge instituted in the U. S., the charter coming from England and issued to Sir John Johnson, first master of the lodge.

KAISAR YAMIN. Born in the ancient city of Sidon (Hebrew, Zidon), located on the east coast of the Mediterranean, halfway between Tyre and Beyrout, in 1869, Kaiser Yamin, of San Antonio, is looked upon as the leader of the Syrian race in Southwestern Texas. A man of great learning and undoubted talents, he has brought to the new world much of the ability which made his forefathers so successful in the old Phoenician city, the extensive commerce of which, principally devoted to the manufacture of glass and linen, purple dye and perfumes, is well known from ancient authorities.

Kaiser Yamin was given excellent educational advantages in his native city and subsequently attended the Syrian Protestant College at Beyrout, where he graduated in 1884 after having been a student under the preceptorship of the noted educator, Dr. Bliss. At this time he is an expert linguist, speaking fluently a number of languages, including his native Syrian, French, Spanish and English, and is a widely-traveled man, having made numerous trips to Europe since coming to America, both on pleasure and business bent. After leaving college, he spent a few months in Cairo, Egypt, and in 1885 came to America, locating first in New York, where he was the first of his people equal in education to come to our shores. His advent in San Antonio occurred in 1899, when he settled down in this city to make his permanent home, and here he has continued to be recognized as the leader of his race. At this time he is successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits at No. 721 West Commerce street, where his establishment is stocked with the finest goods, attractively displayed and moderately priced. These include dry goods, notions and religious articles and have been selected with an idea of thoroughly satisfying his extensive trade, the needs of which Mr. Yamin has made an earnest study. Possessed of the old-world courtesy, ever endeavoring to please those with whom he is carrying on transactions, he has won the esteem and respect of those with whom he has come into contact, and has made numerous friends among those with whom he has had dealings. His house, known under the firm style of Yamin & Company, possesses an enviable reputation in trade circles because of the honorable and reliable manner in which Mr. Yamin has kept every engagement.

Mr. Yamin was most happily married at Eagle Pass, Texas, in 1908, to an accomplished young lady of his own nationality, Miss Asma K. Korge, a native of the

city of Damascus, where she was born in 1890. Four children have been born to this union: Afifa, Fuad, Anis and Salin.

Mr. Yamin is a member of Crystal Wave Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Brooklyn, New York.

WILLIAM STEPHEN ANTHONY. Assistant county attorney of Bexar county, Mr. Anthony has been a member of the San Antonio bar since 1908, and has a long and successful career in his profession, having begun the practice of law in Missouri in 1887.

William Stephen Anthony was born at Potosi, Missouri, in 1865, a son of John Milton Anthony. His family were among the pioneer settlers at Potosi, a town which has much historic interest to Texans, from the fact that it was the home of Moses Austin and his son Stephen F. Austin, the founders of the first permanent American colony in this state and the latter deserving well his appellation as the father of Texas. Moses Austin died at Potosi, and his body now rests in that town. Mr. Anthony's grandfather was Jonas Mark Anthony, who was born in North Carolina, and located at Potosi in the early part of the last century, establishing the first flour mill there.

William Stephen Anthony obtained his collegiate education in Washington University at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885. He studied law in the law school of the University and took his degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1887. In the same year he began the practice of his profession at Potosi, and continued there until his appointment as assistant United States district attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, the duties of this position requiring residence in St. Louis. He received this appointment during President Cleveland's second administration. After four years in that office he pursued the practice of law at St. Louis, and subsequently moved to Farmington, Missouri, where he was attorney representing the Missouri Southern Railway. Early in 1908, Mr. Anthony brought his family to San Antonio, and has since had his home in this city. Governor Colquitt appointed him special assistant in the preparation of briefs in criminal cases pending in the court of criminal appeals and he relinquished these duties early in 1913 to accept his present position as assistant county attorney of Bexar county.

Mr. Anthony served as a delegate from Missouri to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland for president in 1892. Mr. Anthony married Miss Fannie Casey, a daughter of Dr. Casey of Potosi, the Caseys being another old time family of that town. They are the parents of one daughter, Miss Lucile Anthony.

GEORGE MIDDLETON WESTBROOK. Since the early settlement of Navarro county the name of Westbrook has stood for the hardy qualities of the pioneer, for good citizenship, kindly neighborliness and the best attributes of manhood and womanhood. George M. Westbrook has for many years conducted farming and stock raising on a large scale in this and other sections of Texas, and is now one of the leading citizens and the banker at Kerens. His home in Navarro county has been almost continuous since 1852, when as a boy of eight years he came with his parents from Monroe county, Mississippi, the journey being made in wagons across country.

George Middleton Westbrook was born in Monroe county, Mississippi, August 17, 1844, a son of Zachariah Westbrook, who on coming to Texas first located ten miles northwest of the present site of Kerens and bought land in the Henry Brown survey. His pioneer homestead was improved under his management and labor and continued to be his place of residence until his death in February, 1878, at the age of sixty-eight.

The Westbrook family came originally from Scotland, and during the early generations all held slaves in Vir-

ginia and South Carolina. Great-grandfather Westbrook, who moved from Virginia to South Carolina, while a resident of the former colony had served in the Revolutionary War. While on picket duty during the Revolution he shot and killed what was supposed to be the "old white sow" which was in the habit of going the rounds of the patriot camps daily. The post he was placed on to guard was an unlucky one, three men having been shot and killed there while on picket. He was instructed to hail any object approaching him three times, and then shoot if no answer came. When the old "sow" approached him, grunting along, he hailed it three times and then fired, and the "sow" jumped up and ran off, leaving its blanket behind. It ran only a short way before falling over a log, and the next morning when the officer of the guard went to inspect the spot he found a dead Englishman and his gun lying there. The gun was taken home by Mr. Westbrook, and handed down to his posterity and finally came into the possession of John Westbrook, an uncle of the Kerens banker, who brought it to Texas, and during the Civil war the gun was remodeled as a muzzle loader and carried to the front by a Confederate soldier. Jarrett Westbrook married Polly Blake, and their children were John, William, Samuel, Middleton, Zachariah and James. There were no daughters. Zachariah, William and John all came to Texas and reared their families in this state.

Zachariah Westbrook, who was born in the Chester District of South Carolina December 25, 1809, and acquired a country school education there, left on attaining manhood and moved to Monroe county, Mississippi, where he bought land of the Indians. Returning to South Carolina, he married Mary Agnew. The Agnews were a family of farmers in the same district of South Carolina, and Mrs. Westbrook was the youngest of four daughters. Her three brothers were: George, William and John, the oldest of whom moved to Georgia and died there, while the two latter spent their lives in South Carolina. The other three Agnew sisters were: Betsy, who married John Anderson and spent her life in South Carolina; Jennie, who also married and lived in South Carolina; and Margaret, who married William Westbrook and became a resident of Navarro county, Texas.

Zachariah Westbrook was a pioneer who employed exceptional business enterprise, coupled with great industry, and while never a politician, he was one of the influential men in his section of Navarro county. He acquired a large amount of land, was one of the early cotton raisers of the county, and was the owner of the first reaper operated in the county. He held the post of steward in the Methodist church, and built the first church building in what is now called the Westbrook neighborhood. At his death his body was laid to rest in Prairie Point cemetery, where the pioneer church was erected and where its successor is still in use. His wife lies beside him and she died May 25, 1896. Their children were: John W., of the Westbrook neighborhood of Navarro county, who married Drusilla Sanders and has three daughters: Lucy J., who married J. B. Sessions and died leaving one son; James Nelson, who died in Virginia while serving with Hood's Texas Infantry in Captain Winkler's Company from Corsicana; Mary, who married Jephtha Sessions and died leaving four children: George Middleton; Margaret, who married P. A. Peck and died at the old home leaving one daughter; Christina, who married J. H. Holland and lives in Arlington, Texas; Penina, who married C. Carpenter, of Arlington; Zachariah, who died unmarried; and Robert P., who died leaving a family in Kerens.

George M. Westbrook got his education within the walls of the old log school house his father and neighbors had erected before the war. After coming out of the army he attended a school in Chatfield nine months, and that was the best part of his education so far as school attendance was concerned. In the Fall of 1861 at Corsicana he enlisted for the Confederate army in Dr.

Mackey's company, an independent company which was afterwards annexed to Morgan's Battalion, Parson's Brigade of Cavalry. The company went to Missouri, participated in several skirmishes and concluded its first campaign at the great battle of Elkhorn, and continued to serve through Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Mr. Westbrook fought against General Banks in his Red River campaign, and was in all the battles of the Mansfield campaign, including Mansfield, Prairie Ridge, Alexandria, Marksville, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou. After Yellow Bayou the command returned to Texas and his company was disbanded on the Little Brazos in Grimes county. At Mansfield Mr. Westbrook was slightly wounded, but was never captured.

Following his nine months' school attendance at Chatfield, Mr. Westbrook lived a more or less unsettled life for a year and a half, in his endeavor to keep out of the hands of the Federal authorities, who endeavored to implicate him in the responsibility for the slaying of a negro at Chatfield. After that matter had been satisfactorily settled he married Miss Emma Hunt and located in the old home neighborhood and engaged in farming. His first house was a log structure of his own construction. He cut the logs, hewed them and helped with its raising, and started agriculture on one hundred acres of land given him by his father. At the end of two years his wife died, and the following five years were spent as a widower. Then, on January 19, 1871, Mr. Westbrook married Miss Lizzie Morgan. Her father, Andrew Jackson Morgan, who was born in Missouri and came to Texas in 1844, was directly related to the fighting Morgan of the Revolution, and was of Scotch origin. Andrew J. Morgan married Mahala Posey, a relative of the old General Posey family of Kentucky and of Virginia Revolutionary stock.

After his second marriage Mr. Westbrook began the improvement of a new place in the same neighborhood and that home he still owns. It was with half a section of land that he began and subsequently increased it by the purchase of an adjacent section, and his land proprietorship now extends to seven hundred acres at that place. As a result of his efforts at least five hundred acres of the land was brought under cultivation, and he became distinguished in the neighborhood as a stockman, raising and feeding mules, cattle, and shipping many carloads to St. Louis and Chicago markets. Subsequently he was one of the first shippers of live stock to the Fort Worth yards. For several years Mr. Westbrook has been interested in the live stock business in the Panhandle country, he and his oldest daughter owning a ranch in Ochiltree county of seven sections, and that ranch is conducted by a son. The pasture is a fenced and is stocked with an improved grade of Hereford and Durham cattle.

In January, 1912, Mr. Westbrook removed from the neighborhood which had been his home practically since boyhood into the village of Kerens, and here assisted in the organization of the First State Bank and is now its president. His has been a helpful part both in political affairs and in the upbuilding and maintenance of religious institutions. For four years, under the administration of Governor Culberson, he was member of the board of directors of the State Orphans' Home at Corsicana, and was also a member of the board of county commissioners. In the days of the old party county conventions there was never one called which he did not attend as a delegate. In the Methodist church he is steward and has contributed to the building of Methodist and other churches in the community.

Mr. Westbrook's children are all by his second wife who died in March, 1896. The children are: Miss Maude who lives with her father; Hallie, wife of W. C. McClure, of Kerens, and their children are Hallie Catherine and Mary Elizabeth; Geddes, wife of W. A. Askew, of Amarillo, and they have a daughter, Mary Louise; Zachariah, who lives in Ochiltree county and by his mar-

riage to Anna Grant has a son, Middleton Grant; E. Middleton, who is a teacher in the city schools of Gilmer, Texas, and Nita Inez, an art student in Corsicana.

JOHN MARSHALL ESKRIDGE. Ten years membership in the Texas bar have brought this San Antonio attorney the rewards of solid accomplishment and reputation. A forceful personality, a splendid education and a fine mind, with a natural bent for his calling, are the qualities most conspicuous in his career. He is a member of the prominent San Antonio law firm of Cobbs, Eskridge & Cobbs.

John M. Eskridge was born at Dresden, Tennessee, in 1877. His parents were Benjamin Johnston and Katharine (Francis) Eskridge, his father a Confederate soldier who went through the war, and whose brother, Burdette Eskridge, was killed in one of the battles of the great Civil conflict. The family were pioneers in Weakley county, Tennessee, of which the county seat is Dresden.

The Eskridge family goes back in its American history to the early colonial days. The San Antonio lawyer is in the sixth generation from Major George Eskridge, and his relationship to the Washington and Lee families of Virginia is shown in the fact that General George Washington's middle name was Eskridge, his full name being George Eskridge Washington, although it has seldom been seen printed in that form, and the presence of a middle name or initial is almost unknown.

After completing his education, John M. Eskridge entered Fulton College in Fulton, Kentucky, was awarded his diploma there, and in 1903 came to Texas and entered the law department of the State University. In the following year, 1904, he was graduated LL.B. He began the practice of his profession at Waxahachie, the county seat of Ellis county, and continued there with much success until his removal to San Antonio in 1908. Mr. Eskridge was in individual practice until January, 1912, when he became a member of the firm of Cobbs, Eskridge & Cobbs, which is one of the strongest law firms of Texas. Mr. Eskridge since coming to San Antonio has served as city attorney, and has won many important successes in his private practice. He is a well-read and scholarly young lawyer, and in his arguments before court or jury he relies upon a forceful and logical presentation of facts, rather than upon the many superficial artifices so well known to the profession. Mr. Eskridge at San Antonio has membership in the Travis Club, the San Antonio Country Club, the Gulf Shore Hunting & Fishing Club, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon College fraternity, and other social organizations.

SAMUEL BASCOM BELL. For the past twenty-three years engaged in the practice of law at San Antonio, Samuel Bascom Bell may properly be considered one of the fortunate men of the city. He was fortunate in having good parentage, a good endowment of intellect, a liberal education, in attaching himself to one of the learned professions, and in the success which has attended his work. He has borne a large share of the labors of professional life, has done something for the public welfare, and at the same time has preserved his love of letters, and his indulgence in the amenities of a refined and gentle home life.

Samuel Bascom Bell was born at Dresden, in Navarro county, Texas, in 1863, a son of James Hamilton and Louise (Robbins) Bell. His father, a native of North Carolina, moved to the state of Texas in 1859, locating at Dresden. In 1869 he established his family home at Tehuacana in Limestone county, and lived there many years. Special interest attaches to the career of James H. Bell as one of the founders of and one of ten citizens who supplied the land and the money for building Trinity University at Tehuacana, an institution which soon became and has ever since remained one of the schools

of higher learning in the state. It was founded as a denominational school by the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which the senior Bell was an active member. Some of the ablest and most distinguished citizens of Texas credit Trinity University with their early training, and it has always maintained a high standard of excellence. Some years ago the university was removed to Waxahachie, where its growth and prosperity has continued. James H. Bell was a Confederate soldier for four years, serving with the Trans-Mississippi Department. Louise (Robbins) Bell was also a native of North Carolina, and belonged to one of the prominent families of that state, several of its members having had a conspicuous share in its political and civil life.

The early youth of Samuel Bascom Bell was spent at Tehuacana, and practically all his education was acquired in Trinity University. His professional studies were pursued in the law department of the University of Texas at Austin, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1888. After a few years of practice in association with two older brothers at Fairfield, he moved to San Antonio in 1891, and in a few years attained a ranking position among the leaders of the local bar. His services have been retained in a large amount of the important litigation contested in the various courts of the state, and throughout his career he has concentrated his energies within the strict lines of the profession, giving little or no time to politics or other outside matters.

While a member of the Travis Club and of several other local organizations, Mr. Bell's chief source of pleasure is his home and family. In the spring of 1914 at 621 E. Macon street was completed the beautiful colonial residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, one of the most notable homes of San Antonio. It was largely planned and furnished by Mrs. Bell, who possesses exquisite taste and almost the judgment of a connoisseur on colonial furnishings and architecture. Mrs. Bell, who before her marriage was Mrs. Stella (Mitchell) Van Dyke, was born in Kentucky and belongs to the famous Clay family of that state. The highly prized colonial furniture which now adorns the Bell home is entirely collected from heirlooms descended through the various lines of her family relationship from the colonial days. Many of the treasures to be found in the Bell home came through the Clay family, but most of them from the Carter progenitors of Virginia. This is one of the most complete colonial collections in San Antonio, and comprises not only the furniture for most of the rooms, but also decorations and pictures and much family silver and china and old books. A fine old sideboard of mahogany was brought in the early days on the backs of mules across the mountains from Virginia to Kentucky. There is also an old-fashioned secretary, chests of drawers, a work table, and several other articles, representing the art and skill of furniture makers of the colonial period, Chippendale, Sheraton, and other styles. Among the silver and china is a real Henry Clay decanter, once the property of the famous Southern statesman. Anything like a complete list or description of these colonial heirlooms could not be attempted in the limits of this brief sketch. It is noteworthy that Mrs. Bell has planned her home on colonial lines so that it harmonizes completely with the colonial furnishings.

Mr. Bell's first wife was Nellie Roach, daughter of Rev. Dr. Roach of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. She was educated in Trinity University, and her death occurred in 1894. By the first marriage there is a daughter, who graduates a Bachelor of Arts at the University of Texas in the class of 1914. Miss Bell made an exceptionally brilliant record as a student at the university, being one of the leaders of her class in the College of Arts, and her name appearing on the honor list as a recipient of the Phi Beta Kappa degree. The rule of the university is that not more than eight per cent of the candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree

may be admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa, and the average grade of each student so admitted must be above B.

ROBERT PAILEY COON. The career of Mr. Coon has been almost equally notable as lawyer and in the political and military affairs of his home state. As a lawyer he has practiced with growing success and influence at San Antonio for ten years, and has made many connections with the bar and with affairs and has a large acquaintance throughout the state.

Robert Pailey Coon was born at Monroe, Union county, North Carolina, in 1877, a son of B. G. and Lydia (Houston) Coon, both of whom are now living at Elmo in Kaufman county, Texas. His father, who was born in Davie county, North Carolina, served throughout the war between the states in the Fifteenth North Carolina regiment and for many years has been a prosperous and substantial citizen of North Texas. Mr. Coon's mother, Lydia Houston, who was born in Union county, North Carolina, is descended from the same family which produced General Sam Houston, her grandfather and Sam Houston being cousins. She is also an aunt of David F. Houston, the distinguished educator, former president of Texas State University, former president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, ex-president of Washington University of St. Louis, and now a member of President Wilson's cabinet as secretary of agriculture.

Robert P. Coon was brought when an infant to Texas by his parents, and was reared in Rockwall and Kaufman counties. Before reaching manhood he had definitely determined on a career in the law, and pursued his studies at Terrell in Kaufman county, and in July, 1902, at the age of twenty-five, was admitted to the bar at Waxahachie, Ellis county. During the same year his practice began at Terrell, and within two months he was appointed assistant county attorney of Kaufman county. In March, 1904, resigning his official relations with Kaufman county, Mr. Coon moved to San Antonio, and has since been successful in building up a large general practice of the law and has attained rank as a leading member of the San Antonio bar.

Several distinctions have come to him outside the usual routine of private and professional life. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war in 1898, when he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Coon enlisted at Terrell in Company E of the Fourth Texas Volunteer Infantry and was mustered into service at Houston and after the close of the war received his honorable discharge at San Antonio. He has taken much part in the affairs of the Spanish-American war veterans, is an ex-judge advocate general of the organization for the department of Texas, and is now commander of John L. Bullis Camp No. 1 at San Antonio. In the fall of 1911 Mr. Coon was elected a member of the state Democratic executive committee, was re-elected in 1912, and is still on the committee representing the twenty-fourth senatorial district. For twelve months Mr. Coon was a member of the board of managers of the Southwestern Insane Asylum, during the early part of Governor Colquitt's first administration.

Mr. Coon was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Lankford, a native of Texas. They are the parents of two children: Carlos W. and Mary Elizabeth.

CHARLES ZOLLER. President and General Manager of the Merchants Transfer Company of San Antonio, Charles Zoller has concentrated his attention on one line of business for more than thirty years, and besides his success in business affairs he has long enjoyed an influential position as a citizen of the Alamo city. Mr. Zoller represents one of the old families of southwest Texas, coming from the thrifty stock of Europe that helped to settle and develop the country around San Antonio during the forties and fifties.

Charles Zoller himself is a native Texan, and was born at Castroville in Medina county, March 12, 1859. His

parents were Michael and Mary Salome (Bippert) Zoller, both of whom were born at Reichenweier in Alsace, when that province was a part of the French possessions, and both the Zollers and Bipperts, though of German origin, were zealous adherents of France. Michael Zoller served seven years in the French army, and participated in the second revolution. He was born February 5, 1825, and was married in July, 1852, and in September of the following year the young couple embarked on a sailing vessel bound for Texas, their destination being the Castro colony in Medina county. On account of storms their vessel was delayed and they spent about three months on the ocean, arriving at Castroville the last week of December in 1853. In the Spring of 1859 Michael Zoller and wife and three children left Castroville and located permanently in San Antonio, which city remained their home the rest of their lives. Michael Zoller during the Civil War was a strong Union man in his sympathies, but served a brief time as a member of Captain Newton's company in the Confederate army. Before the war he had been employed in the store of H. Meyer, and after the war was a packer for about thirteen years in the store of A. B. Frank, and in similar capacity for about twenty years in the house of D. & A. Oppenheimer. His death occurred at his home in San Antonio August 22, 1901.

The Bippert family, on Mr. Zoller's mother's side, was still earlier established in Texas. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Bippert, who was born at Reichenweier in Alsace-Lorraine March 10, 1800, came to Texas with the original Castro colony in 1846, settling at Castroville, and spending the rest of his life in that vicinity. His death occurred February 10, 1894, at the advanced age of ninety-four. He was a fine type of the sturdy pioneer of Europe who settled in southwest Texas, and after assisting to conquer the wilderness under the stress of great hardship and danger lived long enough to enjoy the fruits of his early toil, and his old age was marked by peace and plenty.

When Charles Zoller was a few weeks old his parents moved to San Antonio, and that has been his home ever since with the exception of a couple of years when his parents lived at Piedras Nigras, Mexico, opposite Eagle Pass, during 1864-65. Although a very small child, Mr. Zoller remembers the battle at Piedras Nigras between Maximilian's forces and the Mexican army. His education was acquired in the parish school of St. John's Lutheran church, San Antonio, and also in the old German-English school at that city. The practical beginning of his long and successful business career was on January 2, 1882, when he entered the employ of the old firm of Froebse & Santleben, and has followed the transfer business continuously for a little more than thirty-two years. It has never been a routine occupation with him, and instead has received careful study and it may almost be said that he has made it his hobby, and there is no man in the state better posted on all its details.

Mr. Zoller is fond of social life, and has taken an active part in San Antonio social and civic affairs. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and no man in the city is more interested in its progress and contributes more freely to civic enterprise. He has been especially helpful in the annual spring carnival, and much of the success of the yearly battle of flowers has been due to his co-operation and work. In politics a Republican, he has never sought nor held any public office. Mr. Zoller is a member of the Sons of Hermann, of the Beethoven Association, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. On December 27, 1881, he married Johanna Ohlenbarger, and their one son, Eugene G. Zoller, is now thirty years of age. After the death of his first wife Mr. Zoller married Miss Sophia E. Wagenführ on January 1, 1901. The one child of that marriage is Marie, now eleven years of age.

Mr. Zoller took his first communion at and has been a member of St. John's Lutheran church since early boy-



A. L. Matthews M.D.

hood. His father was among the founders of this church, becoming a member of the congregation soon after moving to San Antonio in 1859 and before a church building had been erected. Mr. Zoller for seventeen years held a position as trustee in this church.

HARVEY LEE MATTHEWS, M. D. Widely and favorably known throughout Navarro county as a skilled physician, Dr. Harvey Lee Matthews has been engaged in practice at Dawson since 1912, having come to this community from Spring Hill. Through his activities in professional, business and social life he has contributed materially to the welfare and upbuilding of the localities in which his labors have been prosecuted, and his public-spirited citizenship has proved a desirable asset in the promotion of movements for the public welfare. Doctor Matthews is a native of Maury county, Tennessee, and was born November 19, 1865, his parents being Joseph Calvin and Maggie (Sims) Matthews.

The first Matthews of this family to come to Texas was a great-uncle of Doctor Matthews, Robert Harvey Matthews, who made his advent here during the days of the Republic, settled in Navarro county and fought Indians over the townsite of Dawson. Subsequently he became engaged in farming and stockraising, and became one of his community's successful men. He left no issue. Samuel Stewart Matthews, the grandfather of Doctor Matthews, was born in Tennessee and there spent the greater part of his life, although he came to Texas in 1872 and died at Spring Hill in 1884, when eighty-six years of age. He proved himself an especially successful man prior to the Civil War and had large holdings as a farmer and planter, but like so many others, lost his fortunes during the struggle between the South and the North, and was never able to recuperate. He married Miss Mary Reese and they became the parents of these children: Ann, who married Jesse E. Coffey and spent her life at Spring Hill; Robert H., who was a Confederate soldier, passed his life at the same place, and died leaving a family; Jane, who married Mr. Turnbo and died in Tennessee; Mary, who married John D. Morgan, and died at Spring Hill; and Joseph Calvin.

Joseph Calvin Matthews was born near Columbia, Tennessee, in 1842 and there was reared on the farm, his father being a slaveholder. He received a limited education in the public schools, and during the Civil War enlisted as a Confederate soldier in Company D, 3rd Tennessee Regiment, Longstreet's Corps, Walker's Brigade, his command being attached to the Army of the Tennessee. Among other engagements he participated in the one at Chickamauga, subsequently was in the Atlanta campaign, and was wounded at Chickamauga and taken home, where he was captured while on a furlough, but on account of his weakened condition he was allowed his freedom, as a prisoner of war and remained at home, during which time the war ended.

In 1869 Mr. Matthews brought his family to Texas, settling at Spring Hill, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and has continued to be so engaged to the present time. Mr. Matthews has passed his life in a private way, save as a notary public, has voted the Democratic ticket all his life and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He married Maggie Sims, a daughter of Augustus H. Sims, a farmer and slaveholder of Tennessee, and of the children of this union there are: John Walter, of Spring Hill; Dr. Harvey L., of this review; Charles Stewart, of Spring Hill; Lucy Anna, who married G. W. Cates, of that place; Theo Calvin, of Purdon, Texas; and Maud, who died in childhood. Joseph Calvin Matthews died May 14th, 1914, in his seventy-second year and was buried in the Spring Hill cemetery.

Dr. H. L. Matthews was four years of age when he came with his parents to Spring Hill, Texas, and there was reared to manhood, receiving his primary educational training in the public schools. With his father

he learned the merchandise business, and worked in drug stores at Spring Hill and Hubbard, thus becoming attracted to medicine, the study of which he commenced under Dr. A. M. Clinkscales. After further preparation at Dawson, he entered Vanderbilt Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, receiving his degree in 1887, when twenty-two years of age. Following this Doctor Matthews entered upon the practice of his calling at Spring Hill and came from that place to Dawson in 1912. Here he has already built up a large and representative practice, his reputation having preceded him to this place, and today he is accounted one of the leading members of the Navarro County Fraternity. Doctor Matthews is a member of the Navarro County Medical Society, the Central Texas Medical Association and the Texas State Medical Association, and is health officer of Dawson. He is not in politics, and has held no elective offices. Fraternally, he is a Master Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. With his family, he attends the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Doctor Matthews engaged in the drug and general merchandise business at Spring Hill from 1901 until 1911, and since the latter year the Doctor's sons have conducted the drug business, the old firm of H. L. Matthews & Sons having been dissolved.

Doctor Matthews was married at Spring Hill, Texas, in 1889, to Miss Mattie Dempsey, daughter of the widow Dempsey, who came to Texas from Maury county, Tennessee, and had a large family. Mrs. Matthews died April 27, 1901, leaving the following children: Harvey Virgil, a druggist at Spring Hill, who married Rosa Slater and has two children,—Lois and Cleo; Willie, who is the wife of Fred Davidson, of Spring Hill, and has two children,—Raymond and Barbara; Fred B., a stockman of Spring Hill, who married Miss Ennis Davidson, and has two children,—Vesta Lee and Willroy; Carl Wayman and Kittie Vera. Doctor Matthews was married to Miss Ida Fields, January 29, 1906, she being a daughter of David F. and Martha (Agnew) Fields. Mr. Fields was from Alabama and became a successful farmer of Navarro county, dying near Raleigh, Texas, in 1911. He had a large family. To Doctor and Mrs. Matthews three children have been born: Leo, Aileene Cristobel and Wendall Winifred.

BEN J. VARGA. This prominent San Antonio business man and manufacturer, who is president of the Southwestern Retail Saddle and Harness Manufacturers Association, is a native of Bexar county, and represents one of the Austria-Hungary families which participated in the pioneer colonization and development of northwest Texas, and from which country has come one of the most substantial and useful national stocks in this state.

Ben J. Varga was born in Bexar county and has lived all his life in San Antonio, and is a son of Joseph and Josephine (Scheke) Varga. The mother is a native of Aldenberg, Germany. For more than half a century the Varga name has been associated with the saddle and harness trade in San Antonio, and there are few establishments which have had a longer continuous history in the Alamo city than that of which Ben J. Varga is now the head. It was his grandfather Benjamin Varga who established the business in this city. Benjamin Varga had been a prominent and wealthy man in Hungary, and possessed of the free-thinking independent tendencies of the time, was among those who revolted and were involved in the revolutionary troubles of 1848-49. As a result his property was confiscated, and he left his native land to begin life anew in America. On arriving in this country in 1851, he first located in Iowa, and from that state set out with a party of friends and walked the entire distance to San Antonio, arriving in that city in 1853. Already an expert saddle and harness maker, he was one of the first in that line of business

in the entire state, and opened a shop soon after arriving at San Antonio. What he started in a small way and to supply the demands of a local trade has since been developed and continued with unvarying success and increase, and after the grandfather it was taken over by his son and is now conducted on a larger scale than ever before by Mr. Ben J. Varga. Grandfather Varga furnished four of his sons as soldiers to the Confederacy in the war between the states, and they all saw active service in that conflict.

Joseph Varga, the father, who died in San Antonio in 1899, had lived there since 1859. He and his three brothers were born in the township of Boesh, Hungary, and some years after their father's self-imposed exile left that country and settled in the then small village of San Antonio. During the war Joseph Varga was on duty at Galveston most of the time, and participated in that spirited conflict in 1863 by which the federal gunboats in the bay were captured and the enemy expelled from their position in the city. While a soldier he fell a victim to yellow fever, and in the absence of hospitals was taken to a private home for nursing and treatment. That marked the beginning of his romance, since it was in the home of Miss Josephine Scheke that he was tenderly cared for, and the young lady who helped nurse him back to health subsequently became his wife. In 1866 Joseph Varga joined one of his brothers and succeeded their father in the harness and saddlery business at San Antonio. He continued actively until about the time of his death.

The young Galveston woman who became the wife of Joseph Varga belonged to a family whose history was also filled with the hardships of pioneer life in a strange land. They were a German family who came to America in the early fifties to join the German colonists of Texas. On account of the meagre accommodations in the sailing vessels, on leaving Germany the family had to separate and embark on different vessels. Her parents and their youngest daughter, Annie, aged nine years, were on a vessel that was lost in a storm at sea, and all went down and were lost except Annie, who clung to a piece of spar and when almost at the point of death was picked up by another vessel. She regained her health, and subsequently married Captain Best, a pilot of Galveston, where she spent the rest of her life and died only recently. Josephine and three other daughters of the family had a safe journey, located at Galveston, and since her marriage to Joseph Varga her home has been in San Antonio, where she is still living an old and highly respected woman.

Ben J. Varga grew up in San Antonio, was well educated in the local schools, attended the noted old German-English school and also St. Mary's College. His studies in the latter institution were abandoned in order to enter the business of his father, and he acquired besides a general commercial knowledge of its details an expert skill as a saddle and harness maker. In 1899, at his father's death, he succeeded to the management of the factory. His high standing in business and commercial circles in San Antonio and the state is well indicated by the honor paid him in April, 1914, at the annual convention in San Antonio of the Southwestern Retail Saddle and Harness Manufacturers' Association, when he was elected president of the body. He is also president of the local organization of the same association in San Antonio.

Mr. Varga is a director and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Retail Merchants Association of San Antonio, which has over seven hundred members and is one of the strongest trade bodies in the state. He is also a member of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Sons of Hermann. When a very young man he was one of the charter members of the famous Belknap Rifles, the crack military organization of San Antonio,

and he was recipient of the first individual medal for being the best drilled member of the company.

Mr. Varga by his marriage became identified with another old San Antonio family. He was married to Miss Josephine Villemain, daughter of Celestin Villemain. Her father, who was born in France in 1843, was of a family which emigrated to Texas in 1853, settling on a ranch in Bexar county on the Medina river. Celestin Villemain during his early career was engaged in freighting out of San Antonio, during the war hauled cotton for the Confederate government, and in 1867 established a business as a general merchant at San Antonio, and that in connection with the operation of a large cattle ranch occupied him for many years. For nearly ten years Mr. Villemain has held the office of city collector of San Antonio. Mr. Varga and wife are the parents of two sons: Milton and Edwin Varga.

JOHN F. ATKINS. A stockman whose extensive operations and interests in Southwest Texas have given him a position hardly second to any in that great business, John F. Atkins has a remarkably clean financial record, and there is perhaps no other stockman in Texas who has a better standing with bankers than he. This splendid credit has been due not only to a judicious handling of all his resources, but such a fidelity to his creditors that there has never been a single obligation which he has not discharged, and while at times he has drawn heavily upon men of capital these relations have always proved mutually profitable, and his success has brought corresponding gain to his business associates.

Of one of the older families of Southwest Texas, John F. Atkins was born at Beeville in Bee county in 1869. His parents, Thomas R. and Julia (Gillette) Atkins are still living in Beeville. His father, a native of Winchester county, Tennessee, came to Texas a number of years before the war, and settled in what is now Bee county. Some time later that county was organized in 1857 out of portions of Refugio, Goliad and San Patricio counties. Thomas R. Atkins was prominent both as a business man and in public affairs, and has the distinction of having served as the first county clerk of Bee county, and continued for a long time prominent in the public activities of that locality. His chief business relations were in merchandising at Beeville, although from the beginning of his settlement he and his brothers owned cattle distributed over different sections of the state. He is now living retired. Thomas R. Atkins is of Scotch descent, and possesses the rugged honesty and firmness of purpose characteristic of that race of people. From him and his wife John F. Atkins acquired not only the heritage of the blood, but also the training in the principles of honor which he has so rigidly maintained in his business transactions.

Reared in the cattle industry, John F. Atkins has a practical experience that began with early boyhood, and he has never stepped outside that general branch of industry for his success. Not only by training and experience but almost by instinct, Mr. Atkins knows the cattle business in its every detail. His operations have always been carried on in the district known as Southwest Texas, that is, in the region south, southwest and southeast of San Antonio. For ten years he was located at Eagle Pass. Four years were spent in the Hebronville country, engaged in handling stock in Starr, Jim Hogg, Duval and Brooks counties. While in that vicinity some very high-grade Hereford and Durham calves which were raised by Mr. Atkins commanded fancy prices at the markets. For several years Mr. Atkins was associated in the business from time to time with friends, and together they have operated extensively with both cows and steers. In the spring of 1914 their interests were divided, and Mr. Atkins took the stock of steers, and it is his intention to handle that line exclusively hereafter. The scope and extent of his operations may be better understood when

is stated that Mr. Atkins occupies under lease about fifty thousand acres of land in the northern part of Webb county, sixteen miles west of Encinal, and also about twenty-six thousand acres in Dimmit county, and fourteen thousand acres in Frio county.

When Mr. Atkins was married he journeyed to Mississippi to get his bride, and continued to live in that state for about a year after the marriage. Mrs. Atkins was Miss Lonie M. McKinney of Holly Springs, Mississippi. Since the latter part of 1911 Mr. Atkins and wife have had their home in San Antonio. It is a beautiful modern residence at 1415 McCullough avenue, overlooking the Army Post and the greater portion of San Antonio.

HAMILTON NEAL LUSK, M. D. Among the prominent men in Reeves county, Texas, is Dr. Hamilton Neal Lusk. The doctor in a country of widely scattered homes like his section of Texas must be a man of energy with love for his work, for although the life of a surgeon in the emergency ward of a city hospital is a strenuous one, it is not more so than that of the doctor who must travel such distances as the physicians in the cattle country of western Texas.

Dr. Hamilton Neal Lusk was born in Warren county, Tennessee, on the 22nd of April, 1877, the son of Elijah Marten and Nancy (Neal) Lusk, both of whom were born in Tennessee. Elijah Lusk was a farmer and came to Texas in 1889, locating in Bell county. Here he continued as a farmer and was also a successful stock-raiser. Mrs. Lusk died in Warren county, Tennessee, in 1876. Seven children, all of whom save one are living, were born to Elijah Lusk and his wife.

The public schools of Bell county, Texas, furnished Dr. Lusk with his elementary education, and after this was completed he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent some time in medical studies. He later matriculated at Baylor University in Dallas, Texas, and was graduated from this institution with the class of 1905. He began the practice of his profession in Pecos, Reeves county, Texas, shortly after his graduation, but he only remained there six months before removing to Toyah, Texas. He devotes his entire time to his professional duties, except for the time he is absent attending clinics and taking post-graduate work in the hospitals of New Orleans, Louisiana. His chief diversion is in his books and he is the owner of one of the best libraries in Toyah. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Texas State Medical Society and of the Reeves County Medical Society.

Dr. Lusk was married in June, 1902, to Miss Flora Cummings, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Joseph Cummings.

SOL. I. BERG. As a business builder few El Paso citizens have a record that compares favorably with that of Sol. I. Berg. Mr. Berg came to El Paso fourteen years ago as a clerk. Four years later he established a small shop for clothing and men's furnishing goods. From that beginning, in the course of five or seven years he has built up what is everywhere regarded as the largest and best clothing house in this city. His occupation is on the largest business thoroughfare of this city, the extent of the store may be estimated from the fact that eighteen salespeople are employed, and it is a large and handsomely equipped store with a stock of goods second to none in the entire state. All this has been accomplished in less than ten years, and the business is a splendid tribute to Mr. Berg's ability.

Sol. I. Berg was born in Westphalia, Germany, March 6, 1869, a son of Herz and Carrie (Lowenstein) Berg. His father, Herz Berg, was a prominent cattle dealer in Germany, and engaged actively in that occupation. The mother passed away in 1881. Sol. I. Berg attended the schools of his native locality until he was fourteen years

of age, and then until reaching his majority was assistant to his father in the cattle business. A young man, aspiring to the larger opportunities of the Western world, he came to New York city, where he remained only for six hours, and then traveled on to St. Louis. There for eight years he was employed as a clerk in one of the leading dry-goods and clothing stores in the southern part of that city, in what was known as Frenchtown. From there he went to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, but after a short time in 1903 came on to El Paso, where he began as clerk to B. Blumenthal Brothers in their large clothing store which then was the leading store of the kind in El Paso. Four years of this experience enabled him to establish his own modest shop, in 1907, for clothing and men's furnishing goods. Every business has its beginning, but in few instances does a modest beginning presage a larger ultimate success than that of Mr. Berg. The present establishment is Sol. I. Berg Clothing & Furnishing Store, located on 206-10 San Antonio Street, the chief artery of commerce in the city of El Paso. It is unquestionably the largest establishment of the kind in the city and carries on a trade confined entirely to clothing and furnishings for men and boys. Eighteen persons are employed and the business would be creditable to a city twice the size of El Paso. Mr. Berg is also one of the directors in the Texas Bank & Trust Company.

Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and is also affiliated with the Order of Elks. His church is the Jewish synagogue. Mr. Berg built and resides in one of the finest homes in El Paso at 1016 Rio Grande Street. He was married in 1904 to Miss Jennie Weiller, who was born in Switzerland. Their two children are named Julius and Florence Caroline. In 1911 Mr. and Mrs. Berg, with their son Julius, made an extensive tour of Europe, and on their way visited the homes of their parents in Germany and Switzerland. Mr. Berg is among the class of men whose actions and careers stand for progress. He owes his success entirely to his own labors and ambitions, and it is a creditable achievement that he now stands among the leading business men of the city of El Paso. His practical and substantial success began in this city, and it is his opinion that the progress of the city and the county has only just begun.

ELWOOD N. JENKINS, proprietor of the Jenkins Piano Company at El Paso, with three other branch establishments in different cities of the southwest, is one of the energetic and successful business men of west Texas, where he has been a resident since 1907.

Elwood N. Jenkins was born near Marysville, in Union county, Ohio, on a farm, on the twentieth day of December, 1862. His parents were Levy and Elizabeth (Michels) Jenkins. His father, who was of Scotch descent, and a native of Ohio, the family having been established in America by the paternal grandfather Levi Jenkins, spent a long and active career in farming and church work. His death occurred in 1909 at Oklahoma City when eighty-six years of age. He spent many years of ministry in the Christian Union church, and never received any regular salary for his services, supporting himself and providing for his family by farming and other lines of business. During his residence in Bellfontaine, Indiana, he served as a justice of the peace for a number of years. His wife, who was born in Baltimore, died in Ohio at the age of eighty-eight. Of their ten children, the El Paso business man was third.

His early life was spent on a farm, and he attained his education partly in the public schools and partly in the Liber College, near Portland, Indiana. Leaving school at the age of nineteen, he spent one term as a teacher, and then took up what has proved his permanent business, beginning on a salary and commission as a piano salesman with headquarters at Springfield, he represented some of the best known piano houses throughout the state of Ohio. From there he moved to El Paso in 1907, and

established in this city a branch for the Wiley B. Allen Piano Company of San Francisco. Leaving that house in 1909 he set up in business for himself under the firm of the Jenkins Piano Company. At the present time his is regarded as the largest piano and music store in El Paso. He represents the leading manufacturers, carrying ten different makes of pianos. He has branch stores in Clifton, Douglas and Globe, Arizona.

In politics Mr. Jenkins is a Republican. At Phoenix, Arizona, on June 6, 1906, he married Miss Eva Bowyer, daughter of Joseph Bowyer, who was a native of the state of Utah. They are the parents of one daughter, Eva, born August 23, 1909, in El Paso. Their family residence is 1701 N. Campbell Street, and the store is at 211-13 Texas Street.

MAJ. WILLIAM M. WALTON. In considering the career and character of this eminent member of the legal profession, the impartial observer will be disposed to rank him not only among the most distinguished members of his calling, but also among the most remarkable characters of his times. Whether one considers the obstacles which poverty and obscurity opposed to his entrance upon a learned profession, his patience and persistence in overcoming them, the worthy motives which impelled him through a long and busy career, the talent which he brought to a difficult profession, the profundity of his knowledge, or the bravery he displayed on the battlefield during the war between the states, he will be impressed that all these qualities, and others no less marked, rank him among men of genius and entitle him to be classed with the men who have contributed to the greatness of the Lone Star state. Although he has retired from the active practice of his calling and is now eighty-two years of age, he retains his alert mind and active step, and as a type of the old-time Southern gentleman, which unfortunately is passing away all too rapidly, is a connecting link between the glorious past and the progressive present.

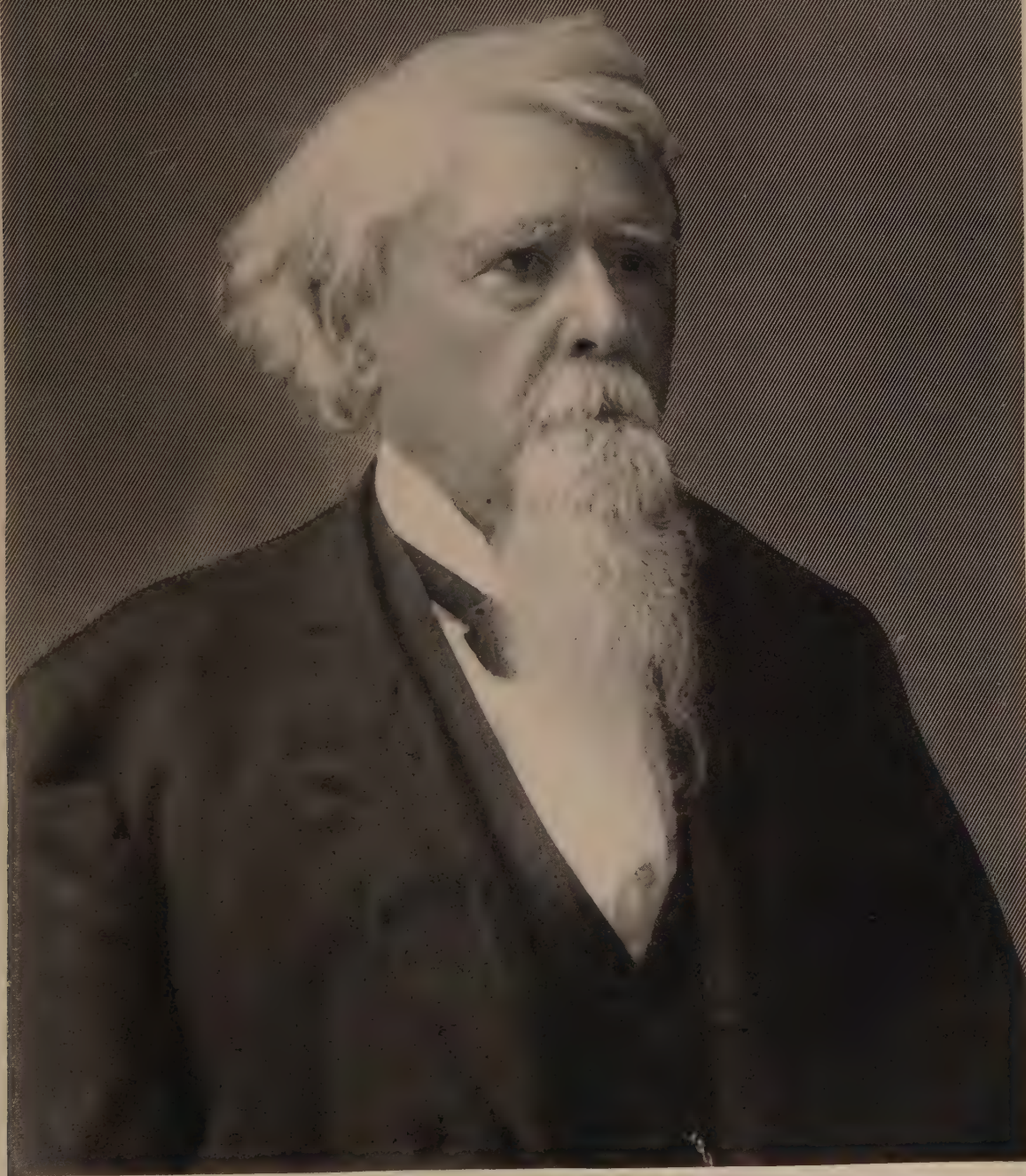
Major William M. ("Buck") Walton was born at Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, January 17, 1832, a son of Samuel W. and Mary (Loe) Walton, the latter a daughter of George A. Loe. His parents removed from Canton to Carroll county, Mississippi in 1834, and there the son was reared to manhood. Educational advantages were very meagre in that day, Carroll county being on the frontier, and the old field pay schools were the only resort of the children. Major Walton's father died when he was seven years of age, leaving him to struggle along with his widowed mother and the other children until 1842, when Mrs. Walton was married to B. A. Strange and removed to Texas with her husband. The children, George, William M., Philip and Newton, were left under the guardianship of James Wellons, who well, faithfully and honestly administered their property, consisting of slaves and a plantation. At an early age William M. Walton relinquished his interest in his yearly income to the support of his two younger brothers, Philip and Newton, George having gone to the California gold fields with other adventurous spirits in 1849. Newton died in that same year, and Philip followed him to the grave in 1852. Before their death William M. had started out to make his own living, letting his share of the common income go to the support of the younger brothers, it not being sufficient to support them all. He was studious, and at the age of sixteen years was able to instruct the lower classes in the school, and as assistant teacher was able, by economy and frugality, to support himself and to lay by money enough to carry him through the University of Virginia, whither he went when he was nineteen years old.

Returning to Carroll county in 1851, Major Walton commenced the study of law under Judge Cothran and James Z. George, who was afterwards chief justice of the state and United States senator and died while serv-

ing in the latter office. Before he was twenty-one years of age Major Walton secured his license to practice his profession by special act of the legislature of Mississippi. Prior to this time, however, before he had commenced the study of law, he had taken a trip through Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas, looking for a field in which to locate, and had fixed upon the city of Austin. Holding fast to that determination, in the fall of 1852 he removed to that city as soon as he obtained his license, which was granted by Vice-Chancellor Dickerson. Arriving at Austin on the 19th of January, 1853, he at once commenced business as deputy district court clerk, in order to familiarize himself with the forms of procedure of the courts of Texas and to obtain other advantages that such a position would give to a "raw man" in a new country. In August of that year he formed a partnership with Gen. A. J. Hamilton, one of the greatest lawyers and most eloquent advocates in the history of Texas. He continued this partnership until 1857, when his constant and untiring devotion to business cares caused the failure of his health and he retired to the country to recuperate. In the fall of 1858 he formed a partnership with Judge S. G. Sneed, a great natural lawyer and an orator by instinct, Gen. Hamilton in the meantime having been elected to Congress. This association continued until the outbreak of the trouble between the South and the North, when Major Walton entered the army and remained in the field until the Confederacy fell. He entered the army as a private in Company B, Twenty-first Regiment, Texas Cavalry, Colonel Carter, Parson's Brigade, was elected first lieutenant, and was subsequently promoted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, and his promotion to brigadier-general was under consideration on the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Holmes, when the struggle collapsed by the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. Major Walton saw active service in Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, and would have seen service in Texas if the Federals had secured a foothold on her soil, and his entire military experience was characterized by the utmost bravery and gallantry.

Prior to going to the war, Major Walton had been married, in 1854, to Letitia A. Watkins, daughter of Dr. Thomas A. and Sarah (Epp) Watkins, of Alabama, and four children were born to this union, the three sons all passing away after arriving at manhood and being thoroughly educated and entering into the serious business of life. The mother died June 23d, 1914, and the daughter still survives.

When he returned from the army, Major Walton, like the greater number of his comrades, was absolutely without funds, and in addition had a wife and four children to support and a home still to be paid for. To add to his embarrassments, he was disfranchised and was not allowed to practice his profession. His native ingenuity came to his assistance, however, and he at once began practice under another man's name, that of W. P. de Normandie, and continued so to do until the ban was raised and he resumed his own name. He at once began to raise his voice and his arm against "carpet-bag" rule, which for years throttled Texas and trampled the rights of the people in the ground until 1873, and at last the people, led by such men as Major Walton, Judge George Clark, of Waco, and the late Maj. George B. Zimpleman, of Austin, rose in their might and elected Richard Coke governor of Texas, thus establishing an era which led to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the state. Major Walton first formed a partnership with John A. Green, a very thorough lawyer, and this relation continued until Jerome R. Hill was taken in as a third partner under the firm name of Walton, Green and Hill. This continued until 1882, when Major Green withdrew and removed to San Antonio, and the firm name was then Walton & Hill until a son of Major Walton entered the partnership, the name then being Walton, Hill & Walton. After the death of this son the concern



W. M. Weston
Austin
Tex

gain became Walton & Hill and so continued until Mr. Hill's death in 1899, when the firm name resolved back to W. M. Walton, which it had been thirty years before. During Major Walton's most prominent days as a lawyer he was the contemporary of such eminent legal lights as Wash Jones, Tom Sneed, Jones Rivers, John Hancock, Charles S. West, Col. Percy Brewster, A. S. Walker, Sr., Jack Hamilton, Judge Oldham, O. S. Roberts, A. W. Terrell and J. W. Smith, giants in their day, who gave both glory and honor to the legal profession in Texas. All have passed away—Major Walton is the ancestor of the Austin bar, and not a man now lives in this city who was here when he arrived. On one occasion Chief Justice Gaines of the State Supreme Court was asked whom he considered the best "all-round" lawyer in Texas. Without a moment's hesitation he replied: "Major 'Buck' Walton." "But isn't he the greatest as a criminal lawyer?" the questioner interposed. "Major Walton's presentation of any kind of a case," resumed Judge Gaines, "is clearer than that of anyone I can recall." It was the late Judge David A. Culberson, himself one of the greatest legists the state has produced, who said: "As a trial lawyer I had rather go against any lawyer in the state than 'Buck' Walton." Major Walton's specialties in the law were land and murder cases, and without specifying cases of either sort it is enough to say that at the time of his retirement from the bar he was credited with more cases of the kind than any lawyer in Texas. He retired finally from practice, and has since confined himself to writing wills and giving confidential advice to such of his old clients as are still alive. Although eighty-two years of age he is in vigorous health, his mind seems as brilliant as it ever was, and he apparently has many years of usefulness still before him.

In 1866 Major Walton was elected attorney general of the state of Texas, but was removed by the military of the United States as an obstruction to reconstruction. This was by reason of his action as chairman of the Democratic executive committee from 1866 until 1872, when he tried to keep the military on military ground and from interference with civil rights. His correspondence with General Reynolds, the Federal commander, in this connection is very interesting.

In a recent article pertaining to Major Walton's career, which appeared in "State Topics," the writer said in part: "Major Walton has always, until the past few years, taken a great interest in politics and he was as great a speaker on the stump as he was in the courthouse pleading the cause of a client. He is a man of great courage and his friends used to say of him that he did not know what fear was. While Major Walton has a good home and enough of this world's goods to spend his declining years in ease and comfort, yet had he been an avaricious man he would now be a millionaire, for no Texas lawyer had ever been a greater money-maker. But he always looked on money as something not to hoard, but to do good with, and his charity has been so boundless that it has often been said of him that he never owned a dollar that was too good for someone that he thought needed it worse than he did. No man ever had a higher conception of honor than Major Walton and little things have ever been foreign to his nature. A knightly Southern gentleman, he is chivalrous and as gallant in his old age as he was in the days of his young manhood, when he went forth to battle for his beloved Southland beneath the Bonnie Blue Flag."

HERBERT NUNN. Although young in years, Herbert Nunn, city engineer of the city of El Paso, has had years of experience and is an expert in his profession. He is one of the progressive men of the city and during his term as city engineer has greatly improved the facilities of the city in his department. Mr. Nunn is active in any forward movements that are begun in the city, be they

political or economic, and belonging as he does to that group of young, vigorous, clean minded men, who are the hope of the nation today, his activity in public affairs is a thing much to be desired.

Herbert Nunn was born in Harrisonville, Missouri, on the 18th of July, 1877. His father, Albert Nunn, is a native of Kentucky and now lives in Vancouver, Washington, where he is a prominent civil engineer. Albert Nunn married Evelyn Warner, who was born in Indiana, and who is also living.

The schools of Harrisonville, Missouri, furnished young Herbert Nunn with his first education, but after two years here he went with his parents to Chehalis, Washington, and attended the public schools there for five years. He later attended the high school of Vancouver, Washington, and then received a rigid military training at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained for two years.

On the 7th of March, 1897, Mr. Nunn enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, and sailed for the Philippine Islands. Here he served through the Spanish-American War, taking part in more than forty skirmishes and a number of battles. He participated in the capture of Manila and Guam, and in the skirmishes at Laporta River, Santa Cruz and Emos. In one of the fights he was wounded in the forearm, but it proved to be not very serious. He returned home in 1900, landing on the 7th of March, and shortly after his return he was made lieutenant of the National Guards of the state of Washington, a volunteer organization. He served for four years in this position. In 1904 President Roosevelt appointed him to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

In the meantime he had taken up civil engineering under the direction of his father and now determined to enter the profession. His first commission was to construct a dam across the Moya river in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, for the Chihuahua Gold and Silver Mining Company, a corporation that is now defunct. He was engaged in this work from the spring of 1907 until June, 1908, and upon its completion he came to Texas and located in El Paso county.

He was appointed county engineer in El Paso county and served two years, until he received his appointment in April, 1910, as city engineer of El Paso. He has held this office ever since and is regarded as one of the most capable engineers in the city as well as one of the best of the city officials. He has brought about many improvements during his administration and his plans for the future embrace yet more extensive improvements.

In the fraternal world Mr. Nunn is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Democratic party and is one of the best workers for his party in the city. Mr. Nunn is a firm believer in the future of both El Paso and the surrounding country, and owns a fine home in the city and a valuable piece of farming land on the island near El Paso.

On the 17th of December, 1906, Mr. Nunn was married to Miss May Estella Bond, a daughter of Judge William H. Bond, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Nunn are both keenly interested in Indian and Mexican relics and in the study of various Indian languages. Both of them speak Spanish fluently and they have collected a great number of Indian and Mexican relics, some of which are of great rarity and therefore very valuable.

GEORGE H. MATTICE. The Mattice Heating & Plumbing Company, located at 109 N. Campbell Street, and established in July, 1910, under the present name is the largest concern of the kind in El Paso, and employs a force of from twelve to fifteen skilled workmen, while during the height of the busy season as many as thirty men are in the employ of this company. It is a business which represents the long experience and successful business career

of George H. Mattice, who learned his trade in Iowa when a boy, and has held responsible places as manager or been in independent business for a number of years in different sections of the west.

George H. Mattice was born in Kane county, Illinois, December 5, 1862, being a son of D. V. and Margaret M. (Frydendall) Mattice. The father, a native of New York State, was born in the city of Albany, and settled in Kane County, Illinois, in the early sixties, and in 1865 went out with his family to Buchanan county, Iowa, where he was a substantial farmer up to the time of his death on March 17, 1911, at the age of seventy-six. During his residence in Iowa, he took a prominent part in local politics, and was an influential and helpful citizen, although he never sought or accepted public office. The mother was born in Illinois, and is now living at Independence, Iowa, at the ripe age of seventy-three. Seven children were born to the union, George H. being the second.

As a boy he spent his years on the farm and in attendance at the district schools of Buchanan county. At the age of seventeen he started out independently, and his first venture was as an employe in a hardware and plumbing establishment at Independence, the firm being Bonnewall, Cobb & Stewart. While with that house, Mr. Mattice learned the plumbers trade and continued four years in their service as a skilled workman. The partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Mattice joined Mr. Cobb, his former employer, and spent the next two years in the Dakotas, and from there moving to San Bernardino, California. There for seven years he was manager and foreman for the Whitecomb & Stoughton Plumbing, Heating & Hardware Company. Resigning that place, he was proprietor for seven years of the George H. Mattice Plumbing & Sheet Metal Works in San Bernardino. After a successful career as an independent business man he sold out and on June 1, 1900, arrived in the city of El Paso. For four years he was employed by Hugh A. McLean, and then established the present business as already mentioned.

In politics Mr. Mattice is a Democrat, voting as a good citizen, but otherwise taking no active part. He is married and has one daughter, Fantella, now the wife of F. M. Crowder, of Big Springs, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Crowder have two daughters, Lulene and Winifred Crowder. Mr. Mattice being especially proud of these granddaughters. The Mattice home in El Paso is at 151 North Virginia Street.

DANIEL W. BURKHALTER. Among the legists of the Lone Star State whose own efforts have gained them a full measure of success in their chosen vocation, Daniel W. Burkhalter, of El Paso, holds prominent position. A representative of the highest type of legal mind, during the ten years in which he has been engaged in practice in this city, he has gained an enviable reputation on account of his success in a number of notable cases, and has become a familiar figure in the courts of El Paso county. His career has been one of steady advance and is illustrative of the opportunities lying open to the young professional man of ambition and determined energy in the Southwest.

Mr. Burkhalter was born at Montgomery, Alabama, July 25, 1875, and is a son of W. G. and Missouri Alice (Stringer) Burkhalter. His parents, natives of Georgia, located in Alabama some years prior to the Civil War, in which W. G. Burkhalter participated actively as a soldier in the Confederate forces under Forrest. In 1875 the family left Alabama, where they had owned a plantation, and settled in Fort Worth, Texas, the father becoming a well-known farmer and stockman and continuing as such until his death, at the age of fifty-five years. Mrs. Burkhalter, a native of Salem, Georgia, passed away at Dallas, Texas, in 1901, when fifty-five years of age.

Of their family of four children, all are deceased with the exception of Daniel W.

The early education of Daniel W. Burkhalter was secured in the public schools of Springtown, Parker county, Texas, and at Weatherford. Subsequently, he became a student in the literary department of A. and M. College at Bryan, Tex., from which he was graduated in 1897, and at that time began to read law in the offices of J. B. Stevens, at Weatherford, Texas. In 1901 he was admitted to the bar of the State, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Mineral Wells, there serving for a short time as city attorney. Subsequently, in 1902, he removed to Lubbock county, where he acted in the capacity of county attorney until 1904, and in that year came to El Paso and opened offices. He has since built up a large and representative practice, having upon his books some of the largest corporations of the city. He is known as a learned, capable, far-sighted legist, thoroughly versed in law and jurisprudence, and conscientious in handling the interests of his clients. He belongs to the bar associations of the county and State, in which he is regarded as a valued member, and where his abilities have gained for him the respect and esteem of his confreres. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, but has not aspired to public life, although he has never been indifferent to the duties of citizenship, having never withheld his support from any movements which have promised to advance the interests of his community. His fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he numbers many friends, as he does also in professional and business circles of the city. Like other virile Western men, he is fond of out-of-door life, and takes frequent trips into the ranch country of El Paso county, which he believes will be one of the greatest sections of the Southwest.

Mr. Burkhalter has never married. He maintains well-appointed offices at No. 406 Caples Building.

FRANK ALEXANDER HUGHES, M. D. As a physician and surgeon Dr. Hughes ranks among the leaders in the younger generation of the profession at El Paso, where he has resided since 1909, and came here after an experience in the mining district as physician to the mines in South America. He is a product of the best eastern professional schools, and is a specialist in the skillful treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Frank Alexander Hughes was born at Denver, Colorado, April 2, 1883, a son of John N. and Nannie L. Hughes, his father being of Welsh and his mother of English descent. The family lived in Colorado for a number of years, whence they moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1889 located at El Paso, where the parents now have their home. Dr. Hughes is a graduate of the El Paso high school in the class of 1901, and began his practical career in the wholesale produce business in this city. He went east to secure his preparation for his profession and studied in the medical college of Virginia at Richmond, where he was graduated M. D. in 1906. In July, 1907, Dr. Hughes accepted an appointment as physician to the Braden Copper Company, and discharged the duties of that position in the mines of Chile, South America, for two years. He then returned to his old home at El Paso and has been actively engaged in practice here with the exception of some months during 1911, when he pursued a post-graduate course at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, there specializing in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Hughes has always maintained an independent attitude in political matters, but is a good friend of every enterprise and undertaking for the improvement and advancement of his home and community. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the college fraternities of the Alpha Tau Omega and the Phi Chi. His church is the Episcopal. Dr. Hughes has spent most of



A. M. Turney

the years of his life in El Paso, has known this city from its early days to the present, and there is probably no better informed citizen with regard to the natural resources of this locality, and it is his pleasure to give anyone interested any information desired concerning the locality.

JUDGE ALBERT M. TURNEY. As a lawyer and public official Judge Turney has exercised his many talents for the progress and betterment of Brewster county in many ways that are reflected in the present prosperity of this section of west Texas. He has represented his district in the state legislature, where he worked effectively for various measures of immediate concern to the people of this county and vicinity, and for several terms has been a particularly capable county judge.

Judge Albert M. Turney has spent all his life in Texas and belongs to a family which became identified with the Texas Republic from the time of its liberation from Mexican dominion. He was born in Harrison county, January 13, 1865, and is a son of the late Albert G. Turney. The father, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas in 1836, the year of the establishment of the Republic, and was engaged in farming and merchandising in this state for a number of years. During the Civil war he enlisted as a Confederate soldier and through the entire period of hostilities bearing arms for his southland. He was in many of the notable campaigns of the war and saw much arduous service. He was a Christian gentleman and an active worker in the Methodist church, and gave much thought and attention to political affairs. His death occurred in 1896 at the age of seventy-seven and he is buried in Marshall, this state. The maiden name of his wife was Selina Ward, who was born in Texas and she now makes her home in Marshall. Though an old lady she takes much interest in her Methodist church. There were nine children, and Judge Turney was the fifth in order of birth.

Judge Turney as a boy attended the public schools of Harris county, as opportunity permitted, and this portion of his education was supplemented by private instruction. When a boy he earned his first money by working on a farm and among these early experiences he recalls one year which he spent in cutting out and hewing cross-ties for the railroad. For a year and a half he worked as apprentice at the painter's trade, but failing health obstructed his course in this direction and fortunately turned him to a field of enterprise where his abilities have been of great benefit to the community. When about twenty-two years of age he entered the office of T. P. Young at Marshall, and continued his law studies there for about a year and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He passed his examination with high honors, and during the three hours spent before his inquisitors he missed only one question. His practice as a lawyer began at Marshall, but after three years he came out to West Texas and located at Alpine. Establishing his office here he soon gained distinction as an able trial lawyer and counselor, and his services have since been retained in the management of many important cases in the Brewster county courts.

Judge Turney was married at Palestine, Texas, December 16, 1908, to Miss Annie K. Etheridge, daughter of John H. Etheridge, of Palestine. The two daughters who comprise the home circle are Adrian and Katherine. The judge adheres to the Methodist church, while his wife is a Presbyterian. He is a Mason and member of the Woodmen of the World, and has served as an officer in both lodges. Judge Turney is one of the active Democrats and leading men of influence in the party in Brewster county. His public career began with the office of county attorney and he subsequently served a term as county commissioner. In 1903 he was appointed county judge and received election for two terms. His next political honor was election as a member of the house of representatives, where he served two terms, but

resigned during the last session and was appointed county judge, and in 1912 was elected to this office. While in the legislature he advocated and worked for the passage of the wild animal bounty bill and for the bill to eradicate diseases of sheep and other live stock. Judge Turney finds much pleasure and recreation in spending his leisure time on a ranch and enjoying outdoor life in general. His place includes all the better amusements and entertainments of a wholesome life and he is a man of broad principles, thoroughly informed about his state and its resources, and several years ago wrote the first history of Brewster County for publication in the *Dallas News*. At the present time Judge Turney is engaged in the development of the mine of galena ore near Alpine, and also extensively engaged in real estate and cattle brokerage business.

JOHN E. ANDERSON. As secretary and manager of the Elks Club in El Paso, Mr. Anderson is one of the best known members of that Order in the western section of the state, and he is one of the young men of enterprise and executive ability who are doing much to improve El Paso and this section of Texas, not only in a business way, but in the direction of making it a better place to live and enjoy life. Mr. Anderson is a hustling real estate man, a business which he has followed in this city for the past eight years.

John E. Anderson was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, August 25, 1879, a son of Edward N. and Sallie J. Anderson. His early education was attained in the public schools of North Carolina, finishing in the high school and then taking a commercial and literary course in Oak Ridge Institute of North Carolina. He remained in his native state until 1902 and then came out to New Mexico, where he spent three years, most of the time being passed in travel and in hunting. He was accompanied by a sick brother, and gave most of his time to diverting and the entertainment of this brother. In 1905 he came to El Paso and opened a real estate office and since then has transacted a large real estate business in general lines, operating all over this section of the state and in old Mexico.

Mr. Anderson was married in El Paso December 17, 1910, to Miss Tinnie B. Harris, daughter of J. L. Harris, who formerly was a resident of Orange, Texas. Mr. Anderson is a member of no particular church but supports all denominations and all charitable and benevolent works. He has been a member of the Elks order for a number of years, and was given special distinction by his choice as secretary and manager of the El Paso Lodge No. 187. He is also prominent in Masonry, being affiliated with the Scottish Rite from the Blue Lodge to the thirty-second degree, including the Mystic Shrine. He has membership in the El Paso Country Club and takes an active interest in local and state politics as a Democrat. In his diversions he is especially fond of baseball and horses, enjoys theatres and music, and is always ready to take part in any public spirited movement for the betterment of his city. As to the advantages of Texas, Mr. Anderson says that the state has opportunity and resources to support many thousand more people in almost every occupation and the state really offers homes to the whole nation. All that is needed for success, according to Mr. Anderson is energy and a will to do, and it is preeminently the place for the poor man.

DAVID G. HEINEMAN. From Chicago as a real estate field to El Paso, Texas, in the same business, may be considered a far cry, but David G. Heineman stepped from the one point to the other, and has since carried on a thriving business in real estate in El Paso. Seven years having elapsed since he concluded that the west offered him greater inducements than did the congested business districts of the Illinois and Middle West metropolis. His success has been of so marked a nature that it has be-

come the ambition of Mr. Heineman to open the eyes of the "cliff-dwellers" of the cities to the great fact that there are places in the broad west that are waiting for them to come and claim, where independence is theirs for the claiming, and where the free and open life of the plains may be theirs in the fullest abundance. Since Mr. Heineman came to El Paso seven years ago, he has placed hundreds of men in the way to financial independence on small tracts of Texas land, and in that field of activity alone he has done more for the growth of this section of the state and for the unalloyed benefit of his fellow man than perhaps any other man who might be mentioned in the city of El Paso. It may be a new idea to regard a real estate dealer in the light of a benefactor, but there will be found many an honest rancher of small places who might never have reached his present state of prosperity and independence but for the activities of Mr. Heineman in the real estate business.

Born in Princeton, North Carolina, on February 4, 1871, the son of parents of that state, his father died when he was a young boy. He received his education of early years in the public schools, and after the death of his father when he was five years old, remained in his native community until he was eleven years old. It was then he went to Ohio to make his home with relatives. His uncle, with whom he lived, was in the horse business, and he worked with him until he was twenty-two years old, when he gave up the work and made his way to Chicago, there engaging in the real estate business as an employee. From then until now Mr. Heineman has been continuously identified with that enterprise, and his accomplishments in the work have been of a large and worthy nature. He remained in Chicago for about twelve years, and in 1906 came direct to El Paso, where he opened up a real estate office and has since continued in that line, as has already been set forth in an opening paragraph. Mr. Heineman is an enthusiast with regard to Texas land, and with the prices of farm lands and all real estate advancing at its present rates throughout the state, he sees no reason why men of average talent and enterprise should not come to this great state and share in the prosperity that is being held out to all who are looking for the benefits the soil can bestow.

On December 24, 1898, Mr. Heineman was married in Chicago to Telazeal Curtis, one time of Plano, Illinois, and to them have been born one son, David H. Heineman.

Mr. Heineman, while he heartily supports and favors all the Christian churches, is a member of none of them. He is independent in his political belief, and takes no active part in the political movements of the various parties in the city. He is fond of outdoor life, and finds much of his pleasure in the indulgence of his love for the open, baseball contributing not a little to his enjoyment, and the pleasures of the angler following a close second. He and his family are popular and prominent in El Paso, and participate in the best social activities of the city.

ERNEST KRAUSE. The fine old traits that have made the German race so eagerly welcomed to the shores of America, and which have placed the German nation in the high place that she holds today among the powers of the world, have no better example than is to be found in the character of Ernest Krause, of El Paso, Texas. Before coming to this country he did not know a word of English, and he mastered the language through his own efforts alone. This is the method in which he has gained success, hard work, perseverance, an independent spirit that asks favors of no one, and high courage that does not know how to acknowledge defeat. He is one of the leading architects and contractors in the city of El Paso, and has erected some of the finest and most substantial buildings in the city.

Ernest Krause was born in Germany on the 2nd of March, 1847. He received a good education in the

public schools of his native land, and later took a course in the high school and gymnasium. This made him a well educated man and his parents determined to apprentice him to a pharmacist. He entered the services of a druggist and served his full apprenticeship, but upon its completion the call of the sea which had always had a fascination for the lad, proved too strong and he became a sailor. He simply drifted away from the profession for which he had been prepared and during his life as a sailor determined to come to the United States and try his fortune. He was only seventeen when he became a sailor and he spent three years aboard ship. During this period he began the study of English and before he finally set foot on American shores he had practically mastered the language without the aid of anyone, as has been mentioned above.

Upon his arrival in America he set forth for the west and locating in Arkansas he took up the carpenters and builders trade, in which he made himself thoroughly competent. He remained in Arkansas for about three years and in 1874 came to Texas. The state at this time was just in the process of making and the need for men of strong character and a sense of law and order was a vital one. Mr. Krause settled in Gonzales, in Gonzales county, and here for six years followed his trade. After some time spent in the employ of others he determined to go into the contracting business for himself and was decidedly successful, putting up many buildings in this section. He then determined to become an architect as well as a contractor, and bent all his energies to the task of becoming as proficient in this branch as in practical building. That he succeeded is due to his own efforts, and that he did succeed is clearly evidenced by some of the structures that he has designed and built since coming to El Paso. He came to the latter city about 1880 and has since made it his home. He has thus been in business here for many years and there is probably no better known man in the city than Ernest Krause. He now draws all his own plans and has many of the fine buildings in the city to his credit. Among these may be mentioned the handsome Hotel Dieu. In addition to the work he has accomplished in El Paso he has erected many structures in other parts of the state.

Mr. Krause is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and has always been an active and loyal member of the order. He has passed through all the orders from the blue lodge to the commandery and has held various offices in the blue lodge. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party but takes no active part further than to fulfill the duty which he believes every American citizen owes to the country and that is to cast his vote at the polls. Mr. Krause came to this state in the pioneer days and the fellowship that bound those early settlers together he still feels, as is evidenced by his active membership in the Texas Pioneer Association, of which he was at one time the president.

Mr. Krause was married at Gonzales, Texas, in December, 1880, shortly after Christmas, to Miss Flora H. Beach, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. David Beach, who came to Texas from Illinois. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Krause. Leona is the wife of Earl Sidebottom and lives in Los Angeles, California; Mabel married Charles Montford and lives in El Paso, and Kate, who is at home with her parents.

Mr. Krause is a firm believer in the necessity and practicality of the church and ready to assist any of them, though he is himself not affiliated with any denomination. In his earlier days he was very fond of hunting and still finds his chief recreation in an outdoors life. He can indulge this taste to the fullest extent for he is the owner of two good ranches in the mountains, where he is often to be found.

That Mr. Krause is a firm believer in the future of this section of the state of Texas may be seen by the opinion that he expresses to the effect that in his opinion El Paso



C. R. Buchanan

is still in its infancy and will some day be the second city in the state, and probably the first, for with the exception of oranges and citrus fruits there is nothing that can not be grown in this belt. He says that no man would make a mistake to come here and settle for it could surely be made the garden spot of the world. Mr. Krause can speak from experience of the advantages that Texas has to offer for no one in El Paso has had much more experience. He is one of the most respected men in the city both for his integrity of character and his practical business ability, and his social position is very high.

FREDERICK G. BILLINGS. The musical instrument field is one of the largest in modern merchandising, and its successful operation is as difficult as any other department of business. Mr. Frederick G. Billings who has a large and unusually well equipped establishment in El Paso for the retailing of musical instruments has perhaps a natural as well as an acquired adaptability to the musical merchandise trade, and in consequence of this unusual combination he has been remarkably successful. About a year ago he succeeded the older firm of Billings Brothers Piano Company, located at 102 N. Stanton St. Mr. Billings never resorts to any of the common subterfuges and tricks of the instrument trade, he maintains a one price system, and never extends any inducements in the way of puzzle schemes, certificates and other methods which really deceive the purchaser into the belief that he is getting something for nothing, or else getting first class goods at a lower price than he could secure the same from other and more honest dealers. Mr. Billings is himself a musician of considerable ability and for this reason his customers have special confidence in his judgment and advice.

Frederick G. Billings was born at Kirksville, Missouri, September 19, 1883, a son of Frederick C. and Rose Billings. His father now a resident of Milwaukee, is engaged in the manufacturing of piano actions and supplies. Thus the Billings family has been identified for many years with piano and the musical instrument business, and it was into no unknown field that Mr. Billings came when he entered the trade at El Paso.

Mr. Billings was a resident in Missouri until 1903, in which year the family moved to Milwaukee, where he remained until 1909. During that time he was associated with his father in the manufacture of piano actions and supplies. He then went out west to Los Angeles, being identified with the George J. Birkel Piano Company as manager of their branch store in San Diego for three years. The following year he spent in wholesaling pianos on the road for the Seybold Piano Company of Elgin, Illinois, and traveled over fourteen of the central states. In March, 1912, Mr. Billings located in El Paso and succeeded to the Billings Brothers Piano Company. He has a trade which extends all over western Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

Mr. Billings received his early education in the public schools of Sedalia, Missouri, then took three years in the Military Academy at Macon, Missouri, and when about twenty years of age left college and began his practical career as a piano tuner with the Edmund Graham piano house at Milwaukee. He left piano tuning to become associated with his father and since then his career has been followed down to the present time. He was reared in the Baptist church. Mr. Billings possesses a voice and considerable talent as a singer, and for a number of years has been connected with various church choirs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks and Masons and is an independent in politics. His chief diversion is automobiling and he is the owner of two fine cars. He is an enthusiast in musical matters and gives frequent musical recitals in his own recital hall, and also in the different churches. He does an enormous business, and is really one of the leaders in his line in all west Texas. He is very enthusiastic about the future and the present possi-

bilities of El Paso and has shown his confidence in the city by investing liberally in real estate.

HON. CHARLES R. BUCHANAN. Belonging to a family which for generations has contributed of its members to the ranks of distinguished American jurists and legislators, Hon. Charles R. Buchanan is worthily representing the family in the capacity of county judge of Scurry county. Judge Buchanan's career has been one of earnest endeavor since early youth, when by following the occupation of educator he was able to earn the means wherewith to prosecute his advanced studies, and his high position in his community is but the just reward for sustained effort and inherent talent. He was born on a farm in Smyth county, Virginia, October 3, 1869, and is a son of George C. and Sarah C. Buchanan.

Judge Buchanan comes of Irish, Scotch and French stock, many of the family name settling in Virginia during Colonial times. Many of the members of this family represented their districts at various times in Congress and the Legislature, Judge Buchanan's grand-uncle being a member of the Virginia Assembly for a number of years. The family came to Texas in October, 1881, when George C. Buchanan brought his wife and children to Bosque county, and there he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1893, when he came to Scurry county. He continued his agricultural operations until 1905, when he sold his interests and settled in Snyder, the county seat of Scurry county, which has since been his home. During the war between the states, Mr. Buchanan enlisted in a Virginia company of volunteers in the Confederate army, his father, P. C. Buchanan, being captain thereof. At the engagement at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, he was seriously wounded, and returned to his home. His wound was of such a serious nature that his health was broken, and he did not return to the front, but continued in the service as a member of the Home Guards until the close of the war. He and his wife are now living quiet, retired lives in their comfortable home at Snyder. They were the parents of nine daughters and two sons, Judge Buchanan being the elder boy.

The early education of Judge Buchanan was secured in the public schools of Virginia, and after coming to Texas went to school during the summer sessions. During that time he assisted his father on the home farm and worked faithfully at whatever honorable employment presented itself. He entered the University of Texas during the summer session of 1898, and paid for his tuition by teaching school, a profession which he followed successfully for upwards of twelve years. In 1902 he entered public life when he became the successful candidate of the Democratic party for the office of county clerk. In that capacity he served until 1906, when he was elected county judge of Scurry county, and continued to serve as such two terms, when he retired. In 1912 he was again elected to the county bench, and there has continued to maintain the best traditions of the judicial office. He is known as a fair, conscientious and impartial official, who is possessed of a deep knowledge of human nature and an appreciation of the rights of his fellowmen. He has ever been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and by word and pen has done much to forward its interests in Scurry county. As president of the Snyder Commercial Club he has worked with other earnest and public-spirited citizens in securing advancements and improvements for the city, and as elder in the Presbyterian church has withheld his support from no movement calculated to make for morality or good citizenship.

On May 31, 1901, Judge Buchanan was married to Miss Alma Wright, a daughter of Mrs. Lavina Wright, of Walnut Springs, Texas. Mrs. Wright still survives, and is making her home with her only child. Judge and Mrs. Buchanan have two interesting children: Miss Ruth,

who is ten years old and a bright scholar of the Snyder public schools; and Doris, aged three years.

OSCAR THOMPSON. In that section of Texas wherein lies Jim Hogg county a man is judged strictly on his merits, and the question of blood or of wealth does not enter in. In saying therefore that Oscar Thompson is one of the most popular men in this county some idea may be gained of the strength of his personality. Starting from little or nothing he has become one of the most prominent cattlemen in this section, and during the years in which he has been winning wealth he has also been winning friends.

Oscar Thompson was born in Wilson county, Texas, near Floresville, in 1868. His father was John C. Thompson and his mother was Mary (Coke) Thompson. Mrs. Thompson is living but his father is dead. The latter was born in Mississippi, but removed to Texas before the Civil war, settling in Wilson county. From this county he enlisted in the Confederate service and remained in the army throughout the Civil war. In 1870 he removed with his family to Bee county, Texas, and there he spent the remainder of his life, being engaged in farming and in the stock raising business. He married Miss Mary Coke in 1860, she being a native of the state of Alabama.

Oscar Thompson owes his success entirely to his own efforts for he started in life with little education and very little capital but his own energy. He was reared to the cattle business, helping his father when he was but a boy. It was in 1896 that he came to Hebronville, Texas, in what is now Jim Hogg county. Here he went to work as a cow boy at \$30 a month, his employer being W. W. Jones. For eight years he was in Mr. Jones' employ, becoming one of his most valuable and trusted men. Then he engaged in the cattle business for himself, and although at first it was only in a small way he soon began to add to his herd and to acquire more grazing land. He became in time one of the most prominent and successful cattlemen in southwest Texas, and he now controls, either as owner or lessee, large tracts of land in Jim Hogg, Zapata and McMullen counties. He raises and ships cattle on a large scale from his various ranches, giving the main portion of his time to this business.

When the formation of a new county from Duval and Brooks counties first began to be spoken of, Mr. Thompson was strongly in favor of the move and he later became one of the leading spirits in the organization of the new county which was so formed and which was named Jim Hogg. At the first election to be held in the new county, in August, 1913, Mr. Thompson was elected sheriff and tax collector, both of them being important positions in this section of the country. Mr. Thompson is also first vice-president of the Hebronville State Bank and is the owner of a beautiful home in Hebronville. In politics he is a member of the Progressive party and is vice-president of the Progressive League of Southwest Texas.

Mr. Thompson was married at Beeville, Texas, to Miss Alice Webster. Mrs. Thompson was born in the state of Maine, and is a woman of charm and culture, having been a teacher in Bee and other counties prior to her marriage. Two boys, Oscar and Webster Thompson have been born of this marriage.

JOHN C. ERWIN, M. D. The thirty years of his medical practice in north Texas have brought to Dr. Erwin some of the more important honors of his profession, and his work has been one of extended usefulness and service and his practice large and profitable.

Of Scotch-Irish descent, Dr. John C. Erwin was born September 26, 1857, in the state of North Carolina. His parents were Rev. T. W. and Elizabeth P. (Douglas) Erwin. His father was a native of North Carolina and his mother of South Carolina. The Rev. Mr. Erwin, who was a minister of the Presbyterian church, became prom-

inently known in different localities for his able services both in church and education. He first came to Texas about 1852, and during the year of his residence in southern Texas established a school. He then returned to South Carolina, but in 1880 once more took up his home in this state. At Sherman he was made financial agent for the raising of a permanent endowment for the Austin College, and during his ten years in that capacity did a great and lasting work for the school and also for the church in general. His death occurred February 27, 1911, at McKinney, and his wife passed away January 5, 1912.

The oldest of six children still living, Dr. Erwin was reared in North Carolina, and attended the celebrated Bingham Military School in that state. Soon after attaining his majority he came to Texas in 1879, and for several years lived in Dallas. His study of medicine began in 1882, and his regular course was taken in the Louisville Medical College and the Kentucky School of Medicine, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the latter institution in 1884. Few of his associates have been more eager or energetic in keeping up with the great advances made in his science than Dr. Erwin. In 1893 he was a post-graduate student in the Tulane University at New Orleans, and in 1903 was in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine. His practice began soon after his graduation in 1884 at McKinney, and his long service has made him one of the best known physicians of Collin county. His professional membership is with the Collin County Medical Society, with the North Texas Medical Society, both of which organizations he has served as president, and the Texas Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Erwin affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for twenty-five years. On February 17, 1886, at Collinsville in Grayson county, Dr. Erwin married Miss Evelyn Wilson. Her father, W. H. Wilson, was a large slave holder and planter in Mississippi before the war, fought as a soldier of the Confederacy throughout the strife and subsequently moved to North Texas and became a farmer in Grayson county, where his death occurred about 1888. W. H. Wilson married Miss Elizabeth C. Pickens, a native of Mississippi. To the marriage of Dr. Erwin and wife have been born four children, two daughters and two sons, as follows: Evelyn Elizabeth, born January 31, 1887, and the wife of Boude Storey, who is general manager for the Atlas Metal Works in Dallas; Margaret Rachel, born November 4, 1890, and a graduate of the Texas Presbyterian College of Milford, Texas; J. C. Jr., aged sixteen and still in school; and Thomas Wilson Erwin, aged thirteen and a schoolboy.

Dr. Erwin has always been a busy man, and the demands made upon his professional skill has been such as to justify his place as one of the most popular physicians of north Texas. His office is in the Foote House and his residence on North Kentucky street.

GEORGE A. STOWERS. A position as the largest furniture dealer in Texas and one of the largest in the entire South is the distinction of George A. Stowers of San Antonio, the owner of great furniture houses in half a dozen cities, each of which is not only pre-eminent in its line, but an important contribution to the commercial prestige of its locality. The consolidated management of a chain of stores is one of the big ideas in modern trade, and Mr. Stowers might be considered one of the pioneers in such merchandising. In San Antonio, in Houston, and in various other cities, large and handsome buildings, some of them the skyscrapers of their respective cities, are the homes of the Stowers business, and his is one of the most familiar trade names in such localities.

This splendid business is a monument to and the product of an especial mercantile genius which has made

Mr. Stowers distinguished among the merchant princes of the South.

Back in his boyhood home of Atlanta, Georgia, there are men who can recall the time when George A. Stowers as a small boy sold newspapers. Later he began on a small scale, with one store, in Birmingham, Alabama, and that was the training ground for his larger and complex enterprise. His present place in the business world is the logical result of years of concentrated effort and of wise attention to the demands of his trade.

George A. Stowers was born at Brazalia, Georgia, February 3, 1867, and is now only at the meridian of his life and of his powers. His parents, Thomas J. and Mary L. (Warren) Stowers, were also natives of Georgia. During his infancy his parents moved to the city of Atlanta, where he attended the grammar school, but the fortune of the family did not allow him to complete a high school course. From the age of nine years until thirteen he helped pay his own way by selling newspapers. At the age of thirteen he found his first position in a mercantile house at Atlanta, working for two dollars a week as stockboy in the retail department of a candy factory. Thrift and industry have been equal factors in his success. With his modest savings, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Stowers opened a small stock of furniture goods at Birmingham, Alabama. His capital was five hundred dollars, and a large part of his stock was bought on credit. The capital contained in his individual character amounted to many times his commercial rating. Four years later, at the age of twenty-three, George A. Stowers was at the head of a chain of ten stores in different cities, and the capital resources of his business amounted to one hundred thousand dollars. Two of these stores were in Birmingham, one at Pratt City and one at Anniston, Alabama, another at Chattanooga and one at Memphis, Tennessee, and his enterprise was already felt in Texas, since stores were being operated under his name at San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco.

While the directing genius of this extensive ramification of merchandising, Mr. Stowers naturally was unable to give close supervision to his more remote stores, and the results of the panic of 1893 caused him to remove to San Antonio to look after his business in Texas. His personal presence proved a panacea for the panic so far as it affected his individual business, and so pleased was he with his relations with San Antonio that he determined to make it his permanent home, and it is in San Antonio that Mr. Stowers has had his residence for the past twenty years.

The first Stowers store in San Antonio was at 229 West Commerce street, and in December, 1889, was removed to a location on 203 West Commerce street. In 1898 Mr. Stowers built the first Stowers building at 205 West Commerce street, the structure and land costing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and then one of the largest in the city. One of the tallest business blocks in San Antonio, completed in March, 1913, was constructed by Mr. Stowers as a home for his San Antonio business. It is located at Main avenue and Houston street, and the building cost nearly half a million dollars, and the furniture department occupies approximately one hundred and ten thousand square feet of floor space, besides a modern theater with a seating capacity of over two thousand, and two store quarters which are rented.

About three years ago Mr. Stowers disposed of his furniture establishment at Birmingham, after having been identified with it for a quarter of a century. This move was taken in order that he might concentrate his capital and energies more completely in the Southwest. Besides his store at San Antonio, Mr. Stowers has at Houston a ten-story building, valued at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, built at the corner of Fannin and Walker streets, and said to be the largest furniture house in the entire South. Besides these stores he has branches

at Laredo, Victoria, Cuero, all in Texas, and one at Fairfield, in Alabama. The store in Laredo was built five years ago.

Though the successful upbuilding of such giant mercantile enterprise seems sufficient to tax the entire energies and ability of even such a successful merchant as Mr. Stowers, he has formed a plan for the diversion of his resources in other channels. Mr. Stowers a number of years ago engaged in the cattle business in Texas, and is the owner and operator of a ranch of nineteen thousand acres near Kerrville at the head of the Guadalupe river. It is one of the best equipped stock ranches in that section of the state, with a number of windmills which supply abundance of water for all purposes. Besides the land devoted to stock farming, nearly eight thousand acres are enclosed by a wire fence nine feet high, and used as a splendid game preserve, well stocked with deer, wild turkeys, some elk and other game. The Guadalupe river affords abundance of pleasure in boating and fishing for his family and friends. Mr. Stowers is also part owner of a ranch of eight thousand nine hundred acres eleven miles from San Antonio, where a specialty is made of the raising of registered cattle, mules, horses and sheep.

In 1895 Mr. Stowers married Miss Mary A. Perry, who was a Pennsylvania girl at that time visiting in Texas. They are the parents of two daughters: Bonniel, sixteen years of age; and Hazel, aged nine.

JUDGE JOHN ROBERT MONROE. In no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges, than in that of the law, and in no profession is there a career more open to talent. Unflinching application, intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice. Among those who have a place among the representative and honored members of the Starr county bar, none is held in higher esteem than Judge Robert Monroe, whose residence in Rio Grande City covers a period of more than thirty years, and who has served in the capacity of county judge continuously since November, 1900.

Judge Monroe was born in Calhoun county, Alabama, in 1851, and is a son of Jefferson L. and Elizabeth (Turner) Monroe. His father served throughout the Civil War in Capt. Carrington's company, in the Confederate army, and died in 1894, at Jewett, Leon county, Texas, where he was a merchant and farmer and the proprietor of the first store opened at that place. John Robert Monroe lost his mother in infancy, and accompanied his father to Texas in 1858, locating first in Grimes county, eight miles west of Anderson. In 1859 they removed to Brazos county, and in the fall of 1860 to Leon county, where Mr. Monroe resided until 1883, the year when he came to Rio Grande City. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Leon county, and subsequently entered Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was a student in both the academic and law departments. After his graduation in law, in the class of 1876, he began the practice of law at Jewett, but in 1883, as before mentioned, changed his field of endeavor to Rio Grande City, where he has since continued. In November, 1900, he was first honored by election to the office of county judge of Starr county, and every two years since that time he has continued to receive the reelection to that high position, where he has ably maintained the dignity of the Starr county bench. His comprehensive understanding of the principles of law, his careful preparation of cases and his fidelity to his clients' interests gained him an enviable position as a lawyer, while since assuming his place on the bench he has gained no less a reputation as a wise, fair and impartial jurist.

J. S. Monroe, son of Judge Monroe, is a civil engineer and a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and at this time is associated with his father in the land and abstract business under the firm style of J. R. Monroe & Son. They have a complete set of abstract books of lands in Starr county and the part of Brooks taken from Starr county to the date of its organization, October 11, 1911. In addition they have gathered together a set of family histories by which they are able to trace title to each grant back to the original grantees, to complete which they possess complete records of births, marriages and deaths, from church records of Camargo and Mier, the homes of the original grantees of these grants. Their reputation to business circles is that of men of honorable dealing, whose transactions have never been other than of a legitimate nature, and as a result they possess the confidence of the community as well as of their associates.

WILLIS M. FRENCH. Now filling the office of postmaster and also a prosperous and enterprising merchant at Marathon, Mr. French has spent upwards of thirty years in Texas, and is one of the men who have contributed most to the prosperity of this country. In his section of Brewster county he enjoys a position of special esteem, and during his residence in the state has built up a very generous fortune.

Willis M. French is a native of the state of Michigan and when a child accompanied his parents on their removal to the state of Minnesota, which remained his home until 1885. His early education had been obtained in the schools of Minnesota, and when he was eighteen years old he started out for himself and earned his first regular salary as clerk in a clothing store at Austin, Minnesota. He remained in that position for about five years and then, in 1885, came to Texas. McCulloch county was his first location, and during the five years he spent there he was engaged in ranch work. He then moved into Edwards county where he was in the sheep business for some time and while there assisted in moving the county seat from its former location at Leaky to Rock Springs, its present location, which is much nearer the center of the county. Mr. French was in Edwards county for about twelve years and during that time established a store at Rock Springs and carried on a very successful trade with that locality. Finally, in 1900, having sold out his business to Charles Schreiner and Company, of Kerrville, he established stores at Juno and at Comstock, and was located at Comstock until 1902. In that year he moved to Marathon, where he established a business in general merchandise and including hay, grain and other farm supplies, and during the past ten years has built up a very large business over part of Brewster county.

While at Rock Springs in 1896 Mr. French married Miss Daisy Ella Newton, a daughter of J. W. Newton, of Rock Springs. They are the parents of two daughters and one son, named Lucile, Palmer, and Willie May. Mr. French shows his preference to the Christian church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He is independent in politics and takes a great interest in political affairs, although not as a party man. At the present time he is giving efficient service in the office of postmaster at Marathon, and is very popular as an official as well as a business man. He enjoys occasional hunting and fishing trips, and is a broadminded man who finds many diversions and helpful activities in life.

JUDGE CHARLES E. DAVIDSON. The pioneer lawyer of Crockett county, the first county judge after its organization, Judge Davidson has stood in those prominent relations to his county and community which are properly expected of a leading lawyer. He has led the way in many public enterprises, and is equally prominent in business and social life.

Judge Charles E. Davidson was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, July 10, 1856, and when he was five years of age his parents moved to Iowa. There on a farm he resided until 1878, when he went out to California, and during the four years there taught school and attended the state University of California. He was graduated from the law department in June, 1882. His earlier education had been obtained in the public schools of Iowa, and three years in the University of Iowa at Iowa City. Soon after graduating in law in California, Mr. Davidson came to Texas, and was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice at San Angelo, until 1891. At that time was organized Crockett county, and he established one of the first offices as a lawyer in the new county city of Ozona, and has held the leadership in the local bar ever since. In addition to his work as a lawyer, he has also been engaged actively in cattle raising, and has some large holdings in that line.

On May 17, 1893, at Ozona, Judge Davidson married Miss Dixie R. Friend, daughter of J. W. Friend, who was one of the old settlers of Texas. The seven children, two sons and five daughters of Judge Davidson and wife are mentioned as follows: Joseph T.; Nannie P.; Mary P.; Maggie R.; Charles E., Jr. and Dixie R., twins, and Elizabeth D. Judge Davidson and wife are members of the Methodist church, Mrs. Davidson being particularly active in the work of that society. He is affiliated with the Masons from the Blue Lodge to the Chapter and the Council being past master of the Blue Lodge, and has also held the highest office in the Chapter and in the Council. His other fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World, of which he was trustee. He has membership in the Ozona Commercial Club and takes an active interest in Democratic politics in county and state. As already mentioned he was elected the first county judge of the county and by virtue of his office was also superintendent of the county schools. Few men have been honored as head of the county government for longer term than Judge Davidson, since he served as county judge and ex-officio county superintendent for more than twenty-one years. During that time was erected through his personal efforts and under his supervision what is considered the finest public school building, in west Texas, a splendid three-story stone building, fireproof throughout with the Wheeler system of heat and ventilation, and recognized by experts as the most modern and beautiful in its equipment and architecture of any of all the school buildings in the state. This school building is really in the nature of a monument to Judge Davidson, who was untiring in his efforts to secure the construction of the building, and it would never have been erected, but for him. Judge Davidson also had an active part in the erection of the handsome fireproof courthouse and jail at Ozona, and he took a personal interest and spent much time in getting the 3 per cent bonds issued by the county for these improvements sold at par with accumulated interest from the date of issue to the time of sale.

Judge Davidson is attorney for the Ozona National Bank and has a large clientele among business organizations and individuals throughout this section of the state. He owns an automobile and is very fond of that sport, although he employs his machine as much for business as for pleasure. The Judge owns a large amount of stock in the Ozona Water & Electric Light Company. He is attorney for the Telephone Company at Ozona, and is local reporter for the Dun and Bradstreet mercantile companies. He wields a trenchant pen and his occasional editorials in the Ozona Stockman, issued by Nolen-Davidson Publishing Company, are extensively copied by leading publications. While a very busy man, he enjoys coaching the Ozona Giants, probably the best baseball team in West Texas. The Judge thinks West Texas beats California for health and happiness:



W. W. Truich & Family

[Signature]

THOMAS P. NOLEN. County and district clerk of Crockett county, an office to which he has been confirmed by five successive elections. Mr. Nolen has spent many years at Ozona and vicinity, and his character is well known and he enjoys the thorough confidence of the people of this section.

Thomas P. Nolen was born in Stephens county, Texas, January 23, 1880, the youngest of three children and the only surviving member of the family of Bryant P. and Sarah M. (Henry) Nolen. The father was a native of Louisiana, whence he came into Texas in the latter sixties, and has since become prosperous as a rancher, making his home now at Alpine. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist church. His wife was a native of Texas, in which state they were married. Her death occurred in 1883 at the age of about twenty-six years, and she is buried in Waco.

Thomas P. Nolen spent his youth in Crockett county, and received education in the public schools of Ozona. When he was eighteen years of age he took up life on his own account, when he entered a printing office and mastered all the details of a country printing plant, doing everything from standing up to the case to running the power press and collecting bills. After four years at a salary in the printing establishment he spent one year as a clerk in a store, then was in the drug business for two years, at the end of which time he was appointed deputy county clerk, and served as deputy for three years. He was then regularly elected county and district clerk and is now serving his fifth term in the office. While he was deputy clerk he bought the original newspaper in which office he had formerly been employed, and conducted it for two years before selling out. Mr. Nolen is also a member of the firm of the W. E. Smith Drug Company of Ozona.

At Ozona, December 5, 1900, Mr. Nolen married Miss Ollie Gurley, daughter of J. T. Gurley and wife of Ozona. Their two children are a boy and a girl, William B. now deceased, and Olive Josephine, in school. Mr. and Mrs. Nolen are members of the Methodist church and the latter has part in several of the church societies. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order from the Blue Lodge to the Chapter and Council, and at the present time is Worshipful Master for the Blue Lodge. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, and has been a noble grand for several years. He has served as commander for the Woodmen of the World, and he and his wife are affiliated with the Rebekahs, he being secretary of the latter auxiliary branch of Odd Fellowship. He belongs to the Ozona Commercial Club and in politics is an active and influential Democrat.

GEORGE WASHINGTON POLK. For more than forty years a resident of Texas, George Washington Polk has had a distinguished career as a railway engineer and builder. Since 1885 his home has been in San Antonio, and in that city he is honored for his part in the construction of the first railway line to the Alamo city and for his long service in railway affairs and his high standing as a citizen.

Mr. Polk belongs to a prominent American family of revolutionary and pioneer stock, and since the early colonial days it has furnished men of distinction and leadership in the military, political, and to the professional and business affairs of this country. Mr. Polk's brother is Colonel Lucius Junius Polk, another prominent Texas railway man, an official of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad of Texas for many years and now living at Sherman. Both Mr. Polk and Colonel Polk are members of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, and also members of the Texas Division of the Sons of the American Revolution.

George Washington Polk was born at "Hamilton Place," in Columbia county, Tennessee, in 1847, a son of Lucius J. and Mary Ann (Eastin) Polk. The founder

of the Polk family in America was Robert Bruce Polk, who came from Scotland to America, first settling in Maryland during the colonial times. A great-grandson of this Scotchman was Thomas Polk, who in turn was the great-grandfather of the San Antonio citizen above named. Thomas Polk, who was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, about 1730, and who accompanied his family to North Carolina about 1753, was one of the most influential leaders of his day. On moving to North Carolina he located in Mecklenburg county, a community that will be always intimately associated with the early efforts of the colonies to acquire independence. Thomas Polk was one of the leading spirits in the convention which promulgated the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, to which immortal document his name was affixed as a signer. After the beginning of the war of the Revolution he served as a colonel in the Fourth Continental Infantry from North Carolina, and in many other ways rendered valuable and conspicuous service to his country during the struggle against England. Colonel Thomas Polk married Susanna Spratt, a daughter of Thomas Spratt, one of the earliest pioneers of Mecklenburg county. Thomas Polk died at his home near Charlotte in Mecklenburg county in 1793. A brother of Thomas Polk was Ezekiel Polk, grandfather of President James K. Polk.

William Polk, grandfather of George W. Polk and a son of Colonel Thomas, was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, July 9, 1758. In April, 1775, he left Queen's College at Charlotte, North Carolina, to accept the place of second lieutenant in Captain Ezekiel Polk's company of the Third South Carolina Regiment of Mounted Infantry, under the command of Colonel William Thompson, better known as "Old Colonel Danger." William Polk made a splendid record as a soldier of the Revolution. At the battle of Great Cane Brake on December 22, 1775, he was wounded in the left shoulder. In November, 1776, he was commissioned a major in the Ninth North Carolina Infantry under Colonel John Williams, and held that rank for two years and eight months. During 1779 and the early part of 1780 he was aide to General Caswell, and was with that general at Gates' defeat at Camden. Later he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Third and Fourth South Carolina regiments. His service in the revolution continued for five years and two months. Among the battles in which he participated were those of Brandywine, Germantown, Granby, Guilford Court House, Eutaw Springs, and others. After the war he settled at Charlotte, North Carolina, later moving to Raleigh, where he died January 14, 1834. It is through the services of these two distinguished ancestors, grandfather and great-grandfather, that George W. Polk has a valid claim to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and other colonial societies.

Mr. Polk's father, Lucius J. Polk, was born March 16, 1802, at Raleigh, North Carolina. After completing his studies in the University of North Carolina, he went across the mountains to Tennessee, settling on a plantation in Maury county, a few miles from Columbia. In that locality in 1832 he built a handsome and spacious residence known as Hamilton Place, the land on which it stood having been apportioned to him from his father's estate. In keeping with the record of his forebears, Lucius J. Polk was a man of remarkable ability and intelligence and of attractive and agreeable personality. He was a prominent Mason, served as grand commander of the grand commandery, Knights Templar, of Tennessee, was for several terms a member of the state legislature, and by appointment from the president served as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point. His death occurred October 3, 1870.

Mary Ann Eastin, the first wife of Lucius J. Polk and the mother of George W., was the oldest daughter of William and Rachel (Donelson) Eastin, and was born at Nashville, Tennessee, July 25, 1810, and died at Ham-

Ilton Place August 1, 1847. The marriage of Lucius J. Polk and Mary Ann Eastin was celebrated in the White House at Washington during President Jackson's first administration. She was a great-niece of Mrs. Andrew Jackson, and a great-granddaughter of Colonel John Donelson, one of the distinguished pioneers of Tennessee, and whose record forms an interesting part of the early history of that state. Colonel Donelson, a native of Virginia and a member of the House of Burgesses from 1765 to 1767, in 1779 emigrated to Tennessee in command of a fleet of thirty boats, each containing two or three families. They floated down the Holston and Tennessee rivers to the Ohio, thence to the mouth of the Cumberland, and from there rowed up stream to the landingplace at Big Salt Lick, the present site of Nashville, arriving there April 24, 1780. That emigration was one of the most important of the early movements of the American colonists into the Mississippi valley.

George Washington Polk grew up at Hamilton Place in Tennessee, and finished his education in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville in 1868, having specialized in civil engineering. His career as a railway engineer and builder in the west began in 1870, when he was employed on the engineering staff in the construction of the Kansas Pacific, now the Union Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad from the Missouri river west to Denver. From that work in 1872 he came to Texas, landing at Galveston. His first work in this state was as a surveyor of the lands granted by the state to the Texas & Pacific and Houston & Texas Central railroads, an employment that took him to the frontier, and for weeks he was in districts that had never known the foot of a permanent settler, and chiefly occupied by Indians and buffalo. His appointment as assistant engineer for the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad brought him to Houston as headquarters, and in that capacity he did surveying and locating west from Columbus and continued working west until that road was completed to San Antonio in 1877. He was then called to the eastern end and in 1878 constructed the Louisiana Western Railroad, which subsequently became the Louisiana Division of the Southern Pacific, and had an active part in the railway construction from Orange, Texas, east to Lafayette, Louisiana. That division was completed about 1880, and in 1881 Mr. Polk was placed in charge as construction and locating engineer of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio to San Antonio. He continued with that road during its extension to the mouth of Devil's river. As assistant chief engineer of the system he was in charge of locating and constructing a line on west to Langtry. That was regarded as the heaviest railroad construction work ever undertaken in Texas. When this work was finished in 1884 Mr. Polk was the first engineer employed to make the survey for the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway. He kept two parties in the field, and for about a year was employed over the whole route between San Antonio and Aransas Pass. On resigning his position with the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Mr. Polk was made one of the officials in charge of the land department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at San Antonio. After service of a quarter of a century he retired in 1910, and has since lived quietly at his home in San Antonio.

Mr. Polk married Miss Jane Jackson, who was born and reared at Florence, Alabama. Their oldest son, George W. Polk, Jr., is a civil engineer, and one of the staff of engineers employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and has his headquarters at Kansas City. The other two children of Mr. and Mrs. Polk are Miss Jane Polk and Harrison Jackson Polk.

WILLIAM CAPLES. Probably no name is more familiar to El Paso residents than that of Caples. The Caples family has been identified with this city for more than thirty years, having come here about the time with the

first railroad, and having brought with them not only capital but a large amount of business energy and enterprise, which in subsequent years was employed in the up-building and development of the city, and which has made the various members of the family among the most substantial and prosperous citizens.

Mr. William Caples has for twenty years been one of the leading business men, and also during this time has served as United States customs inspector. William Caples was born May 26, 1859, at New Liverpool, in South Quebec, Canada. The family, of Irish descent, was founded in Canada by the parents, Thomas and Bridget Caples. Thomas Caples, who came over from Ireland about 1849, was a stone-mason and building contractor, and spent all his active life in that business. For a number of years he was a resident and in business in South Quebec, and in 1880 came to El Paso, being one of the pioneers of the American town, and continued in the same line of business up to the time of his death, which occurred in this city in 1897.

Mr. William Caples spent most of his youth in Quebec, where he attained his education in schools at which it was necessary to pay a tuition of \$1.00 per month, that custom still prevailing in Quebec. When ten years of age he went to Montreal, where subsequently he served an apprenticeship in the stone-cutting and building trade, and he has followed this business through practically his entire career. From Canada he went into the state of New York and was associated with his father in railroad contracting in the construction of culverts and bridges, and after that work in nearly all the larger cities of the state. For several years he was engaged in the building business at Pueblo, Colorado, and also spent some time in mining while in that state. About 1884 he came to El Paso, which city has been his home now for nearly thirty years.

For a number of years Mr. Caples was associated with his brother in the mason contracting business. This brother was the late Richard Caples, one of El Paso's wealthiest and most honored citizens, whose death occurred on May 5, 1911, leaving a gap in the citizenship which no successor could fill. Richard Caples was for two terms mayor of the city of El Paso, and during the same time William Caples served as chief of police. Mr. William Caples was accorded United States customs inspectorship on June 9, 1894, and his services have been retained in that capacity ever since.

The late Richard Caples came to El Paso at the same time with the Santa Fe railroad, having been a contractor during the construction of that road, and on his arrival in this city he had a capital of \$20,000. This capital was invested chiefly in real estate when El Paso, outside of its Mexican population, was only a village on the banks of the Rio Grande, and all classes of property correspondingly cheap. A large portion of this real estate was retained in the possession of Mr. Caples throughout the rest of his life, and with the improvements which he himself placed upon it and with the large growth in population and enterprise in El Paso the property was valued by the probate court of the county at the time of his death at about \$800,000.00 in value.

Mr. William Caples has always been an active Democrat in politics, and was reared in a Catholic family, but himself has never affiliated with any church. On January 19, 1899, he married in El Paso Miss Mary Freeman, and the three children born to them now range in age from twelve to six years.

JOHN STEPHEN GIBSON. It was a remarkable career that came to a close at Corsicana, February 16, 1911, in the death of John Stephen Gibson. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Navarro county, had been a farmer, soldier, merchant, leader in politics, and he made his influence felt wherever and upon whomever he came in contact. The forces of his personality were not those



Geo J Gibson

which vanish quickly with the mortal presence. His life is one of varied performance and service, and his character was one of positive expression of the ideals and principles which composed it. He had first come to Texas in 1854, and after several trips finally settled in Navarro county in 1861. On his third trip he brought with him a flock of three thousand head of sheep, sold a large number of them at fancy prices, and it was largely from those sheep that the nucleus of the sheep industry of Navarro county was established.

John Stephen Gibson came to Texas from Lincoln county, Tennessee, where he was born March 20, 1835. His education was largely the result of the rural schools in his home locality. He was the only son of a well-to-do farmer and slave holder, Felix Gibson, whose forefathers had come from Ireland, but were of the Scotch Presbyterian stock, and had first found settlement in North Carolina. The Gibson family emigrated from North Carolina and went into Tennessee during the time of Daniel Boone, and grandfather John Gibson is said to have been the first white child born at Nashville. The generations then and later were of that determined, vigorous and active class of citizenship which had one of its best representatives in the life of the late John S. Gibson. There was a strain of religion in the family, Rev. Albert Gibson having been an influential factor in the founding of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The profession of law seems to have been somewhat neglected by the pioneer Gibsons, and while there were few lawyers there were no educators among them.

Grandfather John Gibson married Margaret Joyce, a Virginia lady of Scotch-English descent. They had the following children: Margaret, who married John Warren of Nashville; Mary, who married Steel Buchanan of Lincoln county, Tennessee; Eliza, who married Mr. Dickey of the same county; Nancy, who married George Crawford of Tennessee; Felix, and Rev. Albert, the Cumberland Presbyterian minister and evangelist mentioned above.

Felix Gibson spent his life without notable incident in Lincoln county, Tennessee, as a planter. He married Minerva Clayton, of a well known family. Felix died when about fifty years old and his children were noted for their splendid domestic qualities, fine looks and their absolute temperance and integrity. The children were: Ann, who married John Carter, a Tennessee educator and a professor in Mary Sharp College; Mary J., who married Charles Royster, a Tennessee farmer; John Stephen; Amanda, who married Alexander Walker and died in Navarro county, Texas; Fannie, now Mrs. James Halbert of Lincoln county, Tennessee; Linda, who married John Cunningham of Mississippi; James Felix, who died as a planter in Mississippi; and Martha, who married William Turnipseed of Oxford, Alabama.

John S. Gibson, on moving to Navarro county a short time before the Civil war established his home on Rush Creek, opening up both farm and sheep ranch. He built a pretentious cabin there and was one of the first of the settlers to display a horse and carriage in the county. From sheep ranching he drifted into farming as the county settled up, and employed the Trinity river as a means for the transportation of his crops. He built the first flatboat in that vicinity and shipped his cotton to Galveston. He never failed to impress himself upon his community, and when he wanted things done, whether material or political, he had a way of accomplishing them. In 1875 he moved to Corsicana, for some years was engaged in merchandising, and in the meantime carried on farming by proxy. As a merchant he was one of the most successful in the county and his last act of business was handling implements which farmers used. He was also noted as a breeder of Durham cattle, and did that with extraordinary success for several years. The late Captain Gibson was one of the first to encourage the Grange in Texas. He was one of the stockholders of the Navarro County Grange Association in Corsicana, and was manager of its affairs until the Grange movement died out, and then purchased the asso-

ciation's business and conducted it himself. His first experience in merchandising was as a partner with M. Drane as Drane & Gibson, implement dealers. Later he went into a store of his own, and retired from active business as a merchant in 1892, once more resuming farming and making his country estate a model. He continued active and constant in the oversight of his interests, until a few months before his death. It is said that Captain Gibson as a cotton grower had few equals in his part of the state. He had the faculty of managing the negro, and was both their friend and master, and in his community built their first school and church after the war.

Captain Gibson served the Confederacy as head of transportation department of Texas and Louisiana, under commission of Governor Allen, of Louisiana, to bring such supplies from Mexico for the Confederate army. In that service he had one hundred men under him. As a result of his work he came into possession of large quantities of cotton, and had a large amount of this on hand for delivery when the war ended. He was advised to appropriate it to his own use, but he resented the suggestion and delivered it to those for whom it was intended. That was a sample of the strict honesty to which he adhered throughout his life. His word in business and in other affairs was always to be depended upon. His heart went out to the needy, and he furnished supplies to schools, and was liberal towards the church, and often paid taxes for those of his friends who were unable to meet their obligations to the county. It is also recalled that he possessed a tender spot for children and for all who were in distress.

Captain Gibson in his habits was a most temperate man, was never drunk nor under the influence of spirits in all his career, though constantly in association with men who were regular followers of a custom too much and too frequently abused. He never joined any church, but lived a life of service and of practical Christianity among his fellowmen. Captain Gibson was an admirer of a good sporting dog, owned some valuable animals, and devoted much time to hunting. He was also a lover of a good horse and in his supervision of his estate for many years spent almost every day in the saddle, a sturdy and picturesque personality. While of the strictest moral character, it is remembered as a characteristic of him that he could speak emphatically if occasion demanded it. Captain Gibson was one of the pioneer Odd Fellows of Navarro county.

Politically he was a power in Navarro county. He never failed to take sides in a controversy, loved the excitement of political campaigns, voted even before reaching his majority as a result of his enthusiasm, and his dynamic energy was carried into politics as well as into the practical affairs of business. In his prime Mr. Gibson's influence in the Democratic party was felt and he managed successfully many important and hotly contested political campaigns and often took time from his affairs to support other candidates, but never with hope or expectation of reward, and he himself never held office nor desired one.

Captain Gibson was married September 25, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Brent, who grew up in North Carolina, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Watkins) Brent. The Brents were of an old English family, originally settled in Virginia, in Colonial times, became slave holding planters of wealth and influence, and Thomas Brent finally moved from North Carolina to Lincoln county, Tennessee, followed the business of trader, and died in that state. The two children were: James H. Brent, who served with General Mosby's men during the war and died a mine owner in Mexico; and Mrs. Gibson. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, on moving from Tennessee to Texas, went by railroad to Memphis, by boat down the river to New Orleans, thence by sea to Galveston, by railroad to Navasota, and there hired a hack which conveyed them across country to the then almost unsettled Corsicana. Their house on the Rush Creek ranch con-

tained several rooms, had glass windows, and was a home almost of luxury, and its comforts and hospitality were extended to hundreds of travelers in the early days. Captain Gibson and wife had eight children: The first died in infancy and three died in childhood; Miss Mollie Gibson resides with her mother in their home in Corsicana. She is a charter member of one of the oldest literary clubs in the state; John S., Jr., assisted his father in the implement house when a young man, until appointed by President Cleveland as Consul to Guaymas, Mexico, and he died in Corsicana at the age of thirty-four, unmarried; Claytie is the wife of LeGrand J. Woods, of Sherman, Texas, and they have two children, LeGrand J. and Mrs. Brent Woods Pace; Elbert J. is a Dallas attorney and prominent in his profession, and by his marriage to Harriet Dickson has a daughter, Mary Anna. Mrs. Gibson has spent her life as a church woman, has proved herself a home maker where her influence radiated love to all who came within her presence, and was the first president of the Cemetery Association of Corsicana.

BURT ORNDORFF. President and general manager of the Orndorff Hotel Company, which operates the Sheldon and the Orndorff hotels at El Paso, Burt Orndorff is a type of the modern hotel men in America. He is a business executive, handles his own affairs in the incisive and prompt manner which is characteristic of successful men in any line, has the faculty of mixing with men, is genial after the manner of an older generation of landlords, and by the combination of these qualities has made his hotels among the best and most popular in the entire southwest.

Burt Orndorff belongs to a family notable for its business capacity. He was born at Moundville, Vernon county, Missouri, December 30, 1876, a son of Lee H. and Alzina C. (DeGroff) Orndorff, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Louisiana. The father was for fifteen years a merchant at Moundville, was prominent as a citizen, and as a leading Democrat was honored with the office of postmaster during the first administration of President Cleveland. He died at Tucson, Arizona, in 1888. His widow subsequently became the wife of Charles DeGroff, and they reside at El Paso. The three sons of Lee H. Orndorff are: Lee H. Jr., a leading real estate man and president of the Texas Bank and Trust Company of El Paso; Seth B., a successful farmer and stockman of El Paso county; and Burt. It is noteworthy that the Orndorff brothers and their step-father, Mr. DeGroff, have for a number of years been associated in their varied business enterprises, and have enjoyed the most amicable relations.

Though he had a good home and was well reared, Burt Orndorff may credit his successful rise in business to his own ceaseless efforts and energy. He attended school in his native town, was a student at the University of Arizona for a time, and also at a preparatory school in Highland Park, New York. At the early age of thirteen he was messenger boy and later became clerk in the Tucson post-office. It was in Tucson he began his real vocation, the hotel business, where his talents have found their best field. From Tucson in 1900 he came to El Paso, secured a hotel property, remodeled and opened it as the Orndorff Hotel. He next took the Sheldon Hotel, and after expending about one hundred thousand dollars in rebuilding and improvement opened it as one of the foremost hotels of Texas. Nothing that a good commercial house should possess is absent from the Sheldon, whether in equipment or service, and there is hardly a traveler through the southwest who does not speak with unreserved praise of this house. Besides his official connection with the Orndorff Hotel Company, which operates both hotels, Mr. Orndorff is secretary and treasurer of the Sheldon Company, which owns the hotel of that name. He is also president of the El Paso Hotel and Restaurant Keepers Association, and in 1912 was honored with the

office of second vice president of the Texas Hotel Men's Association.

He is first vice president of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, and through this and other relations is always a willing worker for a greater and better El Paso. He has been interested in Democratic politics since he got his franchise, was a delegate in 1898 to the territorial convention in Arizona, and during the second administration of Cleveland was assistant postmaster at Tucson. At El Paso he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the Toltec Club, the Country Club, the Rotary Club, and the Ad Club.

At Tucson on December 31, 1898, Mr. Orndorff married Miss Cora K. Delano. They are the parents of three children: Alzina, Burtram and Kathleen.

HENRY P. HURLEY, M. D. A physician and surgeon of experience and with a record in the lines of his profession, Dr. Hurley has spent most of his professional career in practice in Old Mexico, but for the past year has had his offices in El Paso.

Henry P. Hurley was born in Kaufman county, Texas, July 28, 1870, and belongs to an old family of south Texas. The grandfather, and founder of the Texas branch of the family, came from England. His name was John Hurley, and he was a lawyer by profession, and died a short time before the birth of his son Andrew J. Hurley, the father of the doctor, the latter having been born near Houston, Texas, March 28, 1849. Mr. Andrew J. Hurley is one of the most successful farmers and stockmen of Texas, and owns a ranch comprising about fifteen thousand acres. At the present time he is residing on the old homestead which was first settled by his father, John Hurley. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Catholic church. Modest and retiring by nature, he has never taken any conspicuous part in public affairs, and has always declined official honors. The mother, who is also living on the old Hurley homestead, was before her marriage Miss Nancy Adeline Gillespie, born in Alabama in 1850, and a daughter of Jacob D. Gillespie. Her father came to Texas at the outbreak of the war between the states, bringing a large number of slaves to this state. He then enlisted in the Confederate service and went through the entire war as a lieutenant in his company. His death occurred at Coleman, Texas, in 1903. Dr. Hurley was the first of the five children in the family, and the others are named as follows: Samuel G., now deceased; Andrew Augustus, a cattleman of Kaufman county; Mary, wife of F. F. Bennett, of Dallas; Theresa, wife of William McMasters, a merchant of Kemp, Texas.

Dr. Hurley as a boy attended the Corsicana high school, and subsequently the St. Mary's University in Galveston, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the University of Kentucky at Louisville, and received his degree in medicine in 1898. His father had supplied him with means to complete his education, but he began practice dependent entirely upon his own skill and his own ability to face the world alone, and has succeeded well from the start. On graduating in medicine he began practice in his native town, but soon afterward moved to Fort Worth, where he was in practice and one of the leading young physicians for six years. The next five years were spent at Tepic, Old Mexico, and then in the spring of 1912 he opened his office in El Paso. Dr. Hurley is a member of the El Paso Medical Society and of the Tarrant County Society, and also of the State Society and the American Medical Association. Both in this state and in Mexico he has served as physician and examiner for a number of the old-line insurance companies, and was for some time surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Order of Elks at El Paso and the Knights of Pythias. His church is the Catholic.

At Atlanta, Texas, on the Texas Independence Day,

March 2, 1904, he married Miss Hattie Hoyt, a step-daughter of Judge A. C. Smith. Mrs. Hurley was born in New York State. Their residence is at 1307 North Oregon Street, and the doctor has his offices in the Herald building.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, who since 1903 has been identified with El Paso's business interests, and is proprietor of a paint, wall paper, decorator materials, was born in Paris, Nicholas county, Kentucky, May 7, 1877, the oldest of eight children born to Simon P. and Martha Escolena (Robbins) Williams, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father, when a young man, was a school teacher, subsequently a merchant and is now living retired in Seattle, Washington. The mother is also still living.

Charles H. Williams had the larger part of his education in the public schools of Denver, Colorado, where his parents lived for a number of years. He was in school until eighteen years of age, and on giving up his school books became an apprentice in the painters and decorators trade. As a journeyman he worked in that occupation about twelve years, and in about 1903 located in El Paso. During the first five years he was one of the regular men in his line, working either for contractors or on jobs which he obtained himself. In 1908 he established a wall paper and paint business, which he conducted for some time and is now engaged in contracting in his line.

In politics he is Democratic, though never active or a seeker for any honors in public life. He is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, the Knights of the Maccabees, and is a quiet, unassuming citizen who tries to do his share of the work which every member of a community should do. He was married in El Paso to Miss Maria C. Sanchez, a native of Torreon, Mexico. They have no children.

GEORGE B. CALNAN, M. D. An El Paso physician who has been in the practice of his profession for nearly twenty years, has had a varied experience in different parts of the country, and is a man of high capabilities in his profession, Dr. Calnan has resided in El Paso since 1906, and now maintains his offices for general practice in the Roberts Banner building in that city.

George B. Calnan was born in Moulton, Iowa, January 22, 1873, being the youngest in a family of eight children, born to Captain J. J. and Catherine (Giblin) Calnan. The paternal ancestry is traced back to the historic personage of King Calnan, in Ireland. John Calnan, the founder of the American branch of the family, first located in Prince Edward Island, Canada, and from there came to New York State about the beginning of the war of 1812, in which he participated as an American soldier. He followed agricultural and stock raising during his career. Captain J. J. Calnan, the father, was born in New York state, and in 1868 moved out to the state of Iowa. During the Civil War he entered the service of the Union army as a private in the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and served from the beginning to the end of the war. During his early career before the war he was a shoe manufacturer in the city of Boston, and had a factory there and employed a number of workmen. During his residence in Iowa he followed farming and acquired a modest competence for his later years. In 1880 he moved to Marshall county, Kansas, where he continued farming and where his death occurred in 1899 at the age of seventy-five years. He always took an active part in Democratic politics, though he was not an office seeker himself. He and his family belonged to the Catholic church. His wife was born in Ireland at the city of Dublin, and was fifteen years of age when she came to America with her mother, her father being deceased. She and her mother located in Boston, where she met her husband and they were

married in 1854. Her death occurred at Vermillion, Kansas, in 1908 when eighty-four years of age.

Dr. Calnan was educated in the common and high schools of Vermillion, Kansas, graduating from the high school in 1891. By hard work and economy he was able to enter the Kansas University in the medical department and paid his own way through that institution until his graduation with his medical degree in 1894. His first practice was at Powhattan, Kansas, where he remained seven years, and then went to Old Mexico, spending three years in practice at Santa Rosalia. He came to El Paso in 1906, and since then has acquired a very satisfactory general practice.

Dr. Calnan takes much interest in military affairs and has been a lieutenant in the Texas National Guards since 1910. He is a worker in the Republican party, and cooperates in all movements for the advancement of the city and vicinity. He is a member of the El Paso county and the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, belongs to the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

At Horton, Kansas, October 22, 1896, he married Miss Marguerite M. McGuire, daughter of Bernard and Mary McGuire, of Kansas, where the family have lived for many years. The one child of the Doctor and wife is Marion Constance, who was born at Powhattan, Kansas, January 20, 1899. The doctor's residence is at 509 East Boulevard.

WILLIAM T. SKINNER. Among the younger men of Scurry county, Texas, William T. Skinner, the county clerk, has attained no small measure of success. Although he is still in his thirties he has many years of experience in the business world and in the world of public affairs, and as a public official of this county he has won an enviable reputation for close attention to duty and for ability in his line of work. Mr. Skinner is a native of the state of Texas and is therefore deeply interested in her future and never loses an opportunity to do anything in his power to aid the people or the state.

William T. Skinner was born on the 5th day of May, 1874, near Hillsboro, Texas. He is descended from German ancestry on one side and on the other his forebears were Scotch-Irish, thus making a strong combination of two of the finest strains that go to make up the American race. John B. and M. M. Skinner are the parents of William Skinner. The former came to Texas in 1869 from the state of Mississippi, where before the Civil war his forefathers had been plantation owners and slaveholders. He devoted himself to farming and stock raising in Hill county, Texas, until 1879, when he moved to Parker county, Texas. He remained here for three years and then moved again, this time to Stephens county, near Caddo. Here he continued to farm and raise stock until 1889, when he removed to Eastland City, Texas. Here he now lives, retired from active life, and his wife is also living. They are both about seventy-seven years of age and are active for people of their years. Mr. Skinner enlisted in the Confederate army during the Civil war and was a member of a cavalry regiment under Wert Addams. He was captured and imprisoned at New Orleans, remaining there for eight months before he was exchanged. He then returned to the army and fought until the order came to lay down arms at the close of the war. Ten children were born to John B. Skinner and his wife, six boys and four girls.

Of this large family William F. Skinner is the seventh child. He received his first education in the public schools of Texas and then took a normal course in Tyler College, in Smith county, Texas. After this he taught school for about six years in Eastman county, Texas. He did not feel, however, that teaching was the work for which he was intended and so entered the business world as a bookkeeper and the manager of a cotton gin for Shropshire and Harness, of Colorado, Texas. He

continued at this work until, in 1906, he was elected deputy tax assessor of Eastman county, Texas. Two years later he came to Snyder, Texas, and during the next four years served as deputy county clerk of Scurry county. In 1912 he was elected county clerk of this county, his election being won on the merits of his work as a deputy. He is now filling this office to the satisfaction of those who elected him.

In political affairs Mr. Skinner is and has always been a loyal and active member of the Democratic party, being ever ready to lend his services in behalf of the party. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and in religious affairs holds his allegiance with the Baptist church.

Mr. Skinner was married on the 7th of October, 1907, to Miss Katie Cox, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cox, who were formerly residents of Lampasas county, Texas. Mr. Cox was originally from Mississippi, coming to Texas during the early days of the state. He was a member of the Home Guard of Texas during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have two children, a boy, aged five, Allen Grady, by name, and a baby girl, Eula Maurene, who is just fourteen months old.

WILLIAM L. AMONETT. A resident of El Paso since 1902, and one of the extensive mining operators of old Mexico, Mr. Amonett is a young business man with a very extensive experience in mining and has acquired a large and influential position among the leaders of business in El Paso.

William L. Amonett was born in Memphis, Tennessee, April 8, 1872. His father was William Lafayette Amonette, a native of Tennessee, who subsequently became a resident of Texas, locating first in Waco and later in Corsicana. He died in 1901 at the age of sixty-one. In business he had followed merchandising and farming, and acquired a moderate success in material things, and as a citizen and as a man always enjoyed the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. He was a soldier of the Civil war, serving four years in the Confederate Army, entering as first lieutenant of his company, and during a greater portion of the war was captain. In politics he was a Democrat and was a member of the Methodist church. The late Captain Amonette married Matilda Sellars, who was born at Union Parish, Louisiana, and who died at Corsicana, Texas, in 1888 at the age of forty-six. Of the nine children in the family seven are now living, of whom William L. was the third.

He attained his education in the public schools of Corsicana, and at the age of sixteen life opened to him its vista of opportunities. He began as a farmer and subsequently was on the cattle range, and at his mother's death he became self-supporting and has won all his prosperity fairly and by the exercise of great energy and unusual business management. From 1900 he has been actively identified with mining, and since 1903, the field of his operation has been Old Mexico. Most of the properties with which he is identified as a promoter and developer are in the state of Sonora. In 1901 Mr. Amonett took up his residence in El Paso. He is secretary of the Bigam Love Stock Company, and is a large stockholder in this well known business. He is also officer and director in several mining corporations.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Amonett votes that way but takes very little active part in party affairs. He is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, and his church is the Methodist, to which he gives his support, although he is not a regular member. At Roswell, New Mexico, March 1, 1900, he married Miss Mary E. English, daughter of H. F. English, a native of Bonner Springs, Kansas. Their residence is at 328 West End Avenue in El Paso. Mr. Amonett is fond of all outdoor occupations, and of hunting in particular. He has complete confidence in the great future of the Gateway City of Texas, and is one of the men whose active support can be depended

upon to promote this city in every way, and enable it to realize the full extent of its natural destiny.

HENRY A. MAGRUDER, D. D. S. The profession of dentistry at El Paso has no abler or more skillful representative than Dr. Magruder, whose residence in this western city has continued for over ten years and who during that time has built up a large practice and identified himself with the better citizenship and the social and moral activities of this community.

Henry A. Magruder is a native of the old capital of Texas during the days of the Mexican Regime. He was born at San Felipe de Austin, in Austin county, on February 16, 1875. His parents were Dr. Fortunatus B. Magruder and Mollie (Guyler) Magruder. The father was for twenty years an active physician in Austin county, and is still living though now retired and making his home with his son, Dr. Magruder, in El Paso. The mother passed away in 1907. The Doctor was the oldest of the four children, one daughter and three sons, all of whom are now living.

Dr. Magruder obtained his first schooling in the public schools of his native county, and during the years 1888-89 was a student in Baylor University, after which he took three years of professional study in the Louisville College of Dentistry at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated D. D. S. in 1897. His first practice as a dentist was at Houston, Texas, where he remained from August, 1897, to 1901. In March, 1902, he established his office in El Paso and has since enjoyed a large and increasing patronage here. His offices are located in the Coles Building.

Dr. Magruder is a Democrat in politics and is an especially strong advocate of the prohibitionist cause, and has zealously supported the work being done by the anti-saloon organization. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Loyal Order of Moose. In religion he is a member and is treasurer of the El Paso Salvation Army, and has been a valuable factor in promoting the splendid social and philanthropic work of this great organization.

On September 2, 1896, he married Miss Mary Maze, of San Angelo, Texas. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter, namely: Fortunatus Brooks, John Haskell, Edward Guyler and Mary Emma.

MARY I. STANTON. The question what a woman may do in forwarding the important work of the world finds a specific and interesting answer in the career of Miss Stanton, one of El Paso's pioneers and educators whose record is probably unsurpassed in the state, and who as a social and civic factor of her home city has probably done more than any other individual for the advancement of those special institutions and activities which make better and fuller life for the entire community. Mary I. Stanton was born February 11, 1862, in Whitfield county, Georgia, on the farm of her parents, John W. and Lucinda (Hale) Stanton. The Stanton and Hale families are both southern stock, represented in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, and most of them were planters and slave owners. Miss Stanton's father during the Civil war enlisted in the Confederate army, as also his oldest son, and both fought under the gallant General Joe Wheeler. Miss Stanton was the youngest of the nine children, the others being as follows: William L., deceased; Celia Elizabeth; Peyton L., deceased; Elbert M.; Chappel Q.; Sarah J.; McClure H., deceased; and Marvin W. Peyton L. and Elbert M. Stanton were both ministers of the Southern Methodist church. Rev. Peyton L. died in Jerusalem, in the holy land, in 1911, where he had spent eight or nine years as a research student of bible history. Rev. Elbert M. is now in the active work of the ministry in Florida.

Miss Stanton obtained her early education in the public

schools, subsequently was a student in the academy at Lirmount, Gordon county, to which county her parents moved when she was a year old, and for two years was a student in the North Georgia Agricultural College at Ahlonega. She was graduated from the Austin Female College at Plainville, Georgia, and in 1884 came to El Paso, where in the fall of that year she began teaching. At the end of the first year she resigned in order to take a normal course at the Central Normal School at Danville, Indiana, graduating from that institution in 1886. She then returned to El Paso to resume her work in the public schools, and has been continuously connected with the public school system of this city, having a record of twenty-nine years as a teacher, and twenty-eight in continuous work. She has taught in all the grades from the second through the high school, and at the time of her resignation, May 29, 1914, was supervisor of the Commercial Department of the high school. For many years she was a member of the county and city board of examiners for teachers.

On retiring from Public School work she established a private commercial school, known as Modern School of Business, which was opened June 1, 1914, and is located at 504 West Boulevard.

Miss Stanton holds the distinction of being named the founder of the El Paso Public Library. It was her contribution of a library of six hundred volumes which constituted the nucleus of the present library. This was by no means her only work toward the founding of the library, since she was active in agitating the matter among the local citizens, and took an influential part in organizing the first board of directors. She gave her energies seven years to the direction and promotion of this institution, and at the end of that time Mr. Andrew Carnegie came to the assistance of the city with a donation of \$37,500.00 for the erection of the present handsome library building located on Carnegie Square. Miss Stanton served as head of the library directors until the building was about completed, when, on account of the pressure of her work as teacher, resigned, though she is still a member of the board and its secretary.

Miss Stanton has made a record of efficiency and promptness of performance which might well be envied by the most energetic business man. For twenty years she never was absent from her duties, and in all her years of school work has never once been tardy. When she came to El Paso there were about five thousand inhabitants and but one school building, which is now the Elks Club Building. The teaching staff consisted of the superintendent, and a teaching staff of five teachers. At the present time the population of the city numbers fifty thousand, and there are about fourteen public school buildings, all brick structures and well equipped according to the modern standard. The teaching force now numbers about two hundred.

Miss Stanton, as her other duties have permitted, has taken much interest in public affairs and in politics. Her political faith has been that of the Democratic party, and she is an advocate of suffrage for women. She is a charter member of the Woman's Club of El Paso, but on account of her numerous duties elsewhere is no longer an active member, but still retains an honorary membership in the club.

RUSSELL S. LEGATE. A banker of successful experience, and a progressive business man, Mr. Legate may be considered one of the pioneers of Denison since he has lived in that city for thirty-nine years, all his business career has been concentrated at that center, and he has witnessed its growth from a small frontier railroad town of the seventies until it is one of the most flourishing and substantial centers of population and industry in North Texas. During all these years Mr. Legate has identified himself closely with the development of the city and surrounding country, and while gaining the substan-

tial rewards of effort for himself, is also an important factor in making Denison a city of homes and prominent business and industry.

Mr. Legate is now president of The National Bank of Denison, after having begun his experience as a minor clerk in a bank which has subsequently been absorbed by the present institution. He was born January 28, 1855, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and comes of staunch old New England stock. His parents were Sidney S. and Hannah W. (Smith) Legate. The name is of Scotch-Irish origin, and when the family started its migration westward, one branch settled in Texas, one in Missouri, and another in Ohio, while the name also continued to be identified with Massachusetts. Mr. Legate's father was born in Massachusetts and his mother in New Hampshire. Sidney S. Legate was a carpenter by trade, and for many years was a general contractor. He moved to Kansas in 1863, farmed for several years in Johnson county, and in 1872 moved to Texas, and took up business as a contractor in Denison, soon after the completion of the first line of railroad from the north to that point. Later he returned to the north and lived in Michigan. He was engaged in farming until his death on May 29, 1913. The mother died about 1861. The Denison banker was the second of four children, two sons and two daughters, two of whom are now deceased.

His early education was acquired in the state of New Hampshire and in Kansas. He was about seventeen years old when the family moved to Denison, and his first business experience was as clerk in a store. After that he became identified with the Old City Bank of Denison, and continued with that institution until its stock was taken over by The National Bank of Denison, so that his relations with the present institution may be said to have been continuous for a long period of years. He has been with The National Bank since 1890. He was the first assistant cashier of the bank, later became cashier, and in 1909 was elected president.

In public affairs Mr. Legate has not neglected any opportunity to serve his community. He has been assessor, alderman, president of the board of school trustees, and a consistent supporter of every enterprise of public importance. In politics he has always been a Republican on national questions, but in local matters is independent and supports the men and policies which he believes are to the greatest advantage of the community. He is a member of the Republican Executive Committee of Texas. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and he is an active member of the Denison Chamber of Commerce.

His first marriage in 1877 in Denison brought him as a wife Miss Eugenia Coleman, daughter of George W. and Lucy J. Coleman. Her father was a merchant of Vernon until his death in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Legate have one child, now Mrs. Anne M. Williamson, and also an adopted daughter, Mrs. Hattie L. Railey, living at home. The second wife of Mr. Legate was Mrs. Anna R. Foster, a daughter of Thomas W. Williams, who is a retired business man in Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Legate has his home at 310 W. Gandy Street.

GEORGE SAMUEL PARKER. The death of George Samuel Parker, which occurred at Bryan, on the 19th day of October, 1910, was a grievous affliction to a peculiarly lovely and beloved family circle. It was a positive loss to the business interests of Bryan, the removal from scenes of activity of one who had thoroughly impressed his ability upon the city where he had spent his life, and the termination of a career characterized by a conscientious fidelity to every duty that is but rarely illustrated in the present era of progress. The close of a useful life is sad, even when its strength has waned and its days of activity have passed. When such a life is cut short at the zenith of its power, while its gathered ex-

perience and matured faculties are still capable of years of useful accomplishment, it seems to be a calamity.

George Samuel Parker was born on the townsite of Bryan, Texas, November 25, 1868, and was a son of Milton Parker, who was a pioneer to this section and came from Tennessee, and who subsequently identified himself with farming and ranching, becoming one of the conspicuous figures of the locality in those avenues of endeavor. Milton Parker married Mary J. Johnston, who is still living and a resident of Bryan, and of their children who grew to maturity there were seven, George Samuel being the first born. George S. Parker was reared in Bryan, and here went through the high school, next attending the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, and finally taking a commercial course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. On leaving school he started his career as a bookkeeper for Chance Brothers, merchants of Bryan, following which he engaged in the lumber business, succeeding to the interests of his father in the Lawrence Lumber Company. He subsequently bought the Lawrence interests also and became sole owner of the leading lumber concern of the city. To this business he added the gin system and the cotton warehouse, and in addition to these became a banker. He reorganized the Merchants and Planters Bank of Bryan and chartered it as the City National Bank, and became the second president of that institution, a position he was holding at the time of his demise.

He helped to promote the Bryan compress and was one of the organizers of the oil mill here, but disposed of his stock therein later. In the management of his various affairs and enterprises he simply overtaxed his powers and his death really before his prime followed. He was instrumental in securing the protection of the Brazos bottom lands through the building of a levee on the low side of the river, which made comparatively safe the growing crops of a wide scope of rich country adjacent to Bryan. In doing this work it was necessary to secure legislative aid in the issuing of bonds for the purpose and the construction work was done with the funds thus raised. He was not a farmer himself, although his rearing had been in that atmosphere. Mr. Parker was much interested in the moral and social life of the city. He was a member of the Episcopal church, was one of its wardens, and his contributions to phases of church work in the religious life of Bryan were frequent and important. He was identified with the Democratic party in politics, but participated solely in aid of his friends. He belonged to no fraternity. Mr. Parker belonged to the lumbermen's organizations and was an active man in the proceedings of these bodies. Although he made no pretense toward public speaking he was a ready conversationalist and spoke on his favorite subjects readily and to the point. At the time of his death, the *Bryan Eagle* said in part: "At an early age he developed a splendid business ability which became more marked as the years passed and his powers for organization and systematizing were little short of wonderful, to which was due the great interests which he built up and the exalted position to which he arose in the business world. When he entered the retail lumber trade he made his Bryan yard one of the leading plants of the state of its kind. To this he added ginning and milling and the large cotton warehouse, the whole making one of the chief business enterprises of Bryan, and whose payroll contributed more largely than any other single industry to the growth and development of Bryan. In 1902 he took charge of the affairs of the old Merchants and Planters Bank and reorganized it, was soon chosen its president, and his business ability was a controlling factor in its success from the start. He saw its surplus and undivided profits exceed its capital stock. As a man he measured up to the full standard and stature of honorable, upright, courageous manhood. He was true to every obligation and duty of citizenship and his loyalty to his friends

knew no bounds. By day or by night, in the heat of summer or the chill blasts of winter, he was ever ready to serve them, and it was this great characteristic that drew all men unto him, and for this it could be truly said of him 'greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.' He always took an active interest in public affairs of all kinds, contributed liberally of his time and means to the fostering of Bryan's religious and educational institutions, and whatever promised the good of his city and his country won his heart, his hand and his purse. The whole current of his life was noiseless, but it was the quiet of still, deep waters, carrying in their hidden depth a power that overcomes. His impress was indelibly stamped upon his community and in his death the locality sustained little short of a calamity."

On August 29th, 1889, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Della Lawrence, a daughter of James C. Lawrence, who came to Texas from Tennessee when a boy, in company with his father, William Lawrence, who settled in Brazos county and became a farmer. William Lawrence was descended from Sir Thomas Lawrence, the noted portrait painter of England, who was born in 1767, at Bristol, England, and was a favorite of the two Georges, III. and IV., the latter of whom knighted him in 1805 John Lawrence, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Parker, was born on the Isle of Wight county, Virginia, and was a major of Revolutionary troops during the American War for Independence. William Lawrence, the grandfather of Mrs. Parker, was born July 10, 1815, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and married Dorcas N. Richardson, they becoming the parents of the following children: Mrs. Isabella J. Derden, of Bryan; James C.; Sarah G., who married T. A. Armstrong and died in Dallas; John, who died here without marriage; and Joseph N., who left a family in Bryan at the time of his death.

James C. Lawrence identified himself with farming until the latter part of his life, when he moved to Bryan and here lived retired until his death in 1890. A member of a slave-owning family which was injured by the Emancipation Proclamation, he was in sympathy with the cause of the South, and during the Civil War was lieutenant in 2d Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry, taking an active part in the battle of Shiloh and other engagements in which the Army of Tennessee participated. He was wounded just before the end of the war and was home at the time the struggle closed. In politics he was a Democrat, although he was never a politician. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church. Mr. Lawrence married Miss Amanda Ross, a distant relative of Governor Ross, and four children were born to them: Della, William D., John M. and Thomas K., all of Bryan. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker: Mary Ross, who is the wife of H. J. Schlafly, of Carlyle, Illinois, and Milton Lawrence, Dorcas and George Samuel, who reside with their mother.

WHITAKER B. SILLIMAN. In Schleicher county no one citizen has been so prominently identified in so many important capacities with the commercial and business affairs of the locality as Whitaker B. Silliman, now president of the First National Bank of Eldorado, one of the ablest lawyers of this section of the state, a large ranch and cattle owner, and possessing the unique distinction of having been the founder of the present flourishing town of Eldorado.

Whitaker B. Silliman was born in Austin county, Texas, February 18, 1866. His parents were Abraham F. and Mary Silliman. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1894, while his wife passed away in 1869, and they are buried side by side. They were both members of the Methodist church. Mr. Silliman obtained his early education in the public schools, finishing at high school and then attending the Sam Houston State Normal School

Huntsville, where he graduated in 1886. With that preparation for life he went out to San Angelo, where he was employed as a school teacher for one term. Practical activities then called him, and he worked an irrigated farm for one year, then taught school for another year, and after that spent a year in his native county of Austin. From Austin county he located in Sutton county, settling in Sonora, where he lived for about five years. During four years of this time he served in the office of county and district clerk. He utilized the opportunity of that office in order to carry out his ambition to become a lawyer, and after pursuing his studies was admitted to the bar. He then came into Schleicher county, became the founder of the town of Eldorado, and opened an office in law practice. As a lawyer he has enjoyed conspicuous success. His training in business and varied affairs has been a factor in his ability and influence in the profession, and he has always had as large a clientele as he could attend to. In 1908 he bought an interest in the First National Bank, and has been its president since that time, although he has no active part in the executive management of its detailed business.

Mr. Silliman has been twice married. He was married in Schleicher county to Miss Sallie Murchison, a daughter of R. W. Murchison, of this county. Her death occurred in 1890. She was a member of the Methodist church. His second son, W. B., Jr., was a child of that marriage. His second marriage also occurred in Schleicher county, Miss Agnes D. Murchison, a sister of his first wife, becoming Mrs. Silliman. Their two children are Taylor F. and Jack E. The family worship in the Methodist church, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He has always done his part to support the cause of the Democratic party, and is known locally as one of the party fighters. He served in the Thirteenth session of the state legislature, and has done much for the local public schools, having served on the board and as its president for several years. Among his many interests he carried on an extensive brokerage business in cattle and general live stock. Mr. Silliman takes his vacation as a rule in hunting and fishing trips. He is a broadminded business man and citizen, possessed of large property interests, and is regarded as one of the strongest factors in the business and civic life of Schleicher county.

CHARLES E. WILLMERING. A resident of Amarillo since 1906, Charles E. Willmering occupies a prominent place in business circles of the city as a member of the firm of Willmering & Miller Concrete Company. His career has been one of industry and perseverance, and he has gained his present enviable position through the exercise of his own ability and well directed efforts, while his methods have been such as to win him the highest regard and esteem of his associates. He was born July 19, 1871, at Columbus City, Iowa, the sixth in order of birth of the eight children of Herman H. and Louise (Kuteamp) Willmering.

Herman H. Willmering was born in Germany, in 1854, and on coming to the United States first settled in Quincy, Illinois, but subsequently removed to Iowa. He was a grain dealer, became one of the prominent and successful men of his locality, and in his death, which occurred in 1906, at Columbus Junction, Iowa, his community lost a valued and valuable citizen. He was a Democrat, although he never cared for the struggles of public life, and his religious connection was with the Roman Catholic church. Louise Kuteamp, also a native of Germany, came to the United States with her parents when a girl of five years, in 1845, and first settled at York, Pennsylvania. In 1854 the family moved to Iowa, where she met and married Mr. Willmering, they becoming the parents of eight children. Mrs. Willmering still survives her husband and lives at Columbus City, Iowa, aged seventy-three years.

Charles E. Willmering received his education in the

public and high schools of Columbus City, Iowa, and at the age of fifteen years started to learn the concrete business, which he followed as a journeyman for seven years. On August 27, 1906, fully prepared in his business and with an intimate knowledge of its every detail, he became a resident of Amarillo, where he established the firm of the Willmering & Miller Concrete Company, this now being the largest and foremost concern of its kind in the city, employing from fifteen to fifty-seven skilled workmen. This concern has built over fifteen miles of street crossings and approximately 200 miles of street work in the city of Amarillo, as well as doing a large amount of outside work at Lubbock, Clarendon, Hereford and adjacent points. In addition to the plant at No. 508 Tyler street, the company owns a large sand and gravel business, with pits from which 500 cars are shipped annually, and also conduct a wholesale cement business. Mr. Willmering is a stockholder in a number of other enterprises, and occupies a position of prominence and influence among the business men of the city. He is a Democrat in his political views, but has never sought office, although often asked to accept preferment. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he has been identified with other earnest and hard-working citizens in forwarding the interests of Amarillo in a commercial way. With his family he is a member of the United Brethren church.

On March 16, 1891, Mr. Willmering was married at Columbus City, Iowa, to Miss Jennie A. Ramsey, who was born in the Hawkeye state, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ramsey, the former of Ohio and the latter of Tennessee. Five children have been born to this union, three sons and two daughters. The pleasant family home is located at No. 1500 Jackson street, where Mr. Willmering owns a modern residence. He has implicit faith in the future of his adopted community, and has demonstrated this confidence in numerous ways, investing his capital in ventures here and advising others to take up their homes in a section which he believes offers great opportunities to men of ambition and determination. During his residence here he has formed a wide acquaintance, and his general popularity is attested by his numerous and sincere friends.

JOSEPH A. TRAYLOR. During the last ten years probably the leading contractor and builder of Dallas has been Joseph A. Traylor, whose constructive work can be pointed out in hundreds of buildings in the main residence and business sections of the city, and whose reputation as a builder and reliable contractor is too well established to require further comment. Not all his active career has been occupied with contracting, but it is in that field that he has met with his greatest success, and it is essentially as a builder that his prosperity has been won.

The Dallas contractor was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, in 1864, a son of James A. and Nancy (Grisson) Traylor. His father was also a carpenter and builder, and under his instruction the son gained a thorough knowledge of the trade. In Adair county Joseph A. Traylor attended school, and for some years after learning the carpenter's trade turned his attention chiefly to commercial pursuits throughout Kentucky and Tennessee. His business for several years was that of tobacco buyer for the Louisville market and also as a buyer and seller of live stock in both states. It was in 1893 that Mr. Traylor came to Texas, and settling at Hillsboro in Hill county directed his attention to farming, and was a resident in that locality for about ten years. In 1903 he withdrew from the quiet of farm life, and resumed the building industry, this time on a more comprehensive scale.

Since 1903 the best part of Mr. Traylor's high grade work has been done in the Colonial Hill section of South Dallas, where something like a hundred and fifty fine residence buildings testify to his industry. In recent years Mr. Traylor has built fine residences in that section of the city as a private investment, and has also performed some large contracts in the remodeling of business houses and private residences throughout the city. It has come to be understood in Dallas that when the architectural and construction details of a contract are entrusted to Mr. Traylor the reliable, prompt and efficient performance is as reasonably certain as anything of a business nature. Both as a builder for himself and for others Mr. Traylor has been a very prominent factor in the upbuilding of the entire South Dallas district, now regarded as one of the most popular and attractive residence sections of the city. Since 1910 Mr. Traylor has been actively engaged in construction work in the Oak Cliff section, or the Winnetke addition as it is called, and the best part of the residences thus far put in that subdivision are the work of Mr. Traylor, including his own fine residence at Jefferson and Willomet streets.

Mr. Traylor's only fraternal relations are with the Woodmen of the World, and he has long been active in the Methodist church, having held the office of steward for a number of years. In 1883 Mr. Traylor was married in Adair county, Kentucky, to Miss Sarah Luney, daughter of James J. Luney of that county. Of the six children born to them, two, Hattie and Annie, are deceased, while the others are Cora, Rollin, Marvin and Alta.

THOMAS M. HAND. The advent of the automobile has created a profession almost altogether unknown a quarter of a century ago. Its members have learned their art, not in school, or from books, but in the office and work shop, in daily contact with the work they had to do. They have had no precedents to guide them, but have worked out the problems which their employment brought in the school of experience. They deal in values of many figures, and dispose of stupendous interests. As the automobile is one of the grandest triumphs of civilization, its conductors and managers are entitled to recognition as true leaders of enterprise, as great captains of the age. The largest automobile machine shop in the Pan-Handle is that conducted at Amarillo, Texas, by Thomas M. Hand, and the complex problems of his chosen calling have been wrought out by him in the school of practical experience. He is a native of the Lone Star state, born in Collin county, September 30, 1870, a son of Jasper and Emeline (Stalvia) Hand.

Jasper Hand was born in the State of Georgia, and about the year 1868 came to Texas, settling in Van Zandt county, not far from Willpoint, where for years he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. His death occurred at Amarillo, in 1908, when he was sixty-six years of age, he having come to the Pan-Handle about 1901. He was a Democrat of the old school, and was always active in politics, although not as a seeker for personal preferment. He married Emeline Stalvia in Georgia, where she was born, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom Thomas M. was the fourth in order of birth.

Thomas M. Hand was educated in the country schools of McKinney, Texas, which he attended until he was eighteen years of age, and his early life was passed on the farm and range. On attaining his majority, he embarked upon a career of his own, and for ten years after leaving home followed farming and stockraising on his own account. In 1908 he came to Amarillo, where he embarked in a saddlery and harness business, his establishment being located at Third and Polk streets, where he remained for two years. At the end of this period, realizing the opportunities of the automobile business, he opened an establishment at No. 307 South Polk street, at which address he also conducts a large automobile

machine shop, where he has equipment for the repair of all standard automobiles. His business has grown rapidly from the start, and he is now known as one of the substantial business men of Amarillo, whose activities have served in material manner to add to the prestige of his adopted city. The responsibilities of the management of a large business of this kind, and the personal inspection of all work that leaves the shops, involving engrossment of thought and entire occupation of time, have precluded any considerable participation in other lines of activity. Yet, with all his business cares, Mr. Hand has found time to assist in movements pertaining to the welfare of the city, to take a keen and intelligent interest in the success of the Democratic party, and to enjoy membership in the local lodges of the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. With his family, he attends the Baptist Church. Mr. Hand has no military record of his own, but his father served gallantly with a Georgia regiment during the war between the North and the South, and in the battle of Chickamauga received a wound from which he suffered during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Hand was married at Collin, Texas, in 1901, to Miss Sallie Griffin, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Lee B. Griffin. Two children have been born to this union: Maude Ella, born in Collin county; and Thomas, born in Potter county. Mr. Hand and his family live in their own home at No. 2005 Washington street, and with them resides Mr. Hand's mother, who is now seventy-six years of age.

RICHARD V. PEARSON. A business man of El Paso whose success has been built up on sound and conservative principles of commerce, and who enjoys the thorough respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Pearson has been a resident of this city for fifteen years, and has in that time been identified with the clothing and tailoring trade. He was born in northern Mississippi, Coffeetown, Yalobusha county, on June 26, 1873, being the fourth in a family of six children born to Richard V. and Lavinia Evelyn (Rice) Pearson. His parents, who were both natives of North Carolina, came to Mississippi in childhood, and received their education in the latter state. The father became well-known in political affairs, and for many years served as sheriff of Yalobusha county, and also as special officer at Memphis, Tennessee, for some time. During the Civil War he served with the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment in the Confederate army, being in the war from the beginning to the end, and much of his duty being as sharpshooter. He was never seriously wounded and just before the close of the war he was made a prisoner at Johnson Island. He is still living, a resident of Mississippi, at the age of seventy-seven, having been born Oct. 19th, 1836. The mother, also a native of North Carolina, born there on February 10, 1848, and was married in Mississippi, January 31, 1865. Mrs. Pearson's death occurred on August 31st, 1900, at Memphis, Tennessee. Besides Richard V., of this review, the children were as follows: I. O. Pearson, a resident of Granada, Mississippi; Florence E., deceased; Maude E., now the wife of John Kuhn, a resident of El Paso; Sallie, deceased; Mrs. Ethel L. Wosika, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Pearson attended the public schools at Water Valley, Mississippi, and at Memphis, Tennessee, completing his education through the avenue of the high school. On leaving school he entered the shoe business at Memphis, and spent ten years in that city, during which time he acquired a thorough knowledge of the merchandise trade, and he became well equipped for his subsequent independent venture in business. In September, 1898, he arrived in El Paso where he had charge of a stock of clothing, a line of business which he followed continuously for the next ten years. At



R. V. Pearson

the end of that time he turned his attention to the tailoring business, and since 1909 has developed a tailoring establishment that now supplies much of the very best trade in the city of El Paso and county.

Mr. Pearson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Brotherhood of America. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a deacon in the First Baptist church of El Paso. At Memphis, on June 11, 1899, he married Miss Nona Clifton Shankle, who was born April 12, 1878, in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi. She is a daughter of John A. Shankle, born July 13, 1849, in Panola county, Mississippi, and his death occurred in December, 1900, at Memphis, Tennessee, while her mother, Mrs. N. R. Shankle, resides in El Paso, with her children. Mrs. Pearson was the first born in a family of three. The next in order of birth was Jessie E., and the youngest is Crofford B. Shankle. All are residents of El Paso. Mrs. Shankle's maiden-name was Nannie R. Dillon, born October 22, 1855, in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are: Myra Evelyn, born to them in El Paso, on April 20, 1900, and now a student in the public schools of this city; and Richard V., Jr., born in El Paso, on December 9, 1902, also attending school here. They are promising Christian characters. The family residence in El Paso is at No. 905 East Nevada street, a cozy bungalow, and his tailoring establishment is located at 110 Texas street.

HARDY PRESTON OLIVER, M. D. To the subject of this sketch belongs the distinction of being the first physician to practice medicine in Parmer county, Texas. As such, some personal mention of him is of specific interest in a work devoted to a portrayal of the lives of men and women in this part of the "Lone Star State."

Hardy Preston Oliver was born in Elmore county, Alabama, August 8, 1861, son of Alfred Gray and Winney (Osborn) Oliver, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Georgia. In the latter part of the 40's, Alfred Gray Oliver moved to Alabama, where he lived until 1875, when he came with his family to Texas, their settlement being in Bowie county. By trade he was a blacksmith, sturdy and honest, and his life was so ordered that it spanned nearly a century. He was ninety-five years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in Bowie county. His wife also died in that county, her age being seventy-four years. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom four are now living, Dr. Oliver being the youngest.

At the time the Oliver family removed from Alabama to Bowie county, Texas, Hardy Preston was in his early 'teens. He attended the public schools of his adopted county up to the time he was seventeen. Then he chose the medical profession for his life work and bent his energies in that direction. In 1904 he received his degree of M. D. from the Little Rock Medical School of Arkansas, having worked his way through college. Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Oliver began the practice of his profession at Park, Bowie county, but he continued there only a short time. The following year, 1905, he came to Palmer county and settled at Borina. After five years spent at that place, he moved to Farwell, his present location. All this while he has conducted a general practice in both medicine and surgery, and also has served as Health Officer of the county. His work as a practitioner has taken him into all parts of the county and over into adjoining counties, and his experience has been such as to satisfy him that this part of the State has a great future, with unbounded resources.

Dr. Oliver is a member of the State Medical Society. Also he is identified with the Masonic Order and he affiliates, politically, with the Democratic party, not, however, as an active worker but merely as a conscientious voter. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Oliver, formerly Miss Banna Hairston, is a native

of Alabama and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hairston. She and the Doctor were married, April 20, 1880, at Carlisle, Arkansas; and to them have been given twelve children, only four of whom are living.

M. C. LEMASTERS. The First State Bank of Amarillo, of which Mr. LeMasters was the organizer in 1908 and of which he has since been president, is now one of the strongest financial institutions of the Panhandle. It possesses resources of nearly three hundred thousand dollars. With a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, its deposits in November, 1912, amounted to more than two hundred and thirty-five thousand. The First State Bank is a guaranty fund bank, and the people have no doubt shown their confidence both in the state insurance of the deposits, and in the thorough integrity and ability of the officers of the institution by entrusting so generously of their funds for safekeeping in this bank.

Mr. LeMasters, president, has had a very successful career as a banker and business man in Texas. He was born in Red River county, Texas, in September, 1873, the seventh in a family of seven sons and two daughters born to J. H. and Alvina E. (Daniels) LeMasters. Both the father and mother were natives of Dover, Tennessee, and settled in Red River county, Texas, in 1871, subsequently moving to Hood county, where the father was engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor until his death in 1905 at the age of seventy-six years. The mother died in 1890 at the age of fifty-four.

Mr. M. C. LeMasters attained his early education in the schools of Red River county, and began his business career in a drug store in Hood county. After considerable business experience in different lines he went to Greer county, Oklahoma, in 1903, and there became identified with the banking business. Four years later in 1907, he came to Amarillo to take the place of cashier for the Amarillo National Bank. He was a stockholder in that institution for about a year, at the end of which time he sold his interests and in 1908 organized the First State Bank. He has been president ever since, and is one of the most influential men in the business and financial circles of the city. Mr. LeMasters is also director and president of the Bankers Trust Company of Amarillo, which was organized in January, 1913. He is secretary of the Amarillo Live Stock Company.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is a Democrat in politics, and is unmarried. He is interested in the live stock industry, particularly in the raising of sheep, and enjoys all forms of outdoor life and recreation. The Panhandle, says Mr. LeMasters, is the finest stock farming and dairying country in all the world, and he advises all homeseekers who have ability and willingness to work hard and to adapt themselves to new conditions to come to the Panhandle and establish themselves in fortune and prosperity.

O. M. EAKLE. If one were to enumerate the three or four men who have been most prominent and responsible for the upbuilding and improvement of the city of Amarillo, that small group of city builders and business promoters would include O. M. Eakle, who has resided in this city since the early years of its growth and whose enterprise can be witnessed in several of the large and most conspicuous structures of the downtown district, and who has always cordially supported every movement for the betterment and advancement of the community.

O. M. Eakle was born in Washington county, Maryland, April 28, 1847, a member of a prominent Maryland family and a son of John P. and Ann Cornelia (Wherritt) Eakle. On the mother's side the ancestry goes back to English royalty. Grandmother Wherritt was a first cousin of Lord Baltimore, who was a descendant of the English reigning family. Captain George Wherritt, the grandfather, was born in 1776, on the estate of Lord Baltimore in Maryland. Captain Wherritt took an active part in the suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion in west-

ern Pennsylvania, and subsequently, in 1814, joined the American army as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was honored for his bravery in the battle of North Point, Maryland. In 1855 the parents of O. M. Eakle moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father, as a contractor, did much work in practical building construction in that city. In 1856 they moved to Monroe county, Missouri, where the father lived until his death in 1889, at the age of seventy-two. The mother, who was a woman of exceptional education and qualities of heart and mind, died in Monroe City, Missouri, in 1858. She was born in 1820. There were eight children in her family, among whom O. M. Eakle was the fourth. As a boy he attended school in Ohio and in Monroe City, Missouri, and at an early age left school and took up the practical work of life in contracting with his father. In 1857 he left home and came to Texas, first locating at Fort Worth, where, in partnership with Mr. Myers, he established a planing mill, and they were fast becoming rich when, in 1885, the mill was destroyed by fire. His next venture was in real estate, and he soon established the Crystal Ice Company at Fort Worth, which he organized and developed to profitable proportions and then sold out at an excellent profit. He returned to the real estate business in 1887, and spent some time in Los Angeles, California. In 1888 he returned to Texas, and then left the state again and started a townsite near Seattle, Washington. The following year, however, he came west to Texas and located at Amarillo, a town which had been established only a few years and was still in the virgin state of growth. He opened a stock of furniture, and from being one of the local merchants he has gradually extended his enterprise to many lines, and as a business man is easily one of the foremost in this section of the Panhandle. He has bought a large amount of Amarillo real estate, and has improved it by the erection of a number of excellent buildings. The Eakle Block, which is an office and store building, is conspicuous among his various building enterprises, and he is also the builder of the structure in which his own store was located and of many other business and office structures in the business district. Mr. Eakle has one of the finest homes in Amarillo, located on one of the best residence streets of the city. At Canyon City he owns a large tract of land on which at the present time are numerous indications of oil deposits, and during the months preceding the present writing he has had engineers and workmen boring for oil. Provided this property turns out as expected it will increase the already generous share of material prosperity which Mr. Eakle has acquired through his business enterprise and good judgment. His furniture business in Amarillo he has recently turned over to the management of his son, since he is well satisfied with the rewards of his life and now desires more freedom in his enterprise and in his recreations. Mr. Eakle was one of the organizers and a former director of the Amarillo National Bank, and was the first president of the Amarillo Board of Trade.

He is a Democrat in politics, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was the first chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge, and is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Eakle has been a deacon of the First Baptist church at Amarillo for many years, and was the designer of the present church structure at Amarillo, and performed the same service for the Baptist church at Fort Worth. In October, 1877, Mr. Eakle married Miss Nannie T. Edmonson, who was born in Pike county, Missouri, December 5, 1856, and died on October 31, 1886. The three children of this marriage are named as follows: Clarence M., born at Fort Worth in 1881; Pala P., wife of Mr. McGee, was born at Fort Worth in 1878, and is now the mother of two children, she and her husband residing in New Mexico; Lillian, born at Fort Worth in 1885, is a graduate of a college in Waco.

On January 26, 1902, Mr. Eakle married Mrs. M. D. Oliver, widow of Captain Oliver, of Wesson, Mississippi.

They are the parents of one child, Oliver A., a daughter, born at Amarillo, October 25, 1902.

EDWARD HORTON MARCHBANKS. Another of the native sons of Texas who takes a leading place among the progressive and successful younger business men of Denison is Edward Horton Marchbanks, who is interested in the sale of life, health and accident insurance and who is enjoying a generous measure of worldly prosperity in his field of enterprise. Mr. Marchbanks was born in Ellis county, Texas, on January 4, 1875, and he is a son of Arthur H. and Bettie Marchbanks, both of them being natives of this state.

Arthur H. Marchbanks was born at Bryan and the wife and mother at Corsicana, Texas. The father is a farming man and a stock raiser who has prospered in his business activities, and who still lives in Ellis county. The mother also lives there, and it was there on their ranch that their fine family of seven sons and one daughter were born and reared. Five of the eight are yet living, brief mention of them being here made as follows: Hal is a publisher of New York City; Homer D. is a resident of Mineola, Texas, there engaged in the real estate business; Nannie, the only daughter, married Ed C. Driscoll, who is now deceased; Owen Smith is a resident of Dallas, and is an employee of the International Correspondence Schools; the subject of this review is the remaining member of the family, though it should be stated that he is the eldest living child of his parents.

Edward H. Marchbanks had his early education in the public schools of Ellis county, and the first business he was active in was that of a tinner, and for ten years he was so occupied in Ennis, his native community. It was in 1897 that he first came to Dennison, where he secured employment in Madden's general store, and for about eight years was employed as a decorator with that establishment. Later he bought a farm some two miles west of Dennison, and though he farmed for a while, he did not feel sufficiently attracted by the enterprise to continue in it definitely, and in January, 1913, he established himself in his present business.

Though his experience had been *nil* in matter of insurance, either health, accident or life, he showed himself to be a capable insurance man from the start, and his success has been sufficient to warrant his continuing in his new field.

Mr. Marchbanks has all his life been a Democrat, voting and working in every way for the growth and prosperity of the party. He is fraternally identified with the Knights of the Maccabees and is district manager of the order for North Texas.

On April 8, 1896, Mr. Marchbanks was married to Miss Sallie E. Pattie, a daughter of Henry and Ella M. Pattie, of Dennison. Mr. Pattie was a locomotive engineer, employed for years with the H. & T. C. R. R., and he lost a limb in a railroad accident, from the results of which injury he died. The mother of Mrs. Marchbanks still resides in Dennison. To Mr. and Mrs. Marchbanks three children have been born—two daughters and a son. Flora, the eldest, is fifteen years of age, and is a very bright and capable young girl for her years, assisting her father very creditably in his office during odd moments of the day. Pattie, aged thirteen is attending school, as is also Arthur Henry, who is five years old.

Mr. Marchbanks comes of a family that is not widely represented in this state. His paternal ancestry is Scotch, and beyond his immediate family, there are none of the name in Texas. He is especially enthusiastic about the resources of the Southwest and of Texas especially, and regards the state as being the Mecca of homeseekers who have a reasonable amount of ambition and energy in their makeup.

The home of the family is at 1130 West Woodlawn street, while Mr. Marchbanks has his office in the Sherman building.



S. C. Glass

SAMUEL C. GLASS is one of the leading merchants of the town of Sweetwater, Texas, and has spent a large part of his life in Texas. Of fine business ability and capacity for hard work, Mr. Glass has succeeded in building up a business that has won the admiration of the business men of the town. He is a comparatively young man yet, just in his prime, and he has a bright future before him.

Samuel C. Glass was born on the 30th of August, 1869, in Marengo county, Alabama. He is descended from Irish parentage, although his father and mother were both born in this country. His father was William Glass and his mother, Sarah Glass. His father was a farmer until the call to arms came when he enlisted in one of the Confederate regiments and served throughout the war under the command of General Lee. After the war he continued as a farmer, though having been a slaveholder before the war and accustomed to the methods of cultivation that the slave system entailed, to make a bare living on his farm was now difficult. In 1893 he removed to Texas and located in Sweetwater where he went into the furniture business. He continued in this business until his death in 1902. His wife had died in 1893.

Seven children were born to William Glass and his wife and of these Samuel C. Glass was the fifth. All of the children are living today. Mr. Glass received his education in the public schools of his native state, and in 1893 came to Sweetwater with his father. Here he entered the business world as the proprietor of a confectionery establishment. He was engaged in this business until 1897 during which year he sold out and entered the grocery and ice business. He has continued in the grocery business ever since that time and is now one of the leading merchants of the city.

In politics Mr. Glass has always been a Democrat. His sole fraternal allegiance is with the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Glass was married on the 22nd of February, 1896, to Miss Emma Bordwell, of Sweetwater, a daughter of Branard and Ada Bordwell. Mr. Bordwell was a rancher and cattleman and died in 1901. His widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Glass have two children, Berta and Leland, both of whom are now attending school.

CHARLES PINKNEY HOLLON, of Klondike, Texas, holds distinction as the leading business man and merchant of the town and is a prominent representative of a family which came to Delta county, in 1871, from Hollonsville, Pike county, Georgia.

It was in the vicinity of Hollonsville, Georgia, in 1860, that Mr. Hollon was born, son of William R. Hollon. The latter's birth occurred there on the Hollonsville plantation in 1833. His father, Randolph Hollon, was born in North Carolina, in 1800; in that State grew into unlettered manhood and then went to Georgia to make his mark. He became a planter and dealt in slaves, and was worth about a hundred thousand dollars before the war. He established a store on his farm, which took the name of Hollonsville and which became the center of a busy commercial community before he passed away in 1863. Being a slave dealer and owner and a man of Southern birth, his attitude was that of an uncompromising rebel, and he took a pride in sending his sons out to fight for the principles in which he believed. Five of his sons took up arms in defense of the Confederate Government. He belonged to no church or society, and his life seems to have been absorbed in the pleasure of money-making. While he never learned to write even his name, yet his judgment was unerring and he matched wits with knowledge to his own advantage every day of his life. His mother was before her marriage Miss Hannah Bond. Her children were Mary, wife of John Stewart, of Georgia; Randolph, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch,

and William, who died in Palo Pinto county, Texas. Randolph Hollon married Caroline Sturdivant, an orphan, who died in 1885. Their children were Theresa, who died unmarried; Hannah, whose death occurred in Delta county, Texas, was the wife of Alexander Irvin; Margaret; William R., father of Charles Pinkney; Thomas J., who died in Delta county, Texas; George W., who died at Waco, Texas; Columbus, who died in Georgia; Daniel Pinkney, of Klondike, Texas; Charles E., who died in Georgia, and Caroline, who married Jose D. Roddy and resides in Georgia. William R. Hollon, although he grew up on his rich father's plantation, with slaves around to do his bidding, yet he acquired little education that would give him admittance to the circles of educated men. Nevertheless he possessed an indescribable something which attracted friends to him and his cause and he proved himself a useful citizen throughout his life. He enlisted in the Fifty-third Georgia Infantry, and the severe wound he received at the battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburg, rendered him unfit for further military duty and he returned to Hollonsville and took charge of his father's affairs. His removal journey from Georgia to Texas was made in company with relatives, and he settled on the Delta county line, where the hamlet of Gough subsequently sprang up. Here he aided in building a gin, and he carried on his favorite vocation of farming until 1884, when he moved to Waco. A few years later he made another move, this time to a farm on the Brazos river, above the city. He spent the close of his life and passed away in Palo Pinto county, at Mineral Wells, Texas. He was an active man in the affairs of his community, and was called upon to render public service wherever he lived in Texas. He served Delta county as one of its commissioners, and is believed to have been nominated by the people for representative to the legislature, but was maneuvered out of it in a convention of Democrats. Also he was elected and served as county commissioner from the Waco precinct of McLennan county. His wife, Geraldine (Anderson) Hollon, died in 1864, leaving him the following named children: William B., who died in Delta county, Texas, and left a family; Henry R., a barber of Waco, Texas; Geraldine, wife of J. C. Bailey, of Gough, Texas; and Charles Pinkney, of Klondike. By his second wife, Elizabeth (Threlkeld) Hollon, his children are: John; Laura, wife of Fayette Cisco, of Waco; Neely, widow of Charles Catonhead; Ida, wife of a Mr. Cox of Waco; Robert, George, Thomas, Fannie, Elsie and Samuel, all residents of Waco.

Charles Pinkney Hollon was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the rural schools in the vicinity of Gough. He was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1889, when he turned his attention to merchandising at Gough, his being the first store started at that point. He began with a small stock of groceries, worth in the neighborhood of three hundred dollars, and in this venture he prospered. He gained favorable acquaintance and accumulated some capital, and in 1903, wishing to enlarge his business operations, moved to Klondike, the nearest station on the railroad. Here he built a frame store room and opened out in business on a larger scale. In 1911 fire destroyed the building and greater part of his stock. At once he rebuilt a double store, a brick structure, and he now carries a stock of general merchandise which invoices at \$18,000. He inherits in a measure the instinct for money-making with which his grandfather was endowed, and his financial advance has been equal to the opportunities offered here. He owns considerable farming land in his locality, which, under his supervision, is being cultivated, and also he has taken a hand in banking. He was a prime mover in the organization of the First State Bank of Klondike, of which he was president until

January 1, 1912, since which time he has been vice president and a director.

Mr. Hollon is identified with the dominant political party of his locality and has been honored with official preferment. For five successive years he served as county commissioner, and it was during his tenure of office that the county jail was built.

On Christmas, 1883, at Shiloh church, Mr. Hollon and Miss Kittie Henderson were united in marriage, and the fruits of their union are three daughters: Claudie, wife of A. A. Moxley, of Klondike, and to whom were born two children, Allen and Erma Jean; Miss Beulah, at home, and Jessie, wife of C. B. Allard, also of Klondike, and to this union was born Hollon Bradley. Mrs. Hollon is a daughter of John Henderson who came to Texas some years ago from Kentucky.

Personally, Mr. Hollon is physically a large man, and he is distinguished for his broad views and good-natured disposition. His religious belief is that of the Christian Church, of which he is a member, and, fraternally, he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CHARLES E. MCCLELLAND. The town of Plainview, in Hale county, honors the McClelland family as among its founders, and the men of that name have probably done more than any other family group to develop and promote the upbuilding and welfare of this portion of the state.

Charles E. McClelland, a son of the first pioneer to locate there, was born in Springfield, Illinois, December 7, 1869, a son of Hugh and Prudie E. (Metcalf) McClelland, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Missouri, but they were married in Illinois. The family came to Texas in 1862, locating first at Waco, where the father was engaged in the manufacture of brick. Subsequently he became a farmer, and in 1887 came out to the northwestern portion of the state and took up a large tract of land. He operated it as a ranch and also established a country grocery store on the old McKinzie trail, at the point now occupied by Plainview. This store was an institution before Plainview was thought of, and he continued to trade in that vicinity until the townsite of Plainview was formally established. He then built the first house in the new town, and after selling out the grocery, engaged with his son Charles in the brokerage business, buying and selling land on a large scale. The father is now living retired at the age of seventy-six, and the mother is sixty-seven years of age. Their three children are Mrs. Annie C. Lyeon of Plainview; John W., also of Plainview, and Charles E.

Mr. McClelland was educated chiefly in the Christian College at Thorp Springs of this state, and graduated from that well known old institution in 1892. On coming home from college, he joined his father in the business already mentioned, and subsequently went into the land business on a large scale on his own account. Since then Mr. McClelland has become known as one of the most extensive land dealers and money lenders in this section of Texas. He is himself proprietor of large tracts of land, and makes a specialty of dealing in big bodies of west Texas land.

He is a Democrat, though he has never sought office or position, and is content to give all his attention to his business. Fraternally he is affiliated with Masonry through all the degrees and a Knight Templar, having filled all the chairs in the lodge, being past master and high priest and a member of the Shrine. His other fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Order of Pretorians, the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. At Dallas, Texas, on June 6, 1905, Mr. McClelland married Miss Mae Joe Roberts, a daughter of J. J. Roberts, a well known old resident of Dallas. Their two children are Charles Edgar, born in Plain-

view, April 8, 1906, and Mae Joe, born June 1, 1910, at Plainview. Mr. McClelland's uncle, Peter McClelland, was the owner during early days of a large tract of land near Waco, and his nephew Charles E. is one of the heirs to that estate. Mr. McClelland, having spent nearly all his life in west Texas, is specially prepared to speak as a judge of the country, and his enthusiastic predictions that this part of the state is the garden spot of Texas, when taken into consideration with the actual facts which visitors realize, carries great weight and conviction.

LOUIS THEODORE DEATS. That an industrious and thrifty laboring man may reach a place of prosperity and influence in his community has been proved by Mr. Deats, the present mayor of Big Springs. Mr. Deats has had a career of unusual activity and increasing progress. He was in the railroad service for a great many years, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Big Springs. He is now vice president of First State Bank of Big Springs, and land owner in this section of West Texas and no man stands higher in the thriving city of Big Springs than Louis Theodore Deats.

He was born in the state of Pennsylvania on July 14, 1857. His parents were John G. and Mary Ann (Morton) Deats, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a native of Germany, and the mother of Pennsylvania. The former came to the United States when a young man, and had previously become a skillful florist and gardener. Locating at Danville, Pennsylvania, where he lived for more than forty years, he was known as a hardworking and thrifty citizen, reared and provided well for his family, and was always highly respected. The only vacation he ever took in his career was a visit to his children who had located in Texas. After visiting his son George at Fort Worth, and Elizabeth in the same city, he came out to see his Louis at Big Springs, and in this city was stricken with pneumonia and died at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died in the old home at Danville, Pennsylvania, at the age of sixty-seven years. Among the family of eleven children, Louis T. was the third, and the other members who have become prosperous Texas residents are as follows: George W., who is master mechanic on the Texas and Pacific Railway at Fort Worth; Elizabeth, wife of John D. Evans of Fort Worth; Clara, wife of John F. Cherry, who is a locomotive engineer on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, with his headquarters in Big Springs; Oscar, who is a locomotive engineer, and resides at Texarkana, Texas.

Louis Theodore Deats attained his education in the public schools of Montour county, Pennsylvania. When he was thirteen years old he left school, not because his father desired it, but in order to contribute his own earnings to the support and education of his many brothers and sisters. For some years he worked and gave all his earnings to his parents, and thus while he limited his own advantages he performed a service to the family which has always been a grateful remembrance. He remained at home until his marriage.

Mr. Deats came to Texas in September, 1883, and about the same time located at Big Springs. The railroad had been completed through this part of Texas only about two years, and Big Springs was just coming into prominence as a division point on the line. During 1884 he was employed at El Paso, but with that exception has been a permanent resident at Big Springs for about thirty years. He entered the employ of the Texas and Pacific in 1883, and remained in the railroad service until his resignation in 1906. He had a career of unusual success, beginning as a fire boy, was promoted to engineer and for many years was one of the most efficient engine drivers on this system, having charge of the best passenger train running over the line. Throughout his long service of twenty-three years and three months, he never had a serious accident, and finally



L. J. Deato

tired with the well wishes of his company. During his service as an engineer he not only reared and educated a large family of children, but he put his savings to such a good use and employed such good judgment in his investment in cattle and land, that he occupied an independent position as a ranchman and stock raiser before his retirement from railroading. He bought six sections of land in Howard county, and leased three other sections and on this range started with about with a hundred head of cattle and worked same up to four hundred. All of this he had accomplished while still taking his engine on his regular run over the Texas and Pacific. With the general increase in his cattle, and advance of prices, he finally in 1907 sold out, disposing of four hundred head of fine cattle and his ranches at an excellent figure. A large portion of the returns from the property he applied to Big Springs real estate. Some of the city property he has improved with business and residence buildings, and other pieces he has used for income. Mr. Deats possesses one of the attractive homes of Big Springs.

As a successful business man he has naturally been drawn into the civic life of his community. He has served as school trustee ever since the independent school district was organized. In April, 1910, he was first elected mayor of Big Springs and by reelection has served to the present time. Mr. Deats is also vice president of the First State Bank of Big Springs and was one of the organizers of this institution in 1908. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons and also with the Brotherhood of Local Engineers. The family worship in the Methodist church.

In 1877 Mr. Deats married his first sweetheart, Miss Sarah E. Ryan, who was born in Pennsylvania. Of their nine children four are now deceased, and the others are mentioned as follows: Walter F., who is foreman in the Texas and Pacific Railroad shops at Fort Worth; Bertha M., wife of Harvey C. Rix of Big Springs; Ethel, wife of Lester Whitaker of Amarillo, Texas; Charles W. and Martha M., now at home with their parents.

DAVID P. JARVIS. A few years before the beginning of the war between the states, Edwin P. Jarvis came to Smith county, Texas, from Mississippi, and settled upon a tract of land where the town of Arp now stands. He was born in the year 1815, and was therefore a man in middle life when he settled in Texas. He was an active and influential citizen, took a deep interest in public affairs, and held the offices of justice of the peace and county commissioner for his precinct. In his political convictions he affiliated with the Democratic party, and his religious faith was expressed by membership in the Old School Baptist church, which was a strong denomination in the antebellum days. He was twice married. His first wife died before he came to Texas, leaving him a son, and his second wife was Miss Sarah Reeves. She became the mother of twenty children and lived to see her youngest child reach the age of maturity. Sixteen of the twenty children attained to their majority, viz.: Thaddeus, Epamanondas, Lyeurgus, Eugenia, Gustavus, Dr. Jarvis of Troup, Webb, Mary, Rezia, Minerva, Edwin P., Jr., Robert R., David P., Sallie, Eva, and Snap. Thaddeus died in Smith county leaving a family; Epamanondas and Lyeurgus also passed their lives in that county, the latter dying while holding the office of county assessor; Eugenia became the wife of G. W. Weatherby and now resides in Hubbard, Texas; Gustavus died in Smith county in 1892, leaving sons; Webb is a lawyer of Tyler, Texas; Mary is the widow of Rev. M. M. Wadsworth, of Jacksonville, Texas; Rezia is a merchant of Terrell, Texas; Minerva married G. D. Moore and died without issue; Edwin P., Jr., is a farmer at Troup; Robert R. is also a farmer in the same locality; David P. is the subject of this review; Sallie is now Mrs. Calvin Hicks,

of Omen, Texas; Eva became the wife of J. M. Duncan and left one child at her death; Snap, the youngest child of the family, is a member of the mercantile firm of Jarvis & Company, of Troup and Terrell, and is one of the foremost business men in the community where he resides. The father of these children died in 1878, and the mother passed away aged seventy-five years.

At the beginning of the great Civil war, Edwin P. Jarvis, Sr., was too far advanced in age and his health was too much impaired to permit of his taking up arms, but five of his sons—Thaddeus, Epamanondas, Lyeurgus, Gustavus and Christopher Columbus—enlisted in the Confederate army and served through that historic conflict. At the close of the war they returned to civil pursuits and materially aided in the rebuilding of the shattered fortunes of their beloved Southland.

David P. Jarvis was born near the village of Arp, Smith county, Texas, February 14, 1857. He acquired his elementary education in the local schools between crops, and completed his scholastic training by an attendance of eighteen months at the Summer Hill select school at Omen, Texas, after he was twenty years of age. His teacher at that school was a master in educational work, and a number of young men who attended the institution have since made their mark in business, professional or political life. Upon leaving school, Mr. Jarvis engaged in business in Omen, where he was located for the first three years of his independent career. In 1888 he opened a general store at Troup and conducted it successfully for about three years, when he disposed of his business. In 1902 he united with other citizens of the town in the organization of the First National Bank and served as its first president, holding the office for seven years. At the end of that time he severed his connection with the institution, expecting to remove to western Texas, and for the next three years was not actively engaged in any business enterprise, except for his duties as vice-president of the bank. When the office of cashier became vacant in November, 1912, he assumed the active management of the bank until John W. Pace took charge of the office of cashier. Mr. Jarvis is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Jacksonville, Texas, the Citizens' National Bank of Tyler, and the Guaranty State Bank of Arp. The First National Bank of Troup is capitalized at \$25,000, and has a surplus of a like amount. The officers are Josiah H. Sharp, president; Snap Jarvis, first vice president; David P. Jarvis, second vice-president; and John W. Pace, cashier. It is regarded as one of the substantial financial concerns of Smith county.

In his political views Mr. Jarvis is aligned with the Democratic party, and he has been an active worker in behalf of that organization. He has served as a member of the county central committee and as precinct chairman, and was a delegate to the famous "carshed" convention which renominated Governor Hogg in 1892, which gave Texas one of the most exciting political campaigns in her history. Fraternally, Mr. Jarvis is a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, and in 1911 he was a member of the committee on the state of the order in the Texas Grand Lodge. In all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town he has been a willing helper, having served one term on the town board and is now a member and chairman of the school board. He and his family belong to the Missionary Baptist church.

On June 7, 1885, Mr. Jarvis was united in marriage at Omen, Texas, with Miss Amelia Orr, a native of Georgia and a daughter of Captain I. W. Orr, a farmer who came to Texas from that state. Four children have been born to this union—Vivian, Walton, Travis and Ruth. Vivian is now Mrs. O. D. Butler, of Louisiana. The other children are unmarried and live with their parents.

ROBERT FRANCIS DAVIS, the popular and efficient superintendent of schools of Nacogdoches, Texas, has been

engaged in school work since 1892, when he entered upon his career as an educator at West Hamilton, Shelby county. He later went to South Union, then became principal of the Shelbyville High school for two years, acted in a like capacity for three years at Henderson, and then came to Nacogdoches. Here he was principal of the West End school for one year and in 1901 became superintendent of the city schools as successor to G. I. Watkins. Professor Davis' career has been one of constant advancement in the line of his chosen profession, and few men in this part of the state are better or more favorably known in educational circles. He was born six miles from Shelbyville, Texas, March 2, 1874, and is a son of Zachary Taylor and Sophronia (Pittman) Davis.

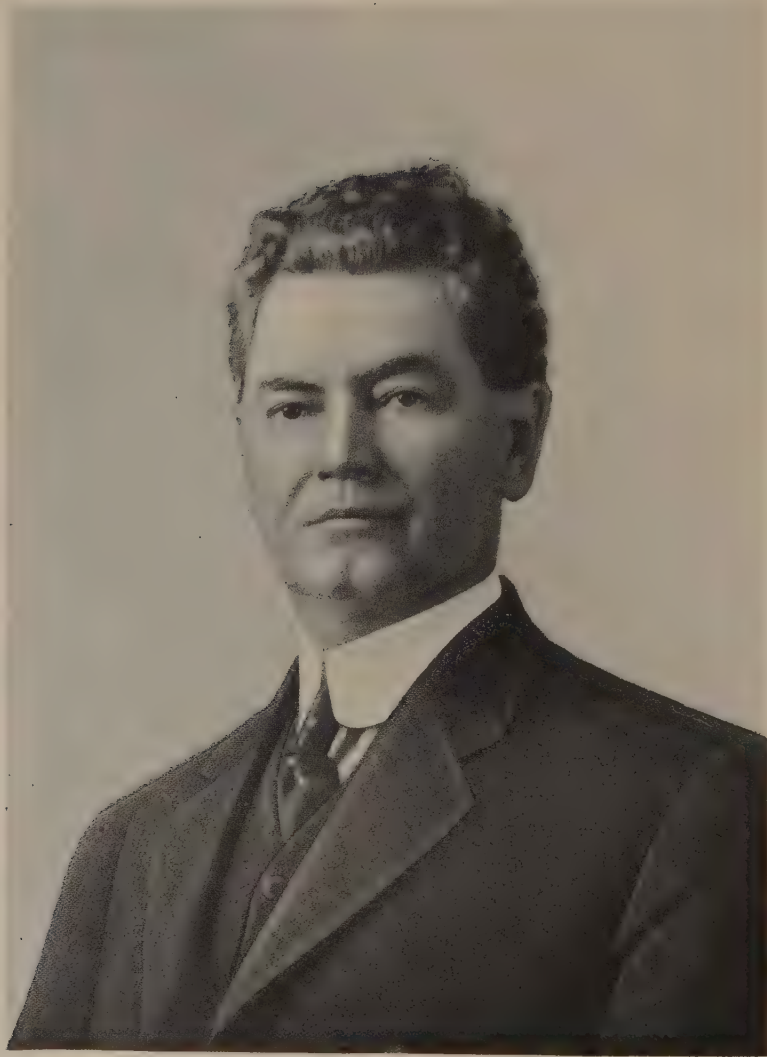
Pryor Lansford Davis, the paternal grandfather of Robert Francis Davis, was born in North Carolina, in 1813, and died in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, in 1901. He was an extensive slaveholder and planter in the latter county, whence he went as a youth, and became prominent in public matters. He was an ardent secessionist at the time of the war between the states, and lost four sons as Confederate soldiers, another son losing both arms at the battle of Mansfield. He served subsequently as a member of the Louisiana Assembly, and kicked down the door of the House when the Carpetbag Legislature was expelled by the Democrats of the state. Pryor Lansford Davis married Miss Semmes, and their family comprised fourteen children, all of whom reared families. They were as follows: Wylie, who died in New Orleans and was the legislator; Charles, who was killed at the battle of Williamsburg, in the Peninsula campaign; William, who was killed in the seven-day fight around Richmond; Isom J., who is now a resident of Shelby county, Texas; Robert L., who died in Shelby county; John, of Bivins, Texas; Zachary T., of Center, Texas; "Twit" and "Stump," who are prominent business men of Andersonville, Georgia; Sarah, who married Julius Garrett and died in Shelby county; and Mary, who married and spent her life in Georgia.

Zachary T. Davis was born in Georgia, April 30, 1850, and came to Texas as a young man of twenty years, locating at Center, near which place the active years of his long and useful career have been spent. There he was married to Miss Sophronia Pittman, a daughter of E. W. Pittman, who was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, born in 1803, served under General Scott in the Mexican War, and died in Shelby county, Texas, at the age of eighty-seven years. He married Mary Hamm, of Tennessee, and they contributed three sons to the Confederate service during the war between the states: William, who was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, was taken captive, and experienced some of the horrors of northern prisons; and Benjamin and Jefferson, who were both in Taylor's division of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Southern forces. Mrs. Davis, who still survives, was born May 10, 1857, and has been the mother of the following children: Robert Francis; Mary Catherine, who died as Mrs. Dr. M. M. Paul, of Shelbyville; Washington I., ex-county attorney and a leading lawyer of Center; Edward W., civil engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and ex-student of the Texas University; S. Ellen, who married S. T. Holmes and resides in Galveston, where she is a trained nurse; Thomas O., a graduate of the University of Texas, and now a lawyer at Center; Charles S., also a graduate of the University of Texas and a real estate man of Waco; Wylie, who is a successful farmer of Shelby county; Lucile, who is a student of the University of Texas; Ada, who is Mrs. Earl E. Hesser, of Rosenberg, Texas; Winnie, who married Alton Parker, of Center; Henry, who is a student of the Nacogdoches High school, class of 1914; James F., who is in the hotel business at Lufkin; and Neil and Laura, who are students of the Center High school. Of these fifteen children, all survive except one.

After he was eighteen years of age, Robert F. Davis went to the Center High school and later to the Sam Houston Normal school, finishing the course in the former and spending a year in the latter, and in addition did one year's work in the summer schools at the University. During the time he was in Shelby county he was a member of the County Board of Examiners, and has served continuously on the same board for Nacogdoches county and is now chairman of that body. He was appointed by the commissioners court as a member of the county board of school trustees when the law went into effect and has been re-elected to the position twice, serving all the time in the capacity of chairman. This position comes from a vote of the people and is designated "commissioner-at-large," and its incumbent serves a two-year term. He has conducted summer normals at Center, twice at Nacogdoches, at Timpson and at Jack-sonville, and one summer at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Professor Davis was a member of the State Textbook Board in 1907 and is authorized by Congressmen Cooper and Dies to conduct examinations for students who wish to enter West Point or Annapolis, and for students who are taking correspondence work in the Southwestern University and the University of Texas by authority of the management of those institutions. He is a member of the State Teachers Association of Texas, of the superintendents and principals section of the National Educational Association, and of the Southern Educational Association, and has not missed a minute from county institute work in twenty years.

Since Professor Davis' coming to Nacogdoches the school district has been incorporated as an independent district and every building of the district has been built under his regime. They include three brick buildings, among them the Central High school building, which for years has been the best high school building in Eastern Texas. The value of the school property in the district is \$75,000, and it is doubtful if a more spacious or beautiful school campus can be found in the state. It comprises thirteen acres of ground and is the old Nacogdoches University campus. Professor Davis took charge of these schools when they were ungraded and had no standing with any educational institution in the state and employed but ten teachers, whereas today the schools employ twenty-six teachers and the salaries for high school teachers exceed those of any other school in this section of the state, there being five teachers whose entire time is given to work in the white high school, none of them receiving less than \$100 a month and some as high as \$150. The schools run nine months and the high school is one of the twenty-eight in Texas now affiliated with every college in the South, the graduates entering these colleges without examination. They have eighteen and one-half units of credit with the University of Texas. The laboratories in physics and chemistry are not surpassed by any in this section of the state; every teacher of the high school is a graduate of a college or university of the first class. During these years this high school has sent more young men and women to college than any other school in this section, students from here having graduated from the University of California, Vassar College, University of Texas, Southwestern University, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor University, Trinity University at Tehuacana, Randolph Macon College of Georgia, and the famous girls' school at Nashville. Among the graduates of this high school are found teachers, lawyers, physicians, farmers and members of practically every calling.

In the line of athletics the high school has had track teams which have won medals at the Agricultural and Mechanical College track meet and at the meet for high schools and academies, at the University of Texas, and the students of the schools of every department are organized for all sorts of athletics—football, baseball, tennis, track events and basketball. In debating and oratory



R. S. Stennett.

representatives of this high school have been victors in numerous debating and declamation contests from this district as organized and recognized by the University of Texas. In tennis the teams have been victorious in county contests for both boys and girls.

On August 14, 1898, Mr. Davis was married at Shelbyville, Texas, to Miss Elma Ellington, a daughter of William D. Ellington, a well-known merchant at that place and an old pioneer from Alabama. He married Miss Nellie McWilliams, and they had a large family of children. To Professor Davis and his wife there have been born six children, namely: Robert Collis, Roy F., Charles Bryant, Evelyn, Jefferson and Dorothy. Professor Davis has shown some interest in work of a fraternal nature, and is now a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masons, having attained to the Knights Templar degree in the last-named. With his family, he attends the Methodist church, in which he teaches a Bible class and served as a member of the board of stewards. His interests are extensive and his duties onerous, yet he finds time to devote to the welfare of his community, and no movement making for morality, education and good citizenship is considered complete unless he is numbered among its supporters.

ALBERT SIDNEY STINNETT. One of the most successful business men of Amarillo is Albert S. Stinnett, whose wholesale operations in grain and cotton-seed products made him known in commercial circles throughout the southwest. From the time he attained manhood until the present time he has been prominently and closely identified with business affairs in north and northwest Texas. Mr. Stinnett is the type of business man who is almost instinctively trusted by his fellows, has proved his ability to handle and direct large interests, and belongs to the group of men who at Amarillo control and uphold the business prosperity of the locality.

Albert S. Stinnett was born April 7, 1862, in Bosque county, Texas, and is a son of William H. and Mary (Corum) Stinnett. The Stinnett family was founded in America by the great-grandfather of Mr. Stinnett, a Frenchman who emigrated to America prior to the Revolution and settled in the colony of Virginia, where J. Francis Stinnett, the grandfather of Albert S., was born. The great-grandfather was a participant in the Colonial wars and during the war of the Revolution fought valiantly for the cause of independence. In 1844 the grandfather established his residence in Collin county, Texas, where he was one of the pioneer builders and a great factor in the development of that section, encouraging settlers to migrate thither from Virginia, Missouri and other states. In fact, the grandfather, J. F. Stinnett, was one of the prominent pioneer empire builders of Texas, and at one time owned land here and there from North Texas to the Colorado river. He owned many slaves and with them engaged in agriculture, the erection and operation of flouring mills, cotton gins, etc. Apart from these enterprises he maintained many mercantile establishments. He was practically the founder of Clinton, in Bosque county, and undertook the first water power development on the Colorado river before the Civil war. He died at the age of eighty years at Sherman, Texas, and was there buried. On the maternal side Mr. Stinnett is descended from an old Scotch-Irish family, originally founded in Virginia and later prominent in Kentucky and Missouri. Mr. Stinnett's maternal forbears participated in the heroic struggles of revolutionary times. His maternal grandfather emigrated to Texas from Boonville, Missouri, in 1855, and being also a large slave holder did much toward the material development of the state. He died at the age of sixty-eight years at San Antonio, Texas, and was there buried.

William H. Stinnett, the father of Albert S. Stinnett, was born in 1840 in Pike county, Missouri, and was a

lad of four years when he accompanied his parents to Collin county, Texas. There he was reared to manhood, his education being secured principally under the tuition of his father, with whom he entered business life both in mercantile and agricultural lines. Both were large slave holders prior to the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. During the war between the North and the South, William H. Stinnett enlisted under General McCullough and served three years in the Confederate army, part of this time being spent in the commissary department. Although he fought bravely and gallantly and participated in numerous bloody battles, including the sanguinary struggle of Shiloh, he was never wounded nor taken prisoner. On his return to the pursuits of peace he again took up agricultural and mercantile lines, became very successful in his ventures, and at the time of his death in 1885, although only forty-five years of age, left his family an ample fortune. He was a Democrat in his political views, but never cared for the struggles of the political arena, and always declined offers of public service. He was a faithful member of the Methodist church. William H. Stinnett married Mary Corum, who was born at Boonville, Missouri, in 1844, daughter of R. C. Corum, and she still survives and is making her home at Bay City. Of the twelve children born to this union, Albert Sidney is the second in order of birth.

Albert S. Stinnett received his primary education in private schools, and after some further preparation entered Salado College, the second oldest chartered college in Texas. He was graduated from that institution in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered upon his business career at the age of twenty-one years as the proprietor of a mercantile establishment at Wichita Falls, Texas, receiving his financial backing from his father, and this he developed into a wholesale business. His success there encouraged him to seek a wider field for his operations, and accordingly, in 1899, he went to Fort Worth, where he continued in the same business until 1904, in which year he moved to Amarillo. Here he embarked in the wholesale grain and cotton-seed products, which is now by far the largest enterprise of its kind in the southwest, its operations covering every state west of the Mississippi river and to the border of British America. Mr. Stinnett has since the beginning of his business career possessed the utmost confidence of his associates. His opinion upon matters connected with his business has been influential with the associated dealers, who have regarded him as thoroughly informed, and have relied upon his sound judgment. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's Association, he has been active in the support of those measures which have meant advancement and welfare of Amarillo, and few men have been more enthusiastic in expressing their belief in the future greatness of the Panhandle. Politically a Democrat, he has been active in public matters, but has never sought public preferment. With his family he attends the Episcopal church.

Mr. Stinnett was married at Wichita Falls, Texas, February 1, 1893, to Miss Cornelia Mary Cobb, who was born in Kentucky, daughter of Major Robert Cobb, one of the most distinguished officers of the Confederacy and the originator of the noted Cobb's Battery, and now an honored veteran of the war and a resident of Wichita Falls. Three children have been born to this union: twin daughters, Felice and Daphne, born at Wichita Falls, March 22, 1895; and Francis Beaumont, born at Fort Worth, November 6, 1903. The modern home occupied by the family is at 1701 Jackson street, and Mr. Stinnett has his place of business at one of the most familiar locations in the city.

CALVIN WILLIAMSON BRATTON. Among the public officials of Falls county few are more popular than the present efficient county collector, Calvin Williamson Bratton, who is now serving his second term. Entering democratic politics in 1906, he has become one of the wheelhorses of

his party in his section, and his energetic and untiring services have done much to win success for his organization here. Mr. Bratton is a native of Texas and was born at Otto Springs, Falls county, August 14, 1881, a son of Frank B. and Mary Ann (Brown) Bratton.

The Bratton family has been known in Texas for many years, being founded here in Robinson county by the grandfather of Mr. Bratton. His father, Frank B. Bratton, was born in that county in 1857, and for many years has been a successful farmer of Falls county, his residence now being at Kosse. The mother also comes of a Texas family, having been born in Livingston county, in 1861. There were eleven children in the family, as follows: Calvin Williamson, Mary A., Roy M., Neil, Elba A., Brown C., L. M., Fred A., Frank, Curtis C. and Ray.

Calvin W. Bratton secured his education in the public schools of his native place, and divided his time between his studies and work on his father's farm until he reached the age of seventeen years, at which time he devoted his entire attention to tilling the soil. At the age of twenty-two years he secured a position carrying mail on Rural Route No. 2, out of Kosse, in which capacity he acted for some sixteen months, when he entered the political arena as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of county assessor of Falls county, in 1906. He met with defeat in this campaign, but was subsequently appointed deputy collector, under Collector Wiley Davis, and during the four years that followed discharged his duties in such an able manner that in 1910 he became the nominee for collector, and was elected to that office in the following election. His first two-year term was characterized by faithful adherence to duty, so that he was returned to the office in 1912 and continues his efficient services. Mr. Bratton is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a helpful citizen in all that goes to advance Marlin's interests. He is the owner of his own home and three vacant lots in Marlin. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has numerous friends. With his family, he attends the Methodist church.

Mr. Bratton was married March 19, 1907, at Marlin, to Miss Nellie T. Vinson, daughter of W. P. and Sallie B. (Davis) Vinson, of Falls county, and to this union there have been born two bright and interesting children: Rice and Turner.

WILFORD JACKSON EMBREY: The junior member of the prominent Brenham law firm of Mathis, Teague & Embrey, though young in legal experience, has brought to his profession exceptional native talent, a thorough training for his work and the ideals and traditions inherited from one of the oldest American families.

The Embrey family was established in Virginia in days long before the American Revolution, and furnished some of the early settlers to the old Commonwealth. The records of Virginia show that several men of the name gained distinction in state affairs, and the military annals of the family is one of special note. There have been Embreys in practically every war since the winning of independence in the days of '76. They fought in the Revolution, in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the war between the states and the Spanish-American war.

On his mother's side this Brenham lawyer has some interesting relations with early Texas patriots and pioneers. Wilford Jackson Embrey was born March 5, 1889, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, while his parents were on a visit to his father's old Virginia homestead. His parents were John Thomas and Nellie (Brophy) Embrey. His father, who was born in Virginia in 1842, during the war between the states fought as a private in the celebrated Blackhorse cavalry under Lighthorse Harry Lee. Some years after the war, about 1875, he brought his family out to Texas and settled in Washington county, and besides winning prosperity as a farmer and rancher

was also for many years in the hardware business. Nellie Brophy, whom he married in Texas, was born in Brenham, Washington county, a daughter of John Brophy, who came from Ireland to Texas about 1840. He fought as a soldier in the Mexican war between the United States and Mexico during the '40s, and was also with the Texas troops in the war of the Confederacy. John Brophy married a Miss Jameson, and the Jamesons trace their Texas history back to the very foundation of American civilization in the Southwest. Her mother was a member of the original Austin colony of three hundred, and the family located in Brazoria county, but later moved to Washington county. Miss Jameson's brother, Isaac Jameson, a great-granduncle of the Brenham lawyer, was granted a league of land by the Mexican government in 1828. That land is still in the possession of the family, and there has never been a transfer of title except by inheritance. Isaac Jameson fought as an ensign under the immortal Travis at the Alamo in 1836, and was one of the martyrs to Texas independence who sacrificed their lives in that historic battleground.

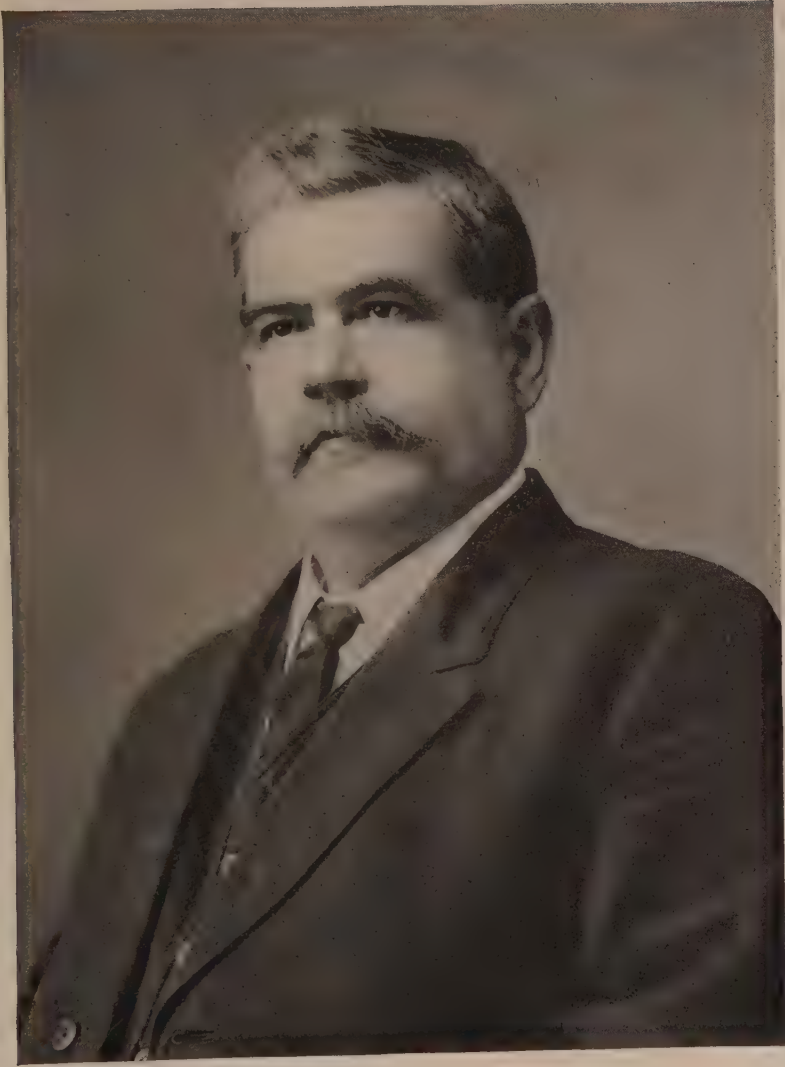
Wilford J. Embrey was graduated from the Brenham high school in 1905, finished his course in the Blinn Memorial College at Brenham in 1906, and after a few experiences in commercial life prepared for the law in the University of Texas, graduating LL. B. in 1913; he was at once admitted to the law firm of Mathis & Teague, and his name has since had a place on the doors of that firm in their offices at No. 1 Alamo street in Brenham.

Mr. Embrey in spite of his youth has a long experience as an orator and his earliest notable appearance before the public was in the spring of 1899 when he was less than ten years of age. At that time he was selected to present to Commodore John W. Phillips of the United States Navy, on behalf of the Sunday school children of Texas, a jeweled sword, in commemoration of the commodore's instructions to his triumphant and enthusiastic crew during the battle of Santiago in 1898, that they should not cheer while the Spanish fleet was being shot to pieces and destroyed by the American ships. On that occasion young Embrey delivered a speech of presentation, and now has as one of his most cherished possessions an autograph portrait of Commodore Phillips, who afterwards became Admiral Phillips. On the same occasion a Bible was presented to the commodore by a Texas girl.

GEORGE R. SMITH. The entire professional career of George R. Smith, of McKinney, has been passed in this city, where for thirty years he has been known as one of the leading legal lights of the community. His record is that of a man who has by his own unaided efforts worked his way to a position of affluence, and his life has been one of industry and perseverance, characterized by systematic and honorable business methods and devotion to his profession, which have won him the support and confidence of many. He not alone occupies a leading position among the legists of McKinney, where he makes his home, but is also prominent in social and political circles, and his personal worth and popularity have been shown on a number of occasions when he has been elected to offices of responsibility and trust.

Mr. Smith is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors on both sides of the family being early emigrants to Virginia, from whence both the paternal and maternal grandparents removed to Kentucky. Mr. Smith is himself a native of the Blue Grass state, having been born April 28, 1857, a son of Joseph L. and Martha A. Smith, who was born there. Joseph L. Smith was a farmer by vocation, and was fairly successful in his ventures, so that at his retirement he went to Oklahoma and there spent his last years in comfort, his death occurring there in 1910. The mother still survives. Of their two sons and four daughters four children are now living, and George R. is the fourth in order of birth.

George R. Smith was given good educational advantages in his youth, and being an industrious and ambi-



G. R. Smith

lad, made the most of his opportunities. While he attending the public schools of his native state, he aided his father in the work of the home place, and, after some preparation, entered the University of Kentucky. Mr. Smith adopted the profession of education, in order that he might secure the means of furthering his studies in the field of law, to which he had declined to apply himself. In the capacity of school-teacher he came to the Lone Star state in 1880, and not thereafter became a student in the University of Texas, where he was graduated in 1884 with his prized degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was soon admitted to the bar and at once began practice at McKinney, where he has since steadily advanced to a high place in his profession. He has been connected with much of the important jurisprudence that has come before the Collin county courts, and has been retained as counsel by some of the leading corporations of this section of the state on cases of importance. His broad learning, his inheritance of skill and his devotion to his clients have gained him honor and public confidence, while he is respected and admired by his professional brethren for the high ideals he holds in regard to the unwritten professional ethics. His political support has always been given to the Democratic party, and he is known as one of the influential men of Democracy in this locality, being at this time the chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Collin county. His public service has been confined to four years in the office of county attorney, but he has never been willing to perform to the best of his abilities the duties of public-spirited citizenship. Fraternally, Mr. Smith belongs to the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Woodmen of the World. During the thirty years in which he has been a resident of McKinney, he has seen it grow and develop from a lagging village to a city that is a center of professional ability, business activity and educational and religious importance, moral, clean and well governed. In its own way he has played no small part in bringing about this growth and development, and he may well look on the city with much interest. He maintains well-appointed offices in the largest office building in the city, and has a pleasant and comfortable home, modern in its every equipment, at No. 401 Parker street. When Mr. Smith first came to Texas, in 1880, he met the line of school teaching Miss Mary J. Rodgers, of Kentucky, who had also come here to take up educational work. Their mutual interest in their labors, formed the basis for an acquaintanceship which eventually ripened into love, and in 1886 they were married in his city. She was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Dr. John and Margaret E. Rodgers, of the Blue Grass state, where the father was a well-known physician. Four sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Owen, aged twenty-six years, who has a position in the Internal Revenue office at Austin, Texas; Allen C., aged twenty-four years, who is studying law under the ableceptorship of his father and soon intends to embark in practice in McKinney; Will W., who is twenty-two years of age, and a civil engineer of McKinney, already with good clientele and a substantial reputation; and Joseph L., aged twenty years, who intends to adopt agricultural pursuits as his life work. Mr. Smith's brother, Judge W. J. J. Smith, is a prominent attorney of Dallas.

HON. JOHN T. ELLIS. The life of every public man possesses a peculiar interest to his fellow citizens, particularly if his abilities have elevated him to honorable office in which he has displayed honest effort and fidelity in the performance of its responsibilities. Preeminently this is true when judicial position is involved, and especial interest is excited in the career of the Hon. John T. Ellis, who after twenty-three years spent as the employe of a railroad company, was elected county judge of Caldwell county. Judge Ellis was not called to his office from the

ranks of the legal profession, but his decisions have been as sound and as acceptable to the profession as they would have been had he been able to find aid in great legal learning, while he has excelled upon questions where no authority could be found upon which to rest and in cases outside of the beaten paths of jurisprudence.

Judge Ellis was born January 4, 1868, at Center, Atala county, Mississippi, and is a son of Peter F. and Sally E. (Patterson) Ellis. His father was born and reared in Mississippi, there received a good education and entered the medical profession, and at the outbreak of the war between the states enlisted in the Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry, attached to the division commanded by General Barkdale. He continued in active service until the battle of Malvern Hill, in which engagement he lost a leg, and being thus incapacitated received his honorable discharge and returned to his home. When he had sufficiently recovered from his injury, he resumed his medical practice, which he followed in Mississippi until 1882, when he came to Texas with his family and settled in Grayson county. There he continued to follow his calling for ten years and built up an excellent practice, from which he retired in 1892. In that year he was elected county clerk of Grayson county, an office in which he served four years. His death occurred in 1909. He married Sally E. Patterson, whose father, Capt. Duncan Patterson, was killed at the battle of Fort Donelson, during the Civil war, and she still survives.

The early education of Judge Ellis was secured in the public schools of his native state, as well as at private institutions, and when he was fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Texas. Here he completed his studies at Bells High school, in Grayson county, and when he was twenty-one years old he entered the service of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, as a telegraph operator. He subsequently was made station agent and had stations at various points in Texas and Oklahoma, and for twenty-three years remained in the service of this one company, coming originally to Caldwell county in 1892, and again in 1908. In 1912 he became a candidate for the office of county judge of Caldwell county, a position to which he was elected, and in which he has continued to serve to the present time, to the entire satisfaction of the people of this community. Fraternally, Judge Ellis is connected with Lockhart Lodge No. 690, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Lockhart Chapter No. 208, R. A. M., of which he is excellent king, and Lockhart Camp No. 52, Woodmen of the World, of which he is past council commander.

On October 3, 1893, Judge Ellis was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Reed, a member of an early New Jersey family which traces its ancestors back to the year 1740, when they were property owners of what is now Elizabeth, New Jersey. Her father, Maj. A. Reed, of Caldwell county, was a native of Mississippi, and major of a Mississippi regiment during the Civil war. He came to Caldwell county in 1875 and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at one time was a member of the commissioners' court of the county. Six children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Ellis, namely: Absalom R., a student of the University of Texas, class of 1915; Joseph F., a student at Marshall Training School, San Antonio; John T., attending Lockhart High school; and Margaret E., Martha R. and Robert R., all of whom attend the public schools of Lockhart.

JAMES A. ELKINS. One of the most prominent attorneys of Huntsville is James A. Elkins, who has spent all his life in that locality, and besides his practice as a lawyer has been honored with several important official positions.

James A. Elkins was born in Walker county, September 25, 1878. His father was the late James J. Elkins, who died January 15, 1880, at the age of forty-three. A native of Georgia, he came from that state to Texas

some time after the war, in which he had served as a regularly enlisted man, but being a locomotive engineer was placed in charge of an ammunition train in the service of the Confederacy. When he came to Texas he applied himself to farming, and towards the close of his career was elected to the office of sheriff of Walker county, and died while filling out his official duty. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Miss Sarah Sims, a daughter of Nathan A. Sims, a farmer and of a Tennessee family. Mrs. Elkins is living in Huntsville, and had only two children, her daughter being Miss Fannie Elkins.

James A. Elkins grew up in Huntsville, and from the local schools was a student in the Sam Houston Normal, and completed his law studies in the University of Texas. On his admission to the bar he began practice at Huntsville, was soon elected city attorney, served as county attorney for one term, and from that office entered upon his duties as county judge. After this round of official positions, Mr. Elkins engaged in private practice, becoming the junior member of the firm of Hill & Elkins, Mr. W. L. Hill being his senior partner.

Mr. Elkins was married at Beaumont, Texas, January 20, 1902, to Miss Isabel Mitchell. Her father is Thomas M. Mitchell, secretary of the Galveston Wharf Company. To their marriage has been born one son, William, in 1904. Mr. Elkins takes much part in local affairs, is an active member of the Huntsville Board of Education, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World, and is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church.

ELIJAH M. MOSELY, M. D. In the real affairs and activities of life which have an influence in promoting the general public's welfare—in the development of interests which have made and are making for the progress of his community, and in the raising of the standard of his honored and honorable calling, Dr. Elijah M. Mosely, of Rusk, Texas, has played a conspicuous part. The doctor of medicine occupies a position in society which may be said to be analogous to no other. It is his opportunity to make for progression or retrogression, not alone along the lines of his calling, but in the various fields of usefulness opened up because of it. Through his strict adherence to the highest, though unwritten, ethics of the things which make for sterling citizenship, Dr. Mosely has won the right to be classed among the representative men of his locality, and a short resume of his career is essentially a part of the history of the community which has been the scene of his labors and successes.

Dr. Mosely is a son of Elijah R. Mosely and a grandson of A. L. Mosely, who founded the family in Texas in 1845. The latter came from Henry county, Georgia, where he was born in 1800. The grandfather's education had been almost totally uncared for, yet he was an earnest and industrious workman and endeavored to give his family the advantages which his employment as a teamster allowed. When he sought a new field in Texas he brought his wife and children overland by wagon and located in Cherokee county, near the Crockett road, about four miles southwest of Rusk, and there rounded out his life, dying in 1852. The grandmother, who had been Sallie Zachary before marriage, survived him for a long period and died in 1884, when eighty-four years of age. The grandparents had five children: Henry, who died at Fort Worth, Texas; Daniel H., who passed away at Brownwood, this state; J. Benjamin, a resident of Timson, Texas; Elijah R., and Marion, who died in early life, being assassinated at the age of 21 years.

Elijah R. Mosely was born in Henry county, Georgia, January 31, 1842, and died December 30, 1911. His father was able to give him scant educational opportunities, and the greater part of his training was secured in the schools of hard work and experience, the latter in the field of agriculture.

The Civil war found Mr. Mosely an exponent of the principles of the Confederacy, and as a private in the Eleventh Texas Volunteers, Trans-Mississippi Department, he received a flesh wound at the battle of Mansfield. With an honorable military record he then returned to the pursuits of peace, replacing his musket with the peaceful implements of the husbandman. He subsequently prospered as a cotton and corn raiser and earned the reputation of a successful farmer. A somewhat diffident man, he shunned publicity, never sought leadership in political affairs, and was content to live his life as a plain and unassuming citizen. He was ever a faithful member of the Methodist church, in the faith of which he reared his children. Mr. Mosely married while a resident of Cherokee county, Miss Rosa A. Vining, daughter of Milton Vining, a farmer who came to Texas from Alabama prior to the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South. The wedding occurred in 1869 when Mrs. Mosely was twenty-four years old, and the children born of their union were as follows: James Henry, who married Emma Dupree, and is now successfully prosecuting agricultural operations; Sarah E., who died as Mrs. J. B. Evans, September 10, 1900; Dr. Elijah M., of this review; W. Albert, a prosperous farmer, who married Elizabeth Bolton; Minnie, who is now Mrs. James Bothwell, of Rusk; Daniel M., a druggist connected with the firm of Odom & Mosely; and Rose, who is the wife of Edward Bolton, a farmer near Rusk.

Elijah M. Mosely was a farmer until almost reaching his majority. He attended the country schools of Cherokee county and the high school at Rusk, and then became a school-teacher, having assignments at Myrtle Springs and Park, but in the meantime devoted himself to the study of medicine and when he felt himself prepared, entered the medical department of the University of Texas, at Galveston. His medical education was completed at Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, from which institution he was graduated April 21, 1900. He at once opened offices at Rusk, and has continued to enjoy a large and representative professional business here ever since. Doctor Mosely's studies did not cease when he secured his diploma, for he has ever since been an assiduous student, and in 1912 took post-graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic Institute. He holds membership in the Cherokee County and Texas State Medical Societies, and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow practitioners here was evidenced in 1913 when he was made a delegate to the meeting of the state body held at San Antonio. He has served eight years as county health officer and a like period as an official of the Rusk City Health Board. He has been successful in business lines aside from his profession, and at this time is a member of the large drug firm of Odom & Mosely, and of the bottling works which are operated under the same firm style. Dr. Mosely is unmarried.

WILLIAM D. BAGLEY. One of Milam county's enterprising and progressive business men is William D. Bagley, manager and head of the W. D. Bagley Lumber Company of Rockdale. From the commencement of his active business career Mr. Bagley has been identified with the lumber trade. He mastered its many details in early life, and with an energetic character and much business talent has won a position among the best known business men of his section of the state.

William D. Bagley was born in Burleson county, Texas, near Caldwell, January 11, 1863. His father, William H. Bagley, who was born in Talladega county, Alabama, in 1824, moved to Texas in 1850, and after a long and active experience as a farmer died in 1906. The mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Davis, was born near Huntsville in Benton county, Alabama, in 1825, and died in 1909. There were seven children, as follows: Nicholas J., who married Mattie F. Suderfelt, has one child, Mattie Mae, and is connected with the



E. M. Moseley M. C.

D. Bagley Lumber Company; Mattie, who married William Knight of Cisco, and is now deceased; Nannie, deceased; William D.; Emma, who married H. Lockwood, lumber dealer of Rockdale, and has six children; Frank, who died when a child; and one child that died in infancy.

William D. Bagley was reared and educated in Burleson and Milam counties, and up to the time he was twenty-five years of age spent about seven years in traveling around through the state. Then, in 1887, he became associated with Wallace & Company and with H. Lockwood of Rockdale in the lumber business. With a thorough experience of seven years in their employ, Mr. Bagley decided that his chief need was a better commercial training, and in line with that resolution he entered the Draughon Commercial of Nashville, Tennessee, and graduated in the course there. Returning to Rockdale in 1898, Mr. Bagley established the W. D. Bagley Company, a business which he has since successfully managed and which handles a large proportion of the lumber supplies distributed in that section.

On December 14, 1898, at Hempstead, Texas, Mr. Bagley married Minnie Lee Mins, daughter of E. E. Mins at Hempstead. They are the parents of four children: Edith; Marjorie Lee; Jessamine Marie; and Eleanor Elizabeth. Mr. Bagley has taken the Chapter degrees in Masonry, also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, The Woodmen of the World, The Knights and Ladies of Honor and the Knights of Maccabees. He is prominent in the Presbyterian church at Rockdale, being an elder, a trustee and clerk of the session. Politically he stands with the Democratic party.

ROBERT ROSCOE HALEY. Prominent in the public and business life of Roscoe, Texas, stands the sterling citizen whose name heads this brief tribute to his worth. At all times a true and loyal citizen, faithful to the best interests of his State and his country, he is honored and highly respected by all who enjoy his acquaintance. His admiring fellow citizens of Roscoe, where he has resided since 1906, have called him to positions of honor and responsibility, and as mayor of the city, chairman of the board of school trustees and chairman of the county board of education, he has rendered the public valuable service. In commercial life he has not been content with forwarding his own affairs, but has been active in the improvement of the city and has used his influence whenever possible for the promotion of industries and institutions calculated to be of lasting benefit to this section. Mr. Haley was born at Burton, Washington county, Texas, September 7, 1871, and is a son of Dr. James and C. A. (Alford) Haley.

On the paternal side, Mr. Haley is of Scotch descent, while his maternal ancestors were English, and both families settled in the South long previous to the war between the States. Dr. James Haley was a physician with a large practice at the outbreak of that struggle, but put aside his personal interests to give his aid to the Southern cause, and served gallantly as a surgeon throughout the war. About the year 1870 he moved to Burton, Washington county, Texas, and later to Moffat, Bell county, there continuing in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice up to the time of his death, in 1887. His widow still survives, making her home at Belton, Texas, with her daughter, Mrs. John Robinson, whose husband is judge of his district. Eight children were born to Dr. James and C. A. (Alford) Haley, five boys and three girls, of whom Robert Roscoe was the fourth in order of birth, and all of these are living with the exception of the eldest daughter.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools, Robert R. Haley became a student in the Southwest University, at Georgetown, Texas, and on his graduation therefrom immediately embarked in mercantile pursuits at Belton. In the year 1893 he removed to Corsicana,

Texas, where he continued in the same line until 1906, then coming to Roscoe, which city has since been his field of endeavor. Here he entered the hardware and furniture business with a large, up-to-date stock, establishing himself in a building 50x100 feet, and his trade has shown a pleasing and healthy increase from the start. Mr. Haley possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. His close application to business and his excellent management have brought him a well-deserved success, and in the achieving thereof he has depended upon no illegitimate measures or questionable means.

In his official capacity as mayor of Roscoe, Mr. Haley is giving the people of the city a business-like administration, having brought to his work the same conscientious devotion to detail that has made him so successful in business life. He has taken a pride in the achievements of the city, and has been first and foremost in promoting measures for its benefit, and it has been this desire to contribute to the public welfare that has caused him to be elected chairman of the board of school trustees of Roscoe and of the board of education of Nolan county. He has ever been a Democrat, has occasionally been heard upon the rostrum in advocating his party's principles and candidates, and is regarded as one of the wheel-horses of the great organization in this part of the State. He has not been indifferent to the benefits of fraternal connections, and holds membership in the Knights of the Maccabees, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Union of America, in all of which he has numerous friends, as he has in the other relations of life. Mr. Haley's religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and for some time he has served in the capacity of superintendent of the Sabbath school.

On September 26, 1895, Mr. Haley was married to Miss Elizabeth O. Flewellen, daughter of W. F. Flewellen, of Belton, Texas. Mrs. Haley's father is a well-known practicing physician and surgeon of Belton. He is a Confederate veteran, and since the close of the war has followed his profession at Belton. Mr. and Mrs. Haley have one child: Robert Roscoe, Jr., aged sixteen years.

JOHN S. BALLARD. Since boyhood a resident of Cooke county, for many years one of the successful farmers, and later active in business affairs at Gainesville, Mr. Ballard is now living retired in the county seat, and is enjoying the fruits of a well spent life.

John S. Ballard was born in South Carolina, but from the age of three years was reared in Alabama. His parents were William and Catherine (Hardy) Ballard, both natives of South Carolina. The father was a farmer, moved to Alabama, and continued his vocation there until the Civil war. He then joined the Confederate army, and went through the war until the great struggle at Petersburg, Virginia, where he was among those killed. The six children in the family of the parents were: James E., deceased; John S.; Robert, a farmer in Cooke county; Gallon, deceased; Edward, a farmer in Cooke county, and Josie, deceased.

John S. Ballard was reared in Alabama, and spent his boyhood days until he was sixteen on his father's farm. He received only meagre educational advantages, chiefly owing to the disturbed conditions ensuing upon the war. At the age of sixteen he came with his mother, after the death of his father, in the war, to Texas, and the family first located in Wood county, where they spent one year on a farm and then came to Cooke county, settling twelve miles from Gainesville, where they took up some school land, and all the children under the capable direction of their mother turned to the important work of making a home, in a new county. They improved the land, put one hundred and thirty-seven acres under fence, and prepared it for cultivation and erected a good dwell-

ing and barns, and made other improvements. John S. Ballard remained there until he was twenty-four years of age. The mother died in 1904 at the old home place in Cooke county.

After his marriage, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Ballard bought other land, and again went through the process of clearing and improving a homestead. He continued farming there with more than ordinary success for sixteen years. He then sold his country place, and moved into Gainesville, where he was engaged in the marble and monument business for two years with a partner. At the end of that time he sold out and retired. In the winter Mr. Ballard now engages, more for pasture, than anything else, in selling and installing acetylene gas plants over several counties of the state. He is the owner of business property in Craig, Colorado, and owns an attractive home in Gainesville. Mr. Ballard is a Democrat, but no seeker for political honors. He and his family worship in the Christian church, and their home is at 701 East California Street.

In 1876 Mr. Ballard married Miss Millie Billingsly, who was born in Texas. Her parents, natives of Tennessee, were early settlers in north Texas, having located in Grayson county, when all the land was wild and unimproved, and they spent their last years in Cooke county. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have had three children. William died at the age of fourteen, and another died in infancy. Mary is the wife of Clayton Tyce, of Phoenix, Arizona, and three children are Mary, Ruth and Lacy.

I. S. CURTIS. Few citizens of Northern Texas are better known than I. S. Curtis, now a prominent figure in the commercial and industrial life of Sherman. From the time when, as a youth, he cast his fortunes with the Confederate cause during the dark days of the struggle between the South and the North, his career has been replete with exciting experiences and high accomplishments, and through it all he has steadfastly maintained a reputation for courage, integrity, and strict adherence to the duties and responsibilities of life. He was born September 25, 1842, in Stafford county, Virginia, and is a son of Francis and Mary (Stone) Curtis, natives of Virginia, where the father was a planter and slave owner and died in 1884, while the mother passed away in 1866. There were six sons and one daughter in the family, and I. S. was the fourth in order of birth.

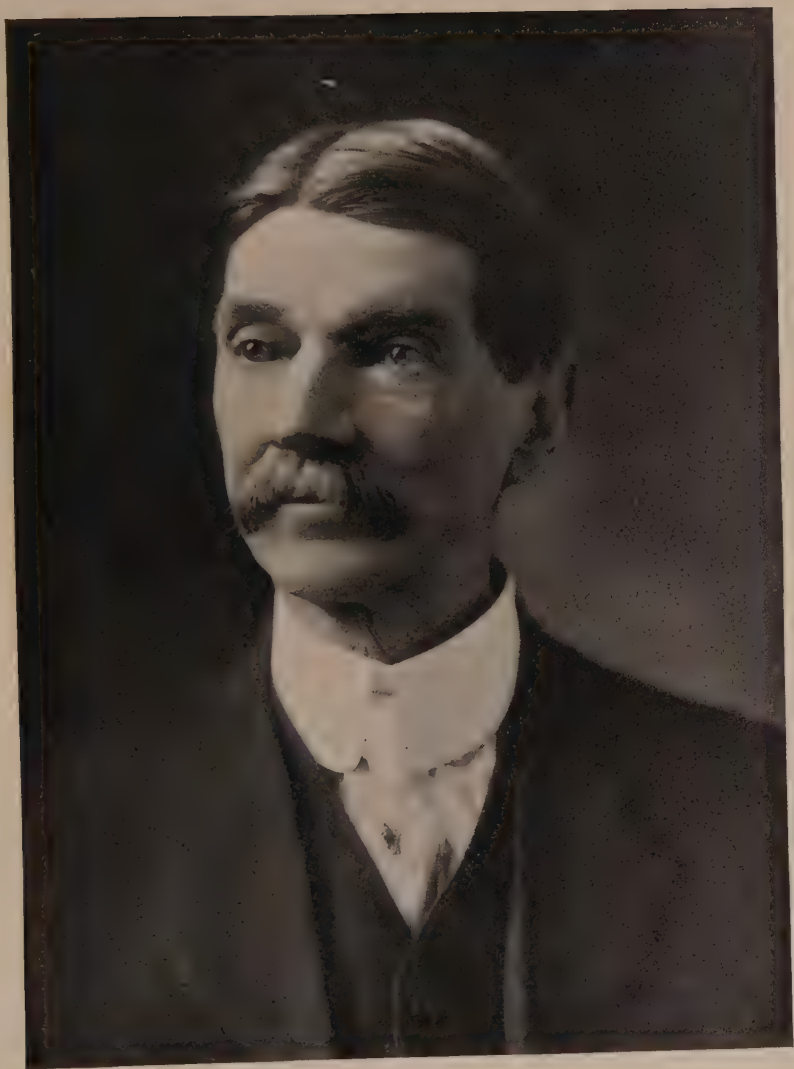
Mr. Curtis comes of sterling Scotch and Irish descent. He received his early education in the private schools of his native county, and from 1857 to 1858 received a military training as a cadet in the Virginia Military Institute. In 1859 he went to Alabama to complete his studies, and while there enlisted, at the outbreak of the Civil war, in Captain Calhoun's company from Talladega. From this company he was discharged and Mr. Curtis returned to his Virginia home, where he joined Company A, Colonel Lee's regiment. From that time on his services were of a nature to bring him prominently forward in the Confederate service. He was soon made courier for Colonel Bates, of the Second Tennessee Regiment, and as such captured single-handed four Northern soldiers at Waller's Landing, one of these being the son of Gen. Dan Sickels. After General Lee's return from the Kensay Valley, Mr. Curtis was transferred and made one of the great Southern leader's body-guard, in April, 1862, and on the 17th of that month was wounded while making a reconnaissance of the enemy's line, being carried to Ashland, near Richmond, where he remained until January 15th of the following year. He then walked to Spottsylvania, Virginia, a distance of some sixty miles, where he was captured, but was paroled and returned to his father's home in Stafford county. In September he returned to the army and reported for duty, and soon thereafter was sent by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart to Harrisburg, Virginia, to make an investigation as to the strength of the Union troops at that point and how they were situated. He was furnished with \$100 for

expenses and ordered to report to General Stuart at Lee town, Virginia. Mr. Curtis traveled to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, with a farmer who was taking a load of apples to that point, and there found the town largely occupied by the Federal army. He next took the train to Harrisburg, where he gained the acquaintance of a Northern captain and lieutenant, and, gaining their confidence by misrepresenting the state of his nativity, gained such information as he desired and immediately took the train back to Harper's Ferry. There he was able to work his way through the Union lines and to pass the pickets, but was subsequently captured by the Confederate pickets and carried before General Stuart at headquarters. Upon receiving his information, General Stuart detailed 500 of his men who made a raid and captured Harrisburg, taking more prisoners than their own number. Following this, Mr. Curtis was left in the valley with the army of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, and continued with that great leader as a scout up until the time Gen. Jackson was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, in 1863. He then became one of General Lee's scouts, and continued in this line of service until the surrender of General Lee in 1865. While thus engaged, Mr. Curtis carried the last dispatches that passed between General Lee and President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy.

When peace had been declared, Mr. Curtis returned to his father's home in Virginia, and remained in seclusion, being on a conditional parole, his final discharge reaching him by mail in Alabama, March 12, 1866. At that time he took charge of the farm of his uncle, Isaac Stone, a large plantation in Alabama, but remained only until 1867, when he came to Texas, first locating at Huntsville. There he was employed as a salesman for T. and S. Gibbs, bankers and merchants, until 1869, when he went to Navasota and entered the employ of the general mercantile firm of Wilson & Yarbrough. Subsequently he engaged in the mercantile business on his own account at Waxahachie, where he remained from 1875 until 1878, and in the latter year disposed of his interests and began buying cotton for H. Seligson, of Galveston, Texas. In 1880 he became a contractor for the Western Union Telegraph Company, building and repairing lines, and in 1884 was appointed United States marshal for the Northern District of Texas and Indian Territory. In 1887 Mr. Curtis accepted a position with J. P. and W. P. Richardson, of Bolivar county, Mississippi, and remained on their large plantation for one year, since which time he has been engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber business, making a specialty of yellow pine and Washington cedar. In this line he has become one of the leading dealers in Northern Texas, and his operations extend all over the West and Southwest. His offices are located at No. 7 Murphy Building, Sherman. In politics Mr. Curtis has always been a Democrat, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church.

In 1894 Mr. Curtis was married to Mrs. Nannie Webb. Mrs. Curtis has a national reputation as a temperance lecturer, and for the past ten years has devoted her entire time to this great work. Through his army associations, Mr. Curtis has derived a large acquaintance and keeps in constant touch with his old comrades of the Gray, among his particular friends being Gen. Lee's adjutant general, Gen. W. T. Taylor, of Norfolk, Virginia, and Gen. Lee's only son, Capt. Robert E. Lee, Jr., of West Point. The pleasant family home is located at No. 803 Grand avenue.

ANDREW J. SMITH. Now living retired, after a long and active career as a merchant, Andrew J. Smith is president of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Overton, has been a forceful factor in local affairs, and represents one of the real pioneer families of Texas, identified with the Republic, with the state, with the



J. S. Curtis

moderate state and with the great Lone Star Commonwealth of the past half century.

The Smith family in Texas was founded by Gen. James Smith, for whom the county of Smith was named by the legislature of Texas. He was born in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, September 10, 1792, was there reared and educated, and at the outbreak of the War of 1812 enlisted in the army of his country as a lieutenant under Gen. Andrew Jackson, distinguishing himself in the battle of New Orleans. He was married in his native community to Miss Hannah Parker, and three years later moved to Lincoln county, Tennessee, where he became a prominent planter and was made head of the vigilance committee for the protection of the settlers from the Indians and lawless characters of that then frontier community. Records show that he was equal to each and every emergency and that protection was given to the people. The year 1834 saw General Smith's advent in Texas, when he came to Nacogdoches county, of which Smith county was then a part and continued so until 1846 when the Republic of Texas having been merged into the United States the old counties were sub-divided. General Smith, Rusk, Cherokee, Kaufman, Dallas and other counties were carved out of Nacogdoches. General Smith's family followed some time later, arriving January 1, 1836, and he opened up an extensive plantation in Nacogdoches and was successful in this and in all of his business undertakings. Later, when the Republic granted him for his services as a soldier a league and a labor of land, he selected that domain in which is now Rusk county, locating upon the townsite of Henderson, and after donating that land for the purpose of town building, General Smith remained his home until his death, December 25, 1855, and he was buried with military honors by Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, one mile south of the old house in the town limits. His tomb, a massive wall of brick and stone, twelve feet high, is standing today, as is a monument erected by the public in his memory, and his portrait hangs on the wall of the district courtroom.

During the early part of the year 1836, being desirous of aiding Texas in her revolutionary struggle and eager to see her independence established, General Smith returned to Tennessee, where he raised a company of twenty-five volunteers consisting of men from that state and Alabama, and, returning to Nacogdoches, was chosen captain and with his company was mustered into the service of Texas. His own means were freely given for the support and transportation of these troops, for their outfitting, arms and ammunition, including seventy-five and of arms, purchased in New Orleans, which were subsequently presented by General Smith to the newly established Texas Republic. Captain Smith rose through the ranks of major and colonel to that of brigadier-general of volunteers and held the chief command on the northwest frontier of Texas. In August and September of 1836, when many of the soldiers after being discharged returned from the field to Nacogdoches in a destitute and helpless condition, it was General Smith who at a large personal expense furnished them with clothing and supplies, for which, like all of his expenditures for the Texas cause, he was never reimbursed. It is said of him that he feasted his whole company at his home with beeves from his own herd, and seemed pleased and happy to be able to do honor to men who placed such confidence in his ability to serve them by commanding them. During the years 1837 and 1838 the wives and children of the frontier settlers of Texas were frequently driven by the depredations of the Indians from their homes, while their husbands and fathers were away fighting at the front, and would seek refuge and safety in the town of Nacogdoches and its vicinity, often-times encamping near the home of General Smith for weeks at a time, he and his family generously furnishing them shelter and provisions and doing everything for

their comfort and security. In 1839 he led a body of troops to assist General Burleson in suppressing the Cherokee Indians who were on the warpath, and in 1841 was again commander of the army on the Northwest frontier, receiving the thanks of the congress of the Republic of Texas for his valuable services. In 1844 he was ordered by General Houston, then president, to the command of the troops raised to quell the "Regulators" and the "Moderators" in Shelby county, where strife had become so general that civil war was threatened. General Smith, however, overcame great difficulties, showed ability and tact in his mission, as well as the valor and courage of the born soldier, and through his prudent and firm course of conduct the belligerents were induced to lay down their arms and submit to the laws. General Smith's last important fight is believed to have been with the Cherokees under Chief Bolls, when that old warrior was slain.

General Smith was in every sense one of the strong men of early Texas. He enjoyed the close friendship and confidence of such men as Thomas J. Rusk, Sam Houston and J. Pinckney Henderson, and President Houston offered him a place in his cabinet, an honor which, however, was declined. A man of fine executive and business ability, he accumulated much property, and although averse to holding office always exerted a profound influence in public affairs and in matters of state. He was a follower of his old commander, Gen. Andrew Jackson, in politics, and was a prominent factor in securing the annexation of Texas to the United States. A member of the primitive Baptist church, he always contributed generously to its movements. It is told of him that on one occasion a local preacher passed his home on foot, and the General immediately sent one of his men to secure and equip a mount for the use of the frontier minister. He possessed the rare and happy faculty of loving his neighbors at least as well as himself and shared his property generously with anyone who had greater need than he, and when he died his passing brought forth tribute from all classes and conditions of citizenship.

Among the several children of this grand old Texas patriot was the late Judge Andrew J. Smith, who was born in Tennessee in 1826, and came to Texas with his father when six years of age. He was given a somewhat limited, although thoroughly practical education, and grew to manhood in Rusk county. For several years during his early life he followed the profession of surveying, and during the war with Mexico enlisted as a private, and upon his return home was elected the first county judge of Rusk county under the present constitution of the state of Texas, serving in that office for twelve years. Judge Smith married Miss Mary Wadsworth, a daughter of William Wadsworth, a Texas pioneer from North Carolina, and their children were as follows: Leon K., Frank M., Isaac N., Andrew J., Duane, Kate and Esther.

Andrew J. Smith, of this review, was born at Henderson, Texas, February 6, 1866. The public schools gave him his early education, and when a young man he moved to Overton and entered merchandising, which he carried on with consecutive success until September 1, 1913, at that time selling out and temporarily retiring from business life, except as a banker, and in the supervision of his private interests. He was very successful as a merchant, and at this time deals extensively in farm lands, which he develops, thus contributing to the agricultural prosperity of this vicinity. Mr. Smith was a participant in the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Overton, several years ago, and is president of this substantial institution, William H. Barton being vice president, and Mr. Thompson cashier.

One of Mr. Smith's accomplishments which has added to the attractiveness of Overton as a center of population and commercial activity, was the erection of his own

home. It occupies the only important elevation in the village and its grounds and surroundings mark the fine taste of a successful business man and broad-minded citizen.

Mr. Smith was first married in 1892 to Miss Eva Gipson, a daughter of John P. Gipson, of Overton, now deceased. At her death, in March, 1902, she left the following children: Marvin, who is attending school at the Agricultural and Mechanical College; Mary Elise, at school in Overton; and Andrine Jackson, also a student in the Overton school. In October, 1904, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Bertha Howze, a daughter of Capt. J. A. Howze, a Rusk county farmer. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Esther Kate; Andrew J., Jr., and Amanda, who died at the age of five years.

LAWRENCE W. HOLLIS, M. D. In the modern circles of the medical profession in Texas, no one member stands higher in ability, in range of achievements and in personal character than Dr. Lawrence W. Hollis, of Abilene. The career of Dr. Hollis, both as a doctor and as a citizen, possesses exceptional interest, although now regarded as one of the most skilful physicians and surgeons of the state, in point of time and experience he also belongs among the pioneer doctors. He practiced in west Texas at a time when it was required of the physician that he should ride or drive for miles over roads and almost impossible trails in order to reach his patients. Dr. Hollis is specially distinguished as a surgeon who performed an operation for the removal of the appendix two years before the first published report of such an operation, and he has successfully performed upwards of three hundred similar operations during the last quarter of a century.

Dr. Hollis is proprietor of the Hollis Sanitarium at Abilene, which when first established was the only sanitarium with hospital conveniences in all the vast scope of country between Fort Worth and El Paso.

Lawrence W. Hollis was born in San Augustine, Texas, December 21, 1861. His father before him was an eminent physician and surgeon of Texas, and as Dr. Hollis has a son who is now preparing at medical college, three generations of the family have given their service in this great science and social profession. The parents of Dr. Hollis were Dr. Thomas H. and Katherine (Dumas) Hollis. Dr. Hollis was for many years a resident of Nacogdoches, and it is a matter of curious interest that for more than thirty-five years he had his offices in the old Stone Fort, an ancient and historic institution of Nacogdoches which was built during the early Spanish era in East Texas, and which was the center of all the fighting in what was known as the Fredonian Rebellion during the early part of the last century. Dr. Hollis had probably as extended a practice as any physician in Texas during the middle period of the last century. During the war he was chief surgeon in Walker's Division of the Texas troops, and served the Confederate cause from the firing of the first shot until the final surrender. He was participant in many of the great battles of the war, and among them the Battle of Mansfield, known as one of the bloodiest of the entire war. The death of this honored old soldier and doctor occurred in Nacogdoches in 1896, when he was sixty-one years of age. His widow now resides with Dr. Hollis in Abilene. The elder Doctor Hollis was always active in behalf of the Democratic party, but would never accept any official honors. The children of the family are mentioned as follows: William H., who is a farmer in Jones county and has held the office of sheriff in that county for a number of years; Dr. Lawrence W.; Minnie, wife of Judge Edward Nicolds, of Caddo, Oklahoma; Katherine, wife of W. J. McCloud, of Oklahoma City, her death having occurred in 1911 as the result of an accident with a runaway; Hattie, wife of Maxwell R. Andrews, who is a commercial man

of Oklahoma City; Blanche, wife of Mack Merchant of Abilene; Dr. Thomas S., a dental surgeon in Abilene; Charley, wife of James Skinner, of Austin, Texas; and Linnie L., wife of W. T. Russell, of Sherman, Texas.

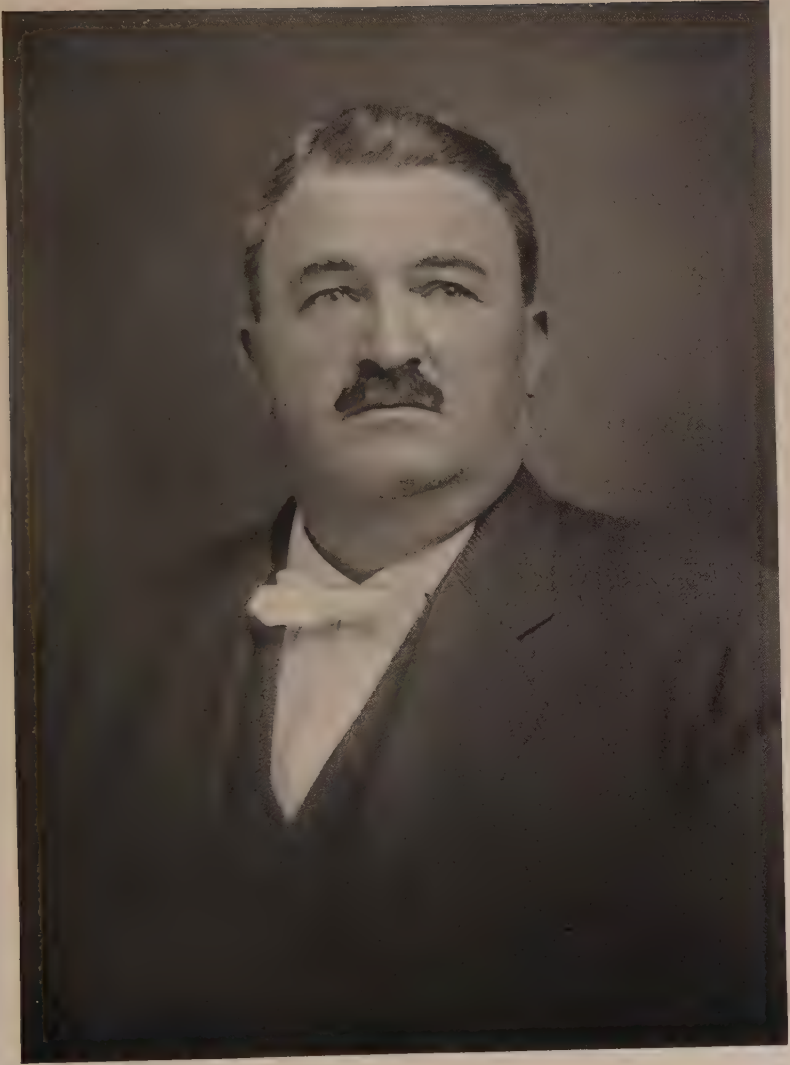
Dr. Lawrence W. Hollis received his early education in the public schools of San Augustine and Nacogdoches, and then entered the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated in the class of 1883. At the age of twenty-two he began the practice of his profession at Anson, in Jones county, Texas. This was then a sparsely populated part of Texas, and Dr. Hollis carried the skill and services of his profession to ranchers and farmers throughout Jones county and adjoining counties for a period of thirteen years. During that time he served as surgeon of the board of medical examiners of the Thirty-ninth Judicial District, which district comprised several counties. Finally the state abolished this board and adopted a state board. Dr. Hollis removed from Anson in 1894 to Abilene, and has since enjoyed a very successful practice in this growing commercial center of West Texas. In 1904 he built on the outskirts of Abilene a large and handsome and well equipped structure known as the Hollis Sanitarium. Its location is on several acres of ground in a very beautiful spot, and the sanitarium through its service has gained a very deserved reputation in this section of the state. It is equipped with twenty-one beds, and has all the appointments of a modern sanitarium. It was the first sanitarium built between Abilene and El Paso. It is now conducted mainly as a private institution.

In 1886 Dr. Hollis performed a successful operation in appendectomy. Two years later was published the first report of a case of appendectomy. The doctor has himself issued no report of his operation, and was therefore deprived of the honors of his pioneer work in surgery. Since that time Dr. Hollis has a record of more than two hundred and seventy-five appendectomy cases, and has a reputation all over Texas as a most successful surgeon. He is a member of the Texas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and all his family for generations have been members of the Baptist church.

On February 20, 1884, Dr. Hollis married Miss Eva Scott, a native of Mississippi and a daughter of T. F. and Adaline (Ragsdale) Scott. The Scott family were among the pioneer settlers of Jones county, their location and home having been near old Fort Phantom Hill. It was in that locality that Dr. Hollis began his practice. The four children of the doctor and wife are as follows: Eva May, wife of M. B. Hanks, who is owner and business manager of the *Abilene Daily Reporter*; Lawrence W. Hollis, Jr., who is a student of medicine in Baylor University at Waco, being a member of the class of May, 1913; Beatrice Marlin, wife of M. K. House, of Fort Worth, her husband being state manager in Texas for the Broyle Commission Company, of Wichita, Kansas; Scott Wingo, who is a student of medicine also.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FOSTER. County judge of Dawson county, Mr. Foster was during his early life a teacher in several counties of northwest Texas, and for a number of years has been proprietor of a stock ranch with a special reputation for its fine Hereford cattle.

Prentiss county, Mississippi, was his birthplace, on August 20, 1874, and his parents were James Jackson, and Leon (Johnson) Foster. The father was also a native of Mississippi, his parents having originally come from Kentucky, first to Tennessee, and later to Mississippi. For many years he was engaged in planting and in 1878 removed to Texas, being a resident first of Tarrant county, next of Jack county, and finally coming to Floyd county. He followed farming in all those localities, and now lives at Floydada at the age of sixty-two.



L. W. Hallis m d

ms. The mother, who was born in Mississippi, in 1851, was married in that state, and now lives in Floydada. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom Judge Foster was the second.

George Washington Foster attended school in Tarrant county, completing the public school course in Jack county, and was in school with more or less regularity until he was eighteen years of age. At that time he took a higher course of training, and was fitted for teaching. He spent four years as a teacher in Jack county, and also taught in Crosby and Floyd counties elsewhere. From teaching he turned his attention to stock farming in Borden and Dawson counties, and has been peculiarly successful in this branch of industry. He maintains on his ranch a fine herd of registered Herefords, and his stock has long been the admiration of gentlemen in this part of the state.

In November, 1912, occurred his election on the Democratic ticket to the office of county judge, and he is now the administrative head of the county government in Dawson county. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having taken the Royal Arch and Council degrees, and also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Missionary Baptist. In Jack county, July 14, 1897, Judge Foster married Miss Ollie Beauchamp, daughter of H. A. and Lou Beauchamp, who are still living in north Texas. The six children born to their union are: Gladys Ethel, born in Jack county, in May, 1898, and attending high school; Louis Leon, born in August, 1899, at Floydada and a student in the Lamesa high school; Mattie Ruth, born March 8, 1901, in Motley county and attending grade school; Valla Beatrice, born in Borden county, September 18, 1906; Georgie May, born March 19, 1909, in Borden county; and George W., Jr., born December 3, 1912, in Lamesa.

LEE F. CLARK. Among the valued citizens of every community are constructive men, men who have a gift and the ability to apply it to material development. One of the leading and successful contractors and builders in El Paso is Lee F. Clark, who during his six or seven years of business activity in this city has erected numerous buildings that are a credit to El Paso and to himself as a workman and business man. Texas has claimed him as a citizen for a score of years and the city of El Paso has been his residence and field of business since 1907.

Mr. Clark was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, May 1, 1863, a son of John Foster Clark and Emily Adeline (Clement) Clark, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. John Foster Clark, born in 1809, came of Scotch descent and from an old family of South Carolina that originated in this country on the soil of Old Virginia. Prior to the Civil war he was a wealthy and prosperous planter in South Carolina and owned a large number of slaves. He came to the state of Texas in 1870 and located in Hunt county, where he was one of the first settlers and where he thereafter followed farming until his death at Wolfe City, Hunt county, in 1883. He was a Democrat in politics and was a member and deacon of the Baptist church. Emily Adeline (Clement) Clark came of Irish lineage and is the representative of an old South Carolinian family that first was established in Virginia. She was born in 1831, and is yet living, residing in Hunt county, Texas. She is also a member of the Baptist church. Nine children were born to these parents and of this family five yet survive.

Lee F., the fifth in birth, was educated in the public schools of Hunt county to the age of eighteen. Until he attained his majority he remained at the paternal farm. When starting out in life for himself he chose to learn the carpenter and builders trade, which he spent three years in mastering and which he thereafter followed five years as a journeyman. He then began contracting, first at Wolfe City and then at Dallas, Texas, and continued to operate in that locality until 1907, when he removed

to El Paso. Here he has been very actively and successfully engaged in his line, has taken a place among the leading contractors of the city, and has contributed his full share in erecting substantial buildings of tasteful and appropriate design and that enhance the attractiveness of this city. Mr. Clark has found good business opportunity here and holds the opinion that El Paso will continue the phenomenal growth it has enjoyed during the last decade. In political views he is a Democrat and at times takes an active interest in party work, though he has never sought preferment for himself and has never held public office. He is a member of the Baptist church.

CAPT. JAMES T. SHANNON. The career of Capt. James T. Shannon, one of Madison county's most distinguished citizens, has been filled with noteworthy accomplishments and unflinching devotion to those principles which he has considered right. A man of strong mentality and forceful personality, whether in war or in peace he has been a natural leader of men, inspiring them with his own enthusiasm and imparting to them a part of his own ability. Captain Shannon was born in Choctaw county, Mississippi, February 25, 1840, and is a son of Edward M. and Margaret J. (Robinson) Shannon, his forefathers on both sides of the family having come to this country from Ireland. They were Scotch-Irish.

Edward M. Shannon, a planter, was born in Chester District, South Carolina, and died in Mississippi, July 6, 1841. He was married April 7, 1832, to Margaret J. Robinson, who subsequently married John A. Crow, by whom she had six children. Of the Shannon children there were: Capt. John A. R., of Madison county, Texas, who died there and left a family of four children; Capt. James T., of this review; and Lucretia, of Tom Green county, Texas, who married Thomas Ethridge, the orderly sergeant killed at Dallas, Georgia. The Crow children were as follows: S. E., who married Dr. A. K. Pruitt and died in Mississippi; Penelope, who married W. A. Estes, of Ackerman, Mississippi; Samuel A., of Choctaw county, Mississippi; J. S., of Ackerman, that state; Dr. I. M., who died at Pearsall, Texas; and Dr. W. C., of El Paso, Texas.

Capt. James T. Shannon was brought up on a plantation, surrounded by the slaves owned by his father, and as a boy put in some time working on the farm. His family was of the independent class, and the labor was largely done by slaves. He went to the country schools, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army for service during the Civil war. Although himself opposed to Secession, when Mississippi left the Union he espoused her cause and became orderly sergeant of Company A, Fourth Mississippi Regiment, Captain Hale and Colonel Drake. The company and regiment rendezvoused at Grenada, Mississippi, and there organized and was soon ordered to Union City, Tennessee, where drilling and general efficiency was the order of the day, the brigade being commanded by General Tillman. When ordered to the front the brigade went to Fort Henry on the Tennessee river and the regiment took part in the fight at that point, and when the army abandoned that fort he went to Fort Donelson and there engaged General Grant's army until February 16th, when practically the whole army was captured. The Southerners were taken as prisoners of war to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana, and were in prison some eight or nine months.

As military prisoners Captain Shannon and his comrades passed their time in various activities and amusements, and during a part of the time the Captain served as a wardmaster of the hospital for Confederate troops. The prisoners were exchanged in September of the same year at Vicksburg and went into the parole camp at Jackson, Mississippi. There the companies reorganized and were armed and equipped, and Captain Shannon was elected first lieutenant of the company commanded by James Montgomery, who was subsequently killed in the

action near Atlanta during the Atlanta campaign. When the army took the field again it went into Louisiana, at Waynesboro, where nothing save guard duty was performed. From there it went to Mobile, Alabama, where, after a short time in camp, the command received orders to proceed to Pollard, Alabama, and again went into camp. The next move of the command was to the front before Vicksburg, and Captain Shannon was taken prisoner by the enemy, and subsequently paroled, following which came the Atlanta campaign. The regiment participated in the battles of Resaca, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, and at the last-named place Captain Shannon was shot in the head by a minie ball, which split, one half hitting him, and the other half killing his brother-in-law, Wesley Easley, who was then orderly sergeant of the company. Captain Shannon was at that time in command of the company, and his wound rendered him unconscious for several days. When the missile was removed from his head in the hospital, it matched perfectly with the half of bullet that was taken from the neck of his orderly. Captain Shannon was in the hospital at Griffin, Georgia, for thirty days before he became able to resume his place at the head of his company, Captain Montgomery having been killed while Captain Shannon was in the hospital. The regiment was then under command of Colonel Layton, who had assumed charge at Enterprise, Mississippi, where the second parole camp had been established, and the Tennessee army then was in command of General Hood, he having superseded Gen. Joseph E. Johnston after the failure of the Atlanta campaign. The army returned to the North in the rear of the Union forces in command of General Schofield, and the Confederates took several small garrisons in passing toward Florence, Alabama, where they crossed the Tennessee river. They met the Federals again at Franklin, Tennessee, where General Hood ordered a charge on the strongly entrenched ranks of the Blue, and this resulted in one of the bloodiest battles of the great war. On that famous field of carnage many of the Confederate officers of high rank fell, among them Gen. Pat Cleburne, General Adams and many lesser line officers. Of Company A of the Fourth Mississippi, only seven men came out and left the field in order, the remainder having been killed, captured or stampeded. Captain Shannon was wounded severely in that battle in the thigh, but he did not allow this wound to send him to the hospital. However, he was so disabled for infantry duty that he went into General Armstrong's cavalry brigade, Company A, of the Second Mississippi Regiment, of General Forrest's command.

In his new service, Captain Shannon was made a drill-master and, in fact, had his brother's place in the cavalry command. He took part in the fight at Selma, where the Confederates were completely swamped by the Federals, and Captain Shannon and his older brother, who was commanding the cavalry company, went back through the Blue line and escaped through a swamp in which they remained all night, along the Alabama river, and about sunrise the next morning succeeded in getting free of the water. They reached Greensboro, Alabama, where the command reassembled, and went back to Artesia, Mississippi. On the way back to Greensboro, the Captain and his brother each took a mule from a negro, cut ropes from cotton bales to guide them, and thus rode into camp. This was about the close of the war, and at Artesia the command surrendered to the forces under General Wilson.

The war being over and fighting a thing no more to be indulged in, Captain Shannon started for his home, which he reached May 5, 1865. After the years of fierce fighting, when every day might mean one's last, it was difficult to return to the ordinary activities of life, but Captain Shannon returned to the plow from necessity and made a success of his operations under the greatly changed condition of things. He entered politics in a quiet way, although he and his comrades had been disfranchised.

For some ten years after the war the negro of the South and his Northern leaders were in the saddle and managing the local affairs of the seceded states with a high hand. This condition finally became unbearable, and a method of ridding the country of the trouble was devised by the Southern leaders, resulting in the organization of the famous Ku Klux Klan. Captain Shannon, with other good men, was among those who gave this movement their endorsement, but served it only in a private capacity during the ordeal which eventuated in the securing of control once more for the white man.

Captain Shannon left Mississippi in 1876 and made the trip to Texas by wagon with his family, settling first in Grayson county, where he farmed for a year. Following this he went back to Lamar county and at Roxton resumed his vocation for two years. He then returned on a visit with his family to Mississippi for two years, and in 1882 moved to Frio county, and for five years was a ranchman. At the end of that time he moved to Madison county, which has since been his home and the scene of his activities. Captain Shannon's political activities have been devoted to the Democratic ticket and he has ever been a strong advocate of Senator Bailey. In the Hogg-Clark battle in Texas politics he was strictly for Governor Hogg, and in the matter of prohibition in politics he has never espoused the cause. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which he was reared. He has never joined an order, nor has he made a speech. Although a great warrior he has gained the reputation of being a man of peace. He has lived an unselfish life, having had at all times more thought for others than for himself. He has demonstrated a capacity for business, but, having no sordid desire for wealth, has not commercialized his efforts, and is therefore not a rich man in a material way, although he has gained the priceless wealth of the esteem and respect of his fellow men.

Captain Shannon was married in Choctaw county, Mississippi, October 20, 1860, to Miss Lucy A. Garvin, a daughter of Robert Edward and Frances (Williams) Garvin, originally from South Carolina, belonging to the agricultural class. Mrs. Shannon died in 1892, having been the mother of the following children: Edward, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Margaret Frances, who married J. J. Arthur, of Coleman, Texas; Perryman B., of North Zulch; Theodore Mobley, a merchant of North Zulch, married Mildred Phillips and has one son, James Edward.

Perryman B. Shannon, who has been a successful merchant of Madison county since 1902, is a worthy son of a worthy sire. He was born in Choctaw county, Mississippi, September 3, 1873, and his boyhood in Texas was spent for five years on his father's ranch in Frio county. His education was secured in the schools of Madison county, prior to a collegiate course, and in 1897 he was graduated from Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. He had taught for two years in the country schools of Madison county, and subsequent to his graduation he taught three years at Iola and two years at Bedias, and while in Grimes county he acted as a member of the board of county Teachers Examiners. His last teaching was at Ingram, Kerr county, Texas, in 1907, and in that same year he entered actively into mercantile pursuits at Mecca, Madison county. Following this, he came to North Zulch, where he has been prominently identified with the business interests of the city as the proprietor of a thriving mercantile business. He also aided in the organization of the Farmers Guaranty State Bank of North Zulch of which he is now president. He is a man of sterling integrity and high business ability, and his activities have done much to forward the interests of the town. In political matters Mr. Shannon is a Democrat, and has been identified with county matters as precinct chairman and in numerous other capacities. He has attended

gressional conventions, and was secretary of the convention at Houston that nominated Pinkney for Congress. Fraternally, he is connected with the Blue Lodge Chapter of Masonry, the latter at Normangee. Although brought up in the faith of the Presbyterian church, he is now affiliated with the Methodists. Mr. Shannon was married in Madison county, Texas, June 2, 1912, to Miss Etta Hollis, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Boone) Hollis, the latter a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky.

MORUS B. HOWARD. There has been one class of men greatly affected by the election to the presidency of a Democrat, and these are the postmasters. To most of them it means a loss of their position and many of them have held office for years. To Morus B. Howard, of Sweetwater, who was appointed postmaster during the McKinley administration, this worry need not come, for a thoroughly efficient has he been and so popular has his management of affairs in the postoffice been that he is being endorsed for another term by Democrats as well as by Republicans. Such an occurrence is most unusual and Mr. Howard must be an unusual man to receive such a compliment. He is unusual in being straightforward, honest and conscientious in his work, always sacrificing himself for the public, and his chief ambition is to give them the very best of service. It is certainly to be hoped that he receives the re-appointment. Morus B. Howard was born in McNary county, Tennessee, on the 29th of November, 1875, the son of William B. and Martha (Farris) Howard. Both of his parents were born in Tennessee, and there grew to manhood and womanhood and were married. They removed to Jones county, Texas, in 1885, and William Howard became a farmer and stock raiser. After five years in Jones county, the family moved to Nolan county and here William Howard has continued as a stock raiser and farmer up to the present time. He owns his own lands and has considerable property, and he and his wife have reared a family of seven children who are a credit to the great state of Texas.

Morus B. Howard was educated in Jones and Nolan counties, attending the public schools. After completing his education he assisted his father on the ranch until he was nineteen years of age. He then found employment for two years on neighboring ranches, but he never cared for ranching as a steady occupation and so, at the age of twenty-one, he went into railroad construction work. After following this line of work for a year he turned to the mercantile business and found a position as a clerk in one of the mercantile establishments of Sweetwater. He was thus employed, clerking in various stores of the town, until 1897. At this time he was appointed by President McKinley as postmaster of Sweetwater and he has filled this position ever since, to the entire satisfaction of everyone. His desire to serve the public as successfully as possible has already been mentioned. His disregard for his own comfort has been carried to such an extent that he has never availed himself of the Sunday closing law for post-offices. He has had many letters from prominent Democrats since President Wilson has been in office, assuring him of their friendship and that their influence will be used to secure his re-appointment. In addition to this, not only are the majority of the residents of Sweetwater endorsing his re-appointment but the heads of large business concerns outside of Sweetwater and even editors of Democratic papers are using their influence in his behalf. Even though he does not receive the re-appointment, such a display of friendship should make him feel very proud. During the fifteen years of his official service he has allowed himself a vacation of only ten days. He is not dependent on the postoffice for his livelihood, for he has a farm in Nolan county, which he has purchased with his savings, and it is in a

fine state of cultivation. He also owns an attractive home in Sweetwater and has other property in the town.

Mr. Howard is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Woodmen of the World. In religious matters he is an active member of the Methodist church, being one of the board of stewards. Since 1905 he has been a member of the school board and is secretary of this board.

In 1898, on the 1st of April, Mr. Howard was married to Miss Ina McClain, the daughter of James E. and Mary (May) McClain, and a native of McClellan county, Texas. Her parents were early settlers of the state and Mr. McClain is a prominent and successful farmer and stock raiser. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Thelma and Opal Jo.

Mr. Howard believes that a bright future is in store for Nolan county, and he sincerely hopes that the population will double in the near future, as splendid opportunities are offered to workers and homeseekers. He himself will gladly give any information in his power as to conditions in this section.

ANDERSON Y. BAKER. It is possible within the limits assigned to this sketch to give but a cursory review of the salient points in the career of a man whose exploits have gained him renown throughout the southern part of Texas. A native son of the Lone Star state, reared to the life of the plains, trained in the accomplishments that make for leadership in all forms of manly, outdoor existence, he early gave promise of possessing those qualities which were to make his name known from El Paso to the Gulf. As an official representative of law and order his high quality of courage has made him greatly feared among the criminal class, and as sheriff of Hidalgo county, Anderson Y. Baker has made his section of the country one of the most law-abiding in the State.

Anderson Y. Baker was born at Uvalde, Uvalde county, Texas, in 1874, and is a son of T. G. and Verda (Bates) Baker. T. G. Baker was born in Alabama, and after the death of his father, who was a soldier in the Confederate army, came to Texas with his mother, and became a cattleman. Later he gave his attention to the law, and became a prominent member of the Uvalde bar. He married Verda Bates, who was born at Batesville, Arkansas, daughter of E. A. Bates, a member of the family for which Batesville was named, and who later came to Zavalla county, Texas, the county seat, Batesville, being subsequently named in his honor. He was a man of large affairs and was the pioneer in irrigation enterprises, building the first irrigating canal in Zavalla county.

Anderson Y. Baker was reared and educated at Uvalde. From his earliest boyhood he has lived in the open, and was practically raised in the saddle, becoming a cowboy in his early teens. He early evinced remarkable expertness with a "forty-five," and this, together with his coolness and bravery, won for him, in 1897, a place in the famous Texas Rangers. He joined this organization, in Capt. J. A. Brooks' company, at Cotulla, LaSalle county, Texas, and was constantly in service as a Ranger for six years in Southwestern Texas, particularly in the Rio Grande country. The term of this service embraced a period in the history of the border that witnessed many desperate crimes by outlaws, and the running down, capture and execution of these criminals demanded the greater part of the time of Capt. Brooks' company. It should be said of Mr. Baker that he was one of the most fearless and efficient Rangers ever employed by the State of Texas, and a long and interesting article could be written of his exploits, thrilling battles with desperadoes at close range and narrow escapes from death. He has been wounded several times, and today carries bullets in his body received while in the discharge of his duties. In situations of the greatest

danger he showed absolute fearlessness, and was never known to lose his head in any emergency, while as a marksman and "dead shot" his fame was widespread. In this capacity it would, indeed, be difficult to recall the name of an officer who has been his equal. After severing his connection with the Rangers, he became a mounted inspector of Customs, patrolling the Rio Grande, with headquarters at the Brownsville Customs offices, and he was so engaged until 1908, when he was elected county treasurer of Hidalgo and removed his home to the town of that name, at that time the county seat. When the county seat was removed to Edinburg, Mr. Baker removed his home to this place, which has since been his residence. In 1910 he was re-elected county treasurer, and continued to serve as such until December, 1912, when he became sheriff of the county, being elected for a term of two years. His service has continued to be characterized by the same faithful devotion to duty and the same indomitable courage that has ever marked him and the citizens of Hidalgo county have reasons to be congratulated upon their choice of representative in the responsible office of sheriff. With commendable foresight, and supreme faith in the future of his locality, he has invested in ranch lands and is now the owner of 2000 acres in Hidalgo county, where his operations have met with unquestioned success.

Mr. Baker was married to Miss Lena Sappington, a native of Kansas, and to this union there have been born three children, namely: Anderson Y., Jr., Samuel Gillespie and Imogene.

THOMAS PINKNEY BOYETT. This name is one that has been familiar and honored in Brazos county for a great number of years. Thomas P. Boyett has lived in that county half a century, was a boy-soldier in the Confederate army, has been closely identified with business affairs, and for the past sixteen years has held the office of city marshal at Bryan. It is said the city has never had a more conscientious citizen and officer than Captain Boyett. In the course of his career as marshal he has never drawn a gun on an offender, his firmness and his moral courage being sufficient to subdue the most obstreperous individual and to uphold the majesty of the law.

Thomas Pinkney Boyett was born in Tyler county, Texas, on Billum's Creek, north of Woodville, August 10, 1845. His father was James T. Boyett, who was born in middle Tennessee of Scotch ancestry. The father first came to Texas in 1833, three years before the winning of independence, and became a permanent citizen in 1836. In 1863 he moved to Rock Prairie in Brazos county, and there spent the rest of his life. James T. Boyett married Miss Martha Carson, whose father John Carson, was an Irishman, who was a large slave holder when the war broke out, and who died in Blanco county. The children of their marriage were: Robert, who died just after the war, after service as a Confederate; Captain Boyett; Mrs. Martha Gray of Bryan; James C. of College Station; Mrs. Phoebe Hearne of Bryan; and William C. of College Station.

Thomas P. Boyett was about eight years old when the family moved to Brazos county, and there he grew up, with limited advantages in the way of schooling, and at the age of seventeen in 1862, entered the Confederate army. He was in company C of the Fifteenth Texas Regiment under Col. Spaight, a regiment which was attached to Polignac's Division of the Trans-Mississippi Department. The regiment was in Arkansas, and also fought the Guerrillas in the Indian territory, in 1863 went to Louisiana, participated in the Red River Campaign, and at Yellow Bayou Mr. Boyett and his company were captured. They were sent to New Orleans, where he remained prisoner about three months in the Picayune Cotton Press, until finally paroled. Returning to his command, he was soon given a furlough to return home, but rejoined the regiment in South Texas, and

continued until the stoppage of all hostilities, early in 1865.

With the close of the war Mr. Boyett turned his attention to farming in Brazos county, but ill health compelled him to forego that occupation after a short time. During the reconstruction era he declined to take the oath of allegiance and for a number of months went about from one part of the country to another avoiding the provost guard. Finally he engaged in merchandising at Calvert, lived there for a year or two, returned to Bryan and soon went to Houston, where he was engaged for two years in the retail liquor business. Mr. Boyett then went out on the cattle trails, and for ten years was engaged in the varied duties of the range and trail, driving cattle from Texas to Dodge City, Kansas, for General H. B. Stoddard, one of the best known cattle men of his time. Captain Boyett, as foreman of the herd, made up his company and started the drive from the vicinity of Brazos county, and almost invariably took the old Chisholm trail to the north. Eight different times Mr. Boyett followed that historic old route between Texas and the northern market. He never had any difficulty except such as fall to the lot of every cattle driver, and never had any need for guns to defend the men or the cattle. When he finally left the cattle trail, Mr. Boyett engaged in the wholesale beer business at Bryan, and has continued in that line for the past twenty years. He is local manager of the Houston Brewing & Ice Company, and is one of the stock holders in the Interurban Railway and is owner of the American Steam Laundry. In other ways he has been an active spirit at Bryan, and takes a keen interest in all the measures for the advancement of the city and the welfare of its people. His political work has been done as a Democrat, and he has been city marshal of Bryan since his first election in 1896, that having been his first and only office.

Captain Boyett was married in Brazos county during the seventies to Mollie Wicker. Their children are Edna, who married Charles LaHatte of Bryan; Pearl, wife of B. H. Knox, of Bryan; Blanche, who married F. A. Peters, of Humble, Texas; Ralph of Bryan; G. Ivy, of Bryan; Jennie, wife of Charles Ramsey, of College Station; and T. P., Jr., of Bryan.

COL. J. SHELBY WILLIAMS. The Williams farm and ranch near Paris has a fame extending all over the state and indeed all over the South. Nowhere have scientific methods and intensive cultivation been brought to more perfect point than on the Williams farm. It acquired wide fame for some time as the scene of the government experimental station for this region of the South. The owner, Col. Williams, is one of the remarkable men of the state of Texas. He possesses reasonable wealth, made with his own industry and good management. He has recently had a permanent part in Texas politics as chairman of the Democratic State Committee for 1912. A number of years ago he served as United States Marshal at a time when the Federal court at Paris, with jurisdiction over the southern portion of old Indian Territory, was the busiest court for criminal cases in the entire country. Col. Williams has also been a traveling salesman, a farmer, a developer of the great Alaska gold fields, and in many directions a man of large affairs and influence.

J. Shelby Williams was born in 1850. His father was Lemuel H. Williams, one of the seven men who gained fame in Texas history by their vote against secession during the Secession convention of 1861. Lemuel H. Williams came to Texas the year it entered the American Union in 1845, and was accompanied by his brother, J. Shelby Williams, who passed his life in Lamar county as a successful farmer, and was noted over this part of the state as one of the great hunters. The brothers were both from Clinton county, Kentucky, where their father, Pleasant H. Williams, lived and owned many slaves, being one of the leading men of that district.



J. S. Williams

Pleasant H. Williams was born near Abbeville, Virginia, about 1797, and died in Clinton county, Kentucky, in 1855. The ancestry of the Williams family comes from the Rhode Island Williams, to which the noted Roger Williams belonged, and many of the subsequent generations have followed the ministry as the profession rather than business.

Pleasant H. Williams, the grandfather of Col. Williams, married a Miss Shelby, of Kentucky, and Lemuel and J. Shelby were the only sons of their union.

Captain Lemuel H. Williams, who died in 1882, was born in Clinton county, Kentucky, in 1820, received a liberal education in Alabama, and early displayed a marked capacity for business affairs. From his farm he moved to Paris, and became a merchant there during the ante-bellum days, and his old place of business is still to be recognized by a historical progression in the prominent firm of Crook-Record Dry Goods Company of Paris. Captain Williams founded this business in the early 50's. After the war between the states he took as a partner J. D. Wortham, under the firm name of Williams & Wortham, and into this firm came T. J. Record and J. D. Crook as subordinates, subsequently to become the principal figures and to take the leading place in the present firm of Crook-Record Dry Goods Co. The late Captain Williams was a man of great vitality and business energy, and as long as his physical vigor remained he continued active in business. He was president of the first bank established in Paris. His associates in this enterprise were Dr. Clements and W. B. and Travis Wright, and under their management the bank became a very strong institution. A number of other local enterprises sought the capital and interest of Mr. Williams, and he exerted an important influence over local affairs as long as he lived. His only public service was as a member of the Secession convention of 1861. In politics he was a Democrat, and was one of the founders and chief supporters of the Missionary Baptist church at Paris. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masons. Captain Lemuel H. Williams married in Kentucky, Miss Emily Irwin, a daughter of John Irwin, who was a farmer of Kentucky. Mrs. Williams died in 1897. The children born of their marriage were as follows: Dromgule, of Grant, Oklahoma; Mrs. J. D. Wortham, of Paris; F. I. of Paris; Pleasant H., of Jonesboro, Texas; Mrs. George P. Henley, of Paris; Col. J. Shelby; and George H., who still reside in Lamar county.

Col. J. Shelby Williams, as a boy, was a pupil in the Paris schools and secured an excellent business training by work in his father's store. When he was nineteen years of age he went on the road as a salesman for the Schwabs Clothing firm and subsequently for Banner Brothers, and for twenty-five years was a traveling salesman over this southern country, with an extensive trade, during which work he won a wide popularity as a citizen and made more money than the average local merchant. From his experience as a traveling man dates his present fortune, because he invested his earnings in lands and stable securities, and it was from the natural increase of this invested money that his present fortune has arisen.

Leaving the road in 1894, Col. Williams accepted an appointment from President Cleveland as United States marshal, succeeding J. J. Dickerson. He completed a four-year term, and through his acquaintance and efficiency as the executive officer of the court, the Federal judge then presiding asked the new administration to retain his services. Thus he was reappointed by President McKinley, though without any solicitation on his part, and served nearly a year under the Republican administration. As already mentioned, the Federal court at Paris then had jurisdiction over a large part of the Indian Territory. Probably never before, and certainly never since, has the business of the court exceeded what it was while Col. Williams was marshal. Almost a small army of deputies and other aids were required to execute

the processes of the court and to maintain something like order in the territory. All the country of the five civilized tribes was embraced within the court's jurisdiction, and the line on the south was the Gulf. During Col. Williams' term as marshal forty-eight violent law-breakers met death at the hands of deputies, including the notorious Bill Dalton, a dozen men were hanged, five died while under sentence of death, fourteen sentences were commuted and eight hundred and fifteen violators were taken to prison.

While still in the office of marshal, Col. Williams had become interested in the Klondyke country. This region was just coming to the attention of the world, and was a new mining eldorado. He made a preliminary visit of exploration in that region, and within a few months after retiring from public office took his family and went into the far Northwest. As a result of his preliminary investigation, and in keeping with his executive ability and judgment, he went to Alaska with a definite plan. The first steamboats used in that region were shipped "knocked down" by Colonel Williams. The parts were hauled over the Chilcoot Pass and were assembled on Lake Bennett, being operated from the head of that lake to White Horse Rapids. Colonel Williams also operated the first steam dredge for gold mining there, and on a single trip of his boat brought a cargo from Dawson of thirty-two tons of gold, consigned to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, to be delivered to the steamships at Skagway. Colonel Williams explored the entire region, made entries and developed some of the larger gold claims, located some valuable copper deposits, and he was one of the chief men in that district during those years. Col. Williams kept a close watch on the movements of all the prospectors and mining men, and through his own representatives kept in close touch with every new discovery made during the several years he spent in that country.

On returning to Texas in 1908 Col. Williams resumed his original place as a rancher, on his splendid estate near Paris. Here extensive farming has since claimed his entire attention. For fertilizing, using modern methods of cultivation, and by a varied experimental work, he has developed here one of the notable model farm estates of Texas, and besides his agricultural crops has also bred a number of horses for the speed ring. As a result of the experiments and work carried on upon his estate in farming, lands which had formerly produced only a third or half bale of cotton came to produce a bale or a bale and a quarter. As was natural, this result was published broadcast throughout the cotton country, and aroused a great deal of curiosity and study among all cotton men and the methods pursued have since had a valuable influence in raising the standard of cotton production in many localities in this state and elsewhere. The experiments demonstrated in particular the value of commercial fertilizers in raising the fertility of the soil to the point where it would produce three or four times as much as had formerly been the case. Col. Williams is a member of the Farmers' Congress, and it was due to his invitation that Mr. Bennett, of the United States Agricultural Department made the Williams' Ranch his headquarters for one entire season, issuing his bulletins from here, and under his supervision producing the best grade of cotton raised in the vicinity of Paris that year. The cotton raised on the Williams estate that year had the largest boll, the largest yield per acre, and was more nearly storm proof than any cotton grown at that time. The Williams Ranch contains altogether several thousand acres of land, with several hundred acres under cultivation. It is improved with modern buildings and its beautiful country home, in sanitary arrangement, electrical equipment, is the equal of almost any city residence in the southwest.

Col. Williams was married at Paris on January 1, 1873, to Miss Alice Pierson, a daughter of Samuel Pierson, who came to Texas from the state of Mississippi. The

only child of Col. Williams and wife is Lala, who is the wife of Samuel Bell Maxey Long. Mr. Long is a lawyer and the foster-son and nephew of late U. S. Senator and Confederate Brigadier S. B. Maxey, a distinguished citizen of Paris, whose career is familiar to all.

Col. Williams is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner. He has long exerted a large influence in public affairs, but closed his activity in politics with his chairmanship during the campaign of 1912, being content at the conclusion of that campaign with the assurance that a Democratic administration would for the next four years occupy the chief places of national government.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ALEXANDER. Foremost among the business men of Teague, Texas, is Thomas Jefferson Alexander, president of the First State Bank of the city and Mayor of Teague, as well. He has been a resident in Texas since 1871, when he came to the state from Warren county, Tennessee, where he was born on February 20, 1864.

Mr. Alexander is a son of John C. Alexander, who died in Houston, Texas, in 1886, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a farmer in Texas, but in Tennessee he spent his days in the mercantile business. Born in Warren county, that state, John C. Alexander served as a Confederate soldier from that region when the war broke out, and he saw much service from first to last. When he came to Texas in 1871 he settled in Houston county, and there ended his days. He was a member of the Christian church all his life, and was a Democrat, though not active at any time in politics. He married Miss Viola Wood, a daughter of Benjamin F. Wood of Alabama, who came to Texas in an early day. Mr. Wood was a Mexican war soldier in the days of the Texas Republic, and late in life went back to Alabama, where he died. He located land in Texas in return for his services to the government, but he let it and other lands, which he purchased, go by default, so that he never owned property in this state. The first child of John C. Alexander's first marriage was Thomas Jefferson Alexander. The next were John, now of Okeemah, Oklahoma, and Frank, of Cherokee county, Texas. They were the children of Martha (Wood) Alexander, she being a first cousin of Viola Wood, who became the second wife of Mr. Alexander. The children of his second marriage were Josie, who married Samuel Denby and resides in Tennessee; Bettie, the wife of George Smith, now a resident of Houston county; James B., also of Houston county; and Florence, who married Hard Cash, of Fannin county, this state.

Thomas Alexander grew up on the Houston county farm on which the family located on coming to the state, and he had his schooling more as the result of observation and experience than by actual contact with books in his younger days. He continued at home until he married, and after that event his father came to live with him, and there remained the rest of his life. Mr. Alexander started out as a farmer without capital. He was only a boy when he married, and for a time he lived on his father-in-law's farm, soon buying a small piece of land on credit. It was raw land, but he applied himself to the business of clearing it, and when he had forty acres under the plow he sold it, reinvesting the proceeds on the Neches river. He lived on the place six years, paying for the place in that time, and when he sold it at the end of the period he was able to build a cotton gin out of the proceeds.

Mr. Alexander moved to Weches and set up a small dry goods establishment. He had a six hundred dollar stock when he began, but the venture proved successful, and when six years later he moved to Alto, he had a stock of six thousand dollars, all his own. In Alto he took a partner with a similar cash capital, and that the little firm prospered is evident from the fact when after two years the partner died, Mr. Alexander settled

with his widow for \$12,000 cash. Not long after he sold out the business and moved to Teague, settling here in February, 1908, and he continued in successful mercantile operations until 1911, when he retired from the management in favor of his sons, who operate the concern as the Alexander-Milburn Company. The firm has a stock of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 and it does a purely retail business in general merchandise.

When Mr. Alexander quitted the store he became president of the First State Bank of Teague, and he is also a director of the bank.

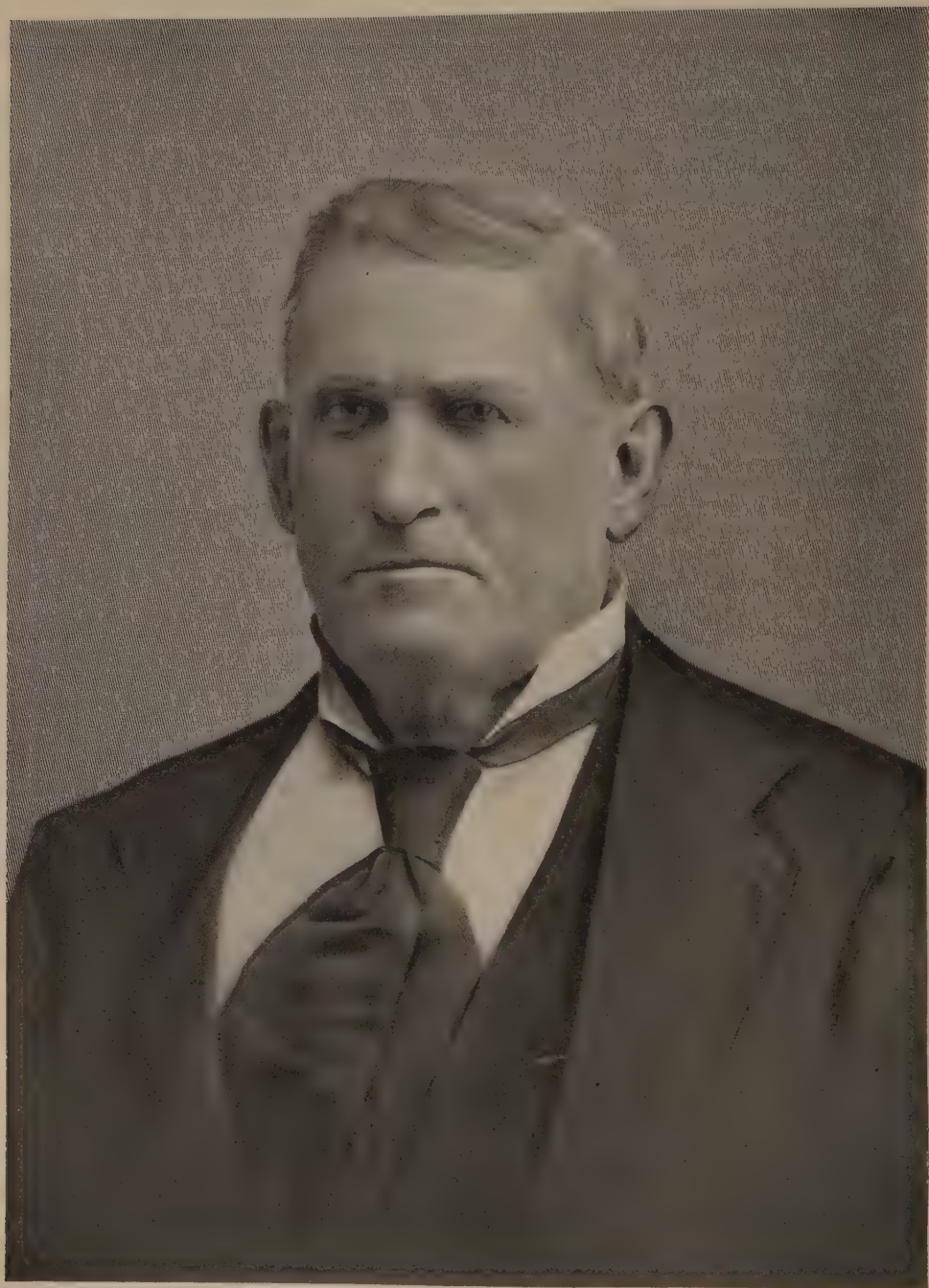
Politically, Mr. Alexander is a Democrat, and his first political activity came to him in Teague when he ran for the office of mayor of the city and was elected, in April, 1912. His administration has thus far been noted for its improvement of the streets, and the betterment of the water works system of the town, with the promotion of the use of gas from the Mexia gas fields. Also, the establishment of the city grade and much of the concrete walk work has been done during his regime. He has been identified strongly with the "good roads" movement, now a feature of every up-to-date official's activities, and his support of the movement has been marked and helpful. Altogether, he is regarded as one of the most progressive mayors the city has yet had, and as a citizen who is concerned in the civic welfare of the community, from a purely unselfish viewpoint. Mr. Alexander is a Mason of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and he is further fraternally identified by his membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. With his family, he has membership in the Christian church.

Mr. Alexander was married in Houston county, on December 12, 1883, to Miss Eva Mitchell, a daughter of David Mitchell and Tennie (Garrett) Mitchell, who came from Tennessee and settled in Nacogdoches county, this state. Mrs. Alexander was one of their three children,—the others being W. T. and R. W. Mitchell. W. T. Mitchell died in Brown county, leaving a family, and R. W. lives in Lubbock, Texas.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are Hugh G., of Teague, married to Valerie Stafford, and the father of a son, Hugh, Jr.; Ernest, of Teague, who married Ida Fowler and has a daughter, Elizabeth; Evelyn is the youngest child of the family and is unmarried.

FRANK WARDWELL BROWN. Wherever you may find them the descendants of the Puritans and Pilgrims show the same characteristics that impelled their ancestors to brave all the dangers of the ocean and the wild country for the sake of what they thought was right. We are beginning to realize now how powerful a thing heredity is and that what one's ancestors have been must affect us, therefore those of us who can look back upon a long line of strong, clean, energetic men and women must remember that we have a better start than some of our neighbors and that for this reason we should simply work the harder. This is what Frank Wardwell Brown, of El Paso, Texas, has realized. The old Puritan stock from which he is sprung would not permit him to do work except of the best and starting from little or nothing he is today one of the biggest dealers in hides in this section of the United States.

Born in Swampscott, Massachusetts, on the 5th of April, 1861, he is the youngest of the three children of Joseph S. Brown and his wife. His great-grandfather was a drummer boy in the Revolution and served throughout the war. Both his father and mother were descended from the earliest settlers. His mother's ancestors come to Massachusetts on board the Mayflower, and those of his father came from England some time in 1600 and settled at Marblehead, Massachusetts. Joseph S. Brown was born in Massachusetts and when the rush of gold-seekers came in 1849 he joined a band of men and went to California where he followed mining for many years. Previous to this he had been a



A. E. Elliott

a-faring man. He returned to his old home before he died and spent his last years there. His death occurred in 1903, when he was eighty years of age. He married Sarah Wardwell, who like her husband was born in Massachusetts. She died there in 1893 and they lie in the old Massachusetts graveyard side by side.

Frank Wardwell Brown grew up in the little Massachusetts seaport town and here received his education in the grammar and high schools and later in a private school. After leaving school he earned a living for a little while as a fisherman, but when he was eighteen he left home and with the pioneer spirit strong within him he came to Texas. This was in the later seventies and he has lived in the state ever since. He first settled at Austin, where he remained for about a year, working at various occupations. He then went to San Antonio, only remaining here a year and then going to Menard county. Here he took up some land in partnership with his half brother. They followed ranching and stock raising, and worked for various cattle companies for a number of years, and on the whole were fairly successful. They managed to save enough money to go to Abilene, Texas, and there go into business for themselves. Entering the hide and wool business they conducted it in Abilene for several years and then removed to El Paso where they continued in the same business. Mr. Brown remained in business until 1909 when the Finnegan-Brown Company was incorporated and he became vice president and manager of the firm. He still holds this position and it is largely due to his executive ability and thorough knowledge of his business that the prosperity of Finnegan-Brown is so well assured. In all his business dealings he has clung to the two old Puritan standards of honesty and industry and the extensive business which he now conducts is founded on the firmest of foundations. The firm has branch houses in all the principal towns in Texas, New Mexico, Old Mexico and Arizona, and they do a general hide, wool, pelts and tallow business.

Mr. Brown is a prominent member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, having passed through all the degrees from the blue lodge to the mystic shrine and the thirty-second degree. He is past master and past high priest and is one of the past officers of the shrine. He is a member of the chamber of commerce and is a firm believer in the future of the state and of El Paso in particular. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party but does not care to take any active part in politics. In addition to being a Mason he is an Elk and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, being grand chaplain of the latter society for the state of Texas. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All of the family attend the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Brown most of the recreations of the modern business man, but he is especially fond of browsing among his books. He has an especial weakness for history and owns a well stocked private library.

In August, 1895, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Grace Blaney, of Swampscott, Massachusetts, where the marriage took place. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blaney, and comes of an old pioneer family of Swampscott. Four children have been born of this marriage, all of whom are girls, as follows: Alice, Frances, Grace and Jeanette.

S. E. ELLIOTT. The ordinary individual is rarely brought into contact with the stern realities of life before he has reached years of near maturity. In most cases he is granted the chance to make a choice of vocations and allowed, so far as circumstances permit, to follow his own inclinations. Should he show an early predilection for one of the learned professions, for the activities of trade or for public life, he may be given the opportunity to develop his talents in his chosen line, and his success or failure rests upon the manner in which he exercises his inherent gifts. It is not the ordinary indi-

vidual, however, who always attains the highest eminence. Both history and biography show that the man who achieves distinction and who grasps the things worth while in life, has often had his start in obscurity. The individual who takes upon himself the responsibilities of manhood when still in the days of his youth, who puts aside personal ambitions to assume duties thrust upon him by the will of fate, who unselfishly bends his every energy toward the accomplishment of those things which chance has placed before him, who finally gains the fruits of victory and finds them sweet, is far above the ordinary individual.

S. E. Elliott was given few advantages in his boyhood. He was still a lad in years when he joined the army of the world's workers, and since that time he has continued to be a forceful, energetic and progressive worker in whatever field he has found himself located. He had no opportunity to choose as a lad; he had his ambitions, and they have since been gratified in a full measure, but in his early days his personal desires were put aside because of dire necessity. Mr. Elliott is not an ordinary individual; his position as one of the leading figures in the business world of Grayson county could not have been attained, under the circumstances, by the average man. In the review that follows, it will be endeavored to show how he has labored and won his way to the forefront, although such a sketch must be, of necessity, limited to the salient points of his career.

Mr. Elliott was born February 5, 1824, in Anderson District, South Carolina, and is a son of Ervin and Minerva (Carter) Elliott. The parents were natives of South Carolina, where Ervin Elliott was a planter, and died in 1831, when S. E. Elliott was but seven years of age. There were three sons and one daughter in the family, all of whom are deceased but our subject. His education was secured in a country school which he attended for seven months, and for this tuition he was compelled to work for five months, and in the meantime he was supporting his mother up to the time of her death. He accepted whatever honorable employment presented itself, showed himself faithful and industrious in whatever task he undertook, and carefully saved his earnings. He was married at the age of twenty-one years, and at that time traveled by horse and wagon to Lowndes county, Mississippi, where he worked as overseer of a plantation for some time, and subsequently moved to Hinds county, in the same state, there working first as foreman in a milling business and later engaging in building mills through that section of the country. Mr. Elliott came to Texas in 1854 and located in Montgomery county, where he continued in the millwright business and eventually formed a partnership with Charles Cone. During the Civil war he ground grain for the Confederate army, a title assessed by the Confederate government, and this service he was compelled to do gratuitously, also distributing meal and flour among the soldiers' families. Prior to the outbreak of the war he had commenced loaning money, and the fall of the Lost Cause made him lose in the neighborhood of \$12,000. Mr. Elliott purchased a home in Sherman in 1876, and here engaged in business in partnership with his son-in-law, in the conduct of a book store. After the latter's death Mr. Elliott closed up the business and again engaged in the loan business, in which he has successfully continued to the present time. His offices are now located at No. 218 M. & P. Bank Building. Essentially a business man, outside activities have held little interest for him, and he has never been prominent in public life, although he has always been a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. Since 1852 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has always been identified with movements for the good of the state. One of the oldest residents of the community of Sherman, he has seen this city grow from a small village controlled largely by the saloon element and lawlessness into a temperance city of 20,000 popula-

tion, with schools, colleges and churches, a law-abiding municipality and a center of refinement, culture and education. Each year Mr. Elliott takes a vacation of two or three months traveling through the West and spending a large part of the time at the home of his son, Austin E. Elliott, of Los Angeles, California. Although in his ninetieth year he remains active in body and alert in mind, and attends to the daily routine of his large business affairs in a thorough, capable and efficient manner. Few men have a wider acquaintance in business circles, and none have in greater degree the esteem and respect of their associates. His business transactions have ever been handled in an honorable and straightforward manner, and his entire life has been passed along lines of integrity and probity.

On January 15, 1845, Mr. Elliott was married in South Carolina, to Miss Sarah Ann Campbell, who was born in the Old South State, daughter of Daniel Campbell, who served as a soldier during the War of 1812, and subsequently became a large planter and slave owner. Eight children were born to this union, of whom four are now living, namely: Mrs. Hattie McAfee, widow of Marshall McAfee, who served as a soldier in the Confederate army and died about the year 1898; W. D., who is well known in real estate circles of Sherman, where he makes his home; Mrs. Missouri McAfee, the wife of Lee McAfee, ex-sheriff of Grayson county, and now engaged in the real estate business at Sherman, and Austin E., teller of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, California.

THOMAS H. ROYDER. One of the progressive citizens of Brazos county, Thomas Harvey Royder has extensive interests in his native county and also in some of the important cities of the state, and has done good service in furthering the agricultural and stock-growing industries of Texas. He was one of the founders of the village of Royder, named in honor of the family, and here he and his two brothers control the mercantile trade. He is also serving as postmaster at Wellborn, and his brothers, John H. and Andrew W., had previously held the same office, with which the family name has thus been consecutively identified for fully a quarter of a century.

Mr. Royder was born in the Rock Prairie community near Wellborn, Brazos county, on the 21st of May, 1864, and represents an old and honored pioneer family of this section of the state. He is a son of Adam and Mary A. (Price) Royder. His father was born and reared in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, whence he immigrated to the United States in 1846, when seventeen years of age. He made Texas his destination and his first means of earning a livelihood here was farm work. By energy and frugality he was enabled to purchase land in Brazos county, taking advantage of obtaining such property when low prices prevailed. He gave his attention largely to the raising of live stock and was one of the large land holders of the county at the time of his death, when sixty-five years of age. At the outbreak of the Civil war he naturally cast in his lot with the Confederate states, and enlisted in a Texas regiment and served during practically the entire course of the great conflict between the North and the South. His army service was principally on the coast, in the army commanded by General Magruder. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, was a stalwart Democrat, held membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association, but was not formally identified with any church organization.

Adam Royder first married Miss Mary A. Price, who died in 1869. Their children were John H., James M., Walter, Thomas H. and Jeff P. For his second wife Adam Royder wedded Barbara Ellen Harrell. The children of this union were: Jesse C., Janie, Elizabeth, George, Fannie, Emma, Charles and Cleveland. Janie married Irving Todd, of Brazos county; Elizabeth, who is deceased, was the wife of John H. Adkins, of Well-

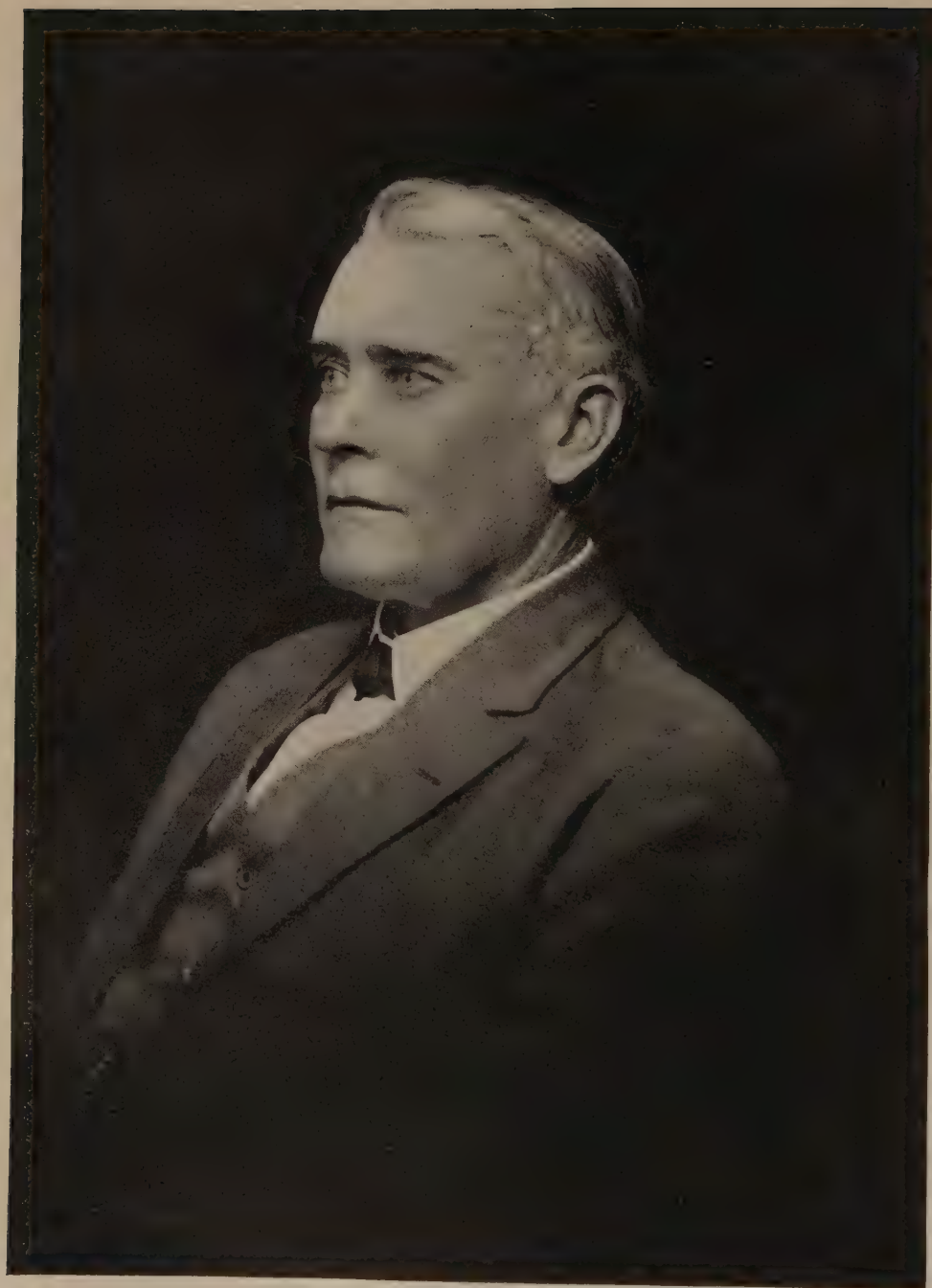
born, this county; Emma, who likewise died in Brazos county, was the wife of Horace Battle; and Elizabeth, who died in the spring of 1914, was the wife of William P. Buckhalter, of the same county.

Thomas H. Royder was reared under the conditions and influences of the middle-pioneer epoch in the history of Texas, and thus his educational advantages were confined at first to the primitive common schools in the vicinity of his home, though later he attended the village school of Wellborn, where he studied bookkeeping, as he did later in a business college. When of age Mr. Royder engaged in stock raising in a semi-independent way, as he kept for his father "on shares" beside giving considerable attention to agriculture. It may consistently be said that few men in Brazos county have made so valuable a contribution to the elevation of the standards of agriculture and stock-growing as has Mr. Royder, and at the present time he is the owner of a fine landed estate of one thousand acres, all under cultivation and fully one-half the tract developed and improved by himself. On his farms he has erected twenty-five homes for his tenants, and he provides employment for fifty families in connection with his various enterprises. In 1885 he established a general store at Royder, and he assumed personal direction of the same in 1889. He was associated with his brother, John H., in establishing the first store at Royder, after the town had been founded, on the line of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Mr. Royder has been actively and successfully identified with the mercantile business since the year last mentioned. At Royder he erected a cotton gin and also established a lumber yard. In 1906 he and his brother dissolved partnership and since that time he has conducted his business at Royder in an individual way. He and his brothers, John H. and Andrew W., now control all mercantile enterprises in the thriving little village.

While Mr. Royder was actively engaged in the live-stock business in the earlier years he was accustomed to provide a local market for stock, and he is still identified with the breeding and raising of cattle, horses and hogs. He has introduced the Red Polled cattle in his native county and has induced his neighbors to breed this kind of cattle, as well as Jerseys, the result having been a distinctive raise of grades in the community. He has also accomplished a similar result in the introduction of the Hambletonian strain of horses. As an apiarist Mr. Royder's experimentations in this line have covered a period of fully ten years and his Italian bees have brought many premiums at the farmers' congresses in connection with the Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College. He introduced the first Poland-China swine into his section of Brazos county and for several years gave special attention to the raising of registered swine, with some fine herds on his estate.

Mr. Royder is a stockholder in the oil mill at Navasota, the enterprise having been projected and being maintained by representative agriculturists of the district. He is a director of the Dallas Dry Goods Company in the city of Dallas; is a stockholder of the Western Casualty & Guaranty Company in the same city; is a director of the National Insurance & Trust Company, of Waco; and of the Texas State Bank & Trust Company of the same city. He is a stockholder also of the Hogan-Allnoch Dry Goods Company, a leading wholesale concern of Houston, and he owns a general merchandise establishment at Cawthon.

In politics Mr. Royder has been a delegate to the state and congressional Democratic conventions in Texas, as well as to the Brazos county conventions. He was a delegate to the state convention of 1906, at Dallas, and was appointed a member of the state executive committee. He served four years in this capacity and wielded much influence in party affairs during that period. He was a stalwart supporter of Woodrow Wilson in the national campaign of 1912, but his large business interests have caused him to withdraw largely from active



WARREN W. BEALL

tical work. He is now serving as postmaster at Wellborn, where he maintains his home. He is a Master Mason and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. May 28, 1891, recorded the marriage of Mr. Royder and Miss Ida Burkhalter, a daughter of the late David D. Burkhalter, who came from South Carolina and became one of the early settlers of Brazos county, after having served as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy. Of his children three are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Royder became the parents of nine children, the first four dying in infancy. Those who survive are Douglas, Annie Paul, Joda, Thomas H., Jr., and Foy.

This article is not complete without special reference to the liberality shown by Mr. Royder in furthering local educational interests. He strongly favors the policy of advanced work in the graded schools, that students may have due opportunities without the expense of leaving their home places. When the Wellborn school district was created and he was suggested as a member of its board of trustees, he gave public statement to the taxpayers that if he were to serve in this capacity they could make ready to contribute liberally for the furtherance of educational work. As a trustee he has ably held to this advanced policy, has not been denied due cooperation, and has supplemented the popular expenditures with several hundred dollars of his own funds in order that some of the work of the high school course might be done in the graded schools of the district. His civic loyalty in this one connection entitled him to much credit.

ROBERT H. BAKER. Texas has been the home of Robert H. Baker for more than thirty years. While his activity has extended to several of the routine lines of business, he will probably be longest remembered for his achievement in developing and constructing railway property in this state. His efforts in financing and building the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroad are well known to the people of the state.

Robert H. Baker, whose home has been at Austin since 1899, was born at Memphis, Tennessee, September 4, 1858, a son of Robert and Annie (Miller) Baker. His father, a native of Tennessee and a planter, was a soldier in the Confederate Army, and died soon after the close of the war. The mother, who was born in South Carolina, of an old family, after the death of her first husband married Major M. Burke, general manager of the M. & T. Railroad Company, and who was prominently identified with the city affairs of Memphis. Texas is deservedly proud of its achievements in originating and developing many of the principles of commission government for cities, but the history of commission government in America is really traced beyond its first practical application at Galveston to the city of Memphis, Tennessee. In this connection it is noteworthy that Major Burke, who was one of the civic leaders at Memphis following the epidemic of yellow fever during the '70s, had a prominent part in abolishing the old charter of the city and in forming what was known as the taxing district of Shelby county, instead of the city of Memphis, and became one of the three commissioners appointed to govern the city of Memphis under a commission plan, that being, according to all the best information on the subject, the first efficient and practical administration of municipal affairs by a commission in this country. Major Burke's associates on that commission were D. T. Porter and John Overton.

Robert H. Baker attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and most of his early experience was in railroading in his native state. On coming to Waco, Texas, in 1882, he became identified with the mercantile business and in a few years was active in public affairs and the larger phases of finance and business. When Mr. Baker moved to Austin in 1899 he was general manager for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York for the territory of Texas.

His interest in railroad development and construction led Mr. Baker to undertake the financing and building of the Trinity and Brazos Valley railroad. He served as vice president and general manager of the company, subsequently as president and general manager, and retired from the office of president in January, 1910. During the same year Mr. Baker acquired an option on the Texas Central Railroad, and after exercising it sold the property to Edwin Hawley for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad system. The consolidation of the properties was not immediately effected, and in the meantime Mr. Baker accepted the office of president of the Texas Central Railroad until the property could be formally taken over by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and thus for about a year and a half Mr. Baker was president of the Texas Central. He retired in favor of A. A. Allen, president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. It was due to Mr. Baker that the several Wichita Falls lines of railroad, on which he had secured an option of sale, were finally transferred and have become operating branches of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

While these have been some of the major transactions of Mr. Baker in the field of finance, his time and attention have also been attracted to various other enterprises, especially in economic and industrial development, and he is a familiar figure in the financial district of New York city, making several trips each year to the financial metropolis on business affairs. Mr. Baker has now formed a partnership with his son, Burke Baker, in a Texas development and financing business, with offices in the Union National Bank building at Houston. His son, Burke, retired from the office of bond officer for the Bankers Trust Company of Houston in order to engage actively in business with his father.

Mr. Baker is a director in the Union National Bank of Houston, the Bankers Trust Company of Houston, the American National Bank of Austin, and has large interests in numerous other financial companies. He belongs to various country and business men's clubs in various parts of the state. At Waco in 1882 Mr. Baker married Miss Nellie Faulkner, daughter of Mrs. J. S. Faulkner. Her mother's family, the Wilsons, came from Louisville, Kentucky, in the very early days, were among the old and prominent families of south Texas, and in 1854 settled in what is now called Coryell county. Mr. Baker and wife have three children: Burke Baker, of Houston; Nellie Baker, attending school in Colorado; and Elizabeth Baker, at home. The family residence is at the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh and Nueces streets in Austin.

JUDGE WARREN W. BEALL. One of the most successful men and prominent members of the legal profession in Texas is Judge Warren W. Beall, of Sweetwater, Texas. Although he has given a number of years of his professional life to the work of the bench, yet before he was elected to judicial office he had made a wide reputation as a lawyer of great ability and a student of wide learning. Judge Beall is a man of strong character, unhesitating in his championship of any cause which he believes to be right. His sense of justice, which is keen, can not be dulled by money or influence, and this uprightness of character has won for him the trust and confidence of the people wherever he has been located. He is one of the men to whom the recall offers no terrors.

Judge Warren W. Beall was born on the 18th of April, 1860, at El Monte, near Los Angeles, California. He is the son of Walter D. Beall and Sarah C. (Watson) Beall, natives of Georgia and Missouri, respectively. Until he reached early manhood, Walter D. Beall lived in his native state. In 1854 he came to Missouri where he met and married Sarah Watson. Later he removed to Texas and settled in Tarrant county near Johnson Station. He was a farmer by occupation and what was

rare in those days, was a scientific farmer. Today everyone realizes the value of scientific farming and it means the reorganization of the agricultural forces of the country, but in those days things grew or they did not grow, and the farmer laid all upon the weather or bad luck. Mr. Beall was therefore a pioneer in the field, and his success encouraged others to follow in his footsteps. In 1856 he moved to Southern California, where he lived till the outbreak of the Civil war. He then enlisted in the Confederate army under Brigadier-General Green, serving for four years. His division was stationed west of the Mississippi river and he took part in many of the important conflicts that took place in this section of the Confederacy. After the war he returned to Tarrant county, Texas, where he again engaged in scientific farming. He was very successful and continued here until 1881, when he sold his holdings and moved to Nolan county. Here he again engaged in farming and stock raising, and here he lived until his death, which occurred on the 24th of August, 1911. He had retired about ten years before his death, for he lived to be eighty-four years of age. He was highly honored and respected not only as a scientist, for he was known all over western Texas for his work, but as a man. He had political honors offered to him many times and strong pressure was brought to bear to make him accept some of these, but he always refused, saying he loved his work far better than such honors. He was always active in the affairs of the Democratic party, of which he had always been a staunch member, and he was well known as a prohibitionist. In the fraternal world he was a prominent Mason and also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife died in 1887. They became the parents of three children.

The eldest son of the family, James Henry Beall, has practiced law in Sweetwater since 1883, and is now a member of the firm of Beall and Spencer. He has served as county judge of Nolan county and as a member of the Thirty-second Legislative Assembly. He is active in the fraternal world, being a prominent Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows. Sarah Catherine, the youngest of the family is the wife of E. L. Collings, a successful merchant of Pecos, Texas.

Warren W. Beall is the next to the eldest in his family. He received his education in the public and high schools of Tarrant county, Texas. At the age of eighteen, his education completed, he came with his parents to Nolan county, and for two years after his arrival he was engaged in teaching school in this county. During this time he began to read law and all of his spare time was spent in poring over his law books. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar and he began the practice of his profession in Roby, the county seat of Fisher county, Texas. In 1888 he was elected county attorney and served two years in this office. Upon the conclusion of this term of office the people of the county and district showed their appreciation of his work by twice electing him District Attorney of the Thirty-ninth Judicial District in 1892 and 1894 respectively. He filled this position for four years and then resigned in 1896 and removed to Sweetwater, where he established, in company with his brother, the firm of Beall and Beall. This firm was destined to become prominent all over the state of Texas. They handled with success many important cases and they figured largely in most of the important school land cases on record. Their reputation grew and extended far beyond the borders of the county and their practice became lucrative as well as extensive.

In November, 1912, Judge Beall was elected to the bench as District Judge of the Thirty-second Judicial District. Since this time he has devoted his entire attention to the duties of his office.

In the fraternal world Judge Beall is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the Chapter, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen of the

World. In religious matters Judge Beall has always been a staunch Cumberland Presbyterian, and in 1906, when the Cumberland Presbyterians attempted to join forces with the United Presbyterians, the Judge refused to go with them, and stands firm by the principles for which he as a member of the Cumberland branch of the church, believes to be right.

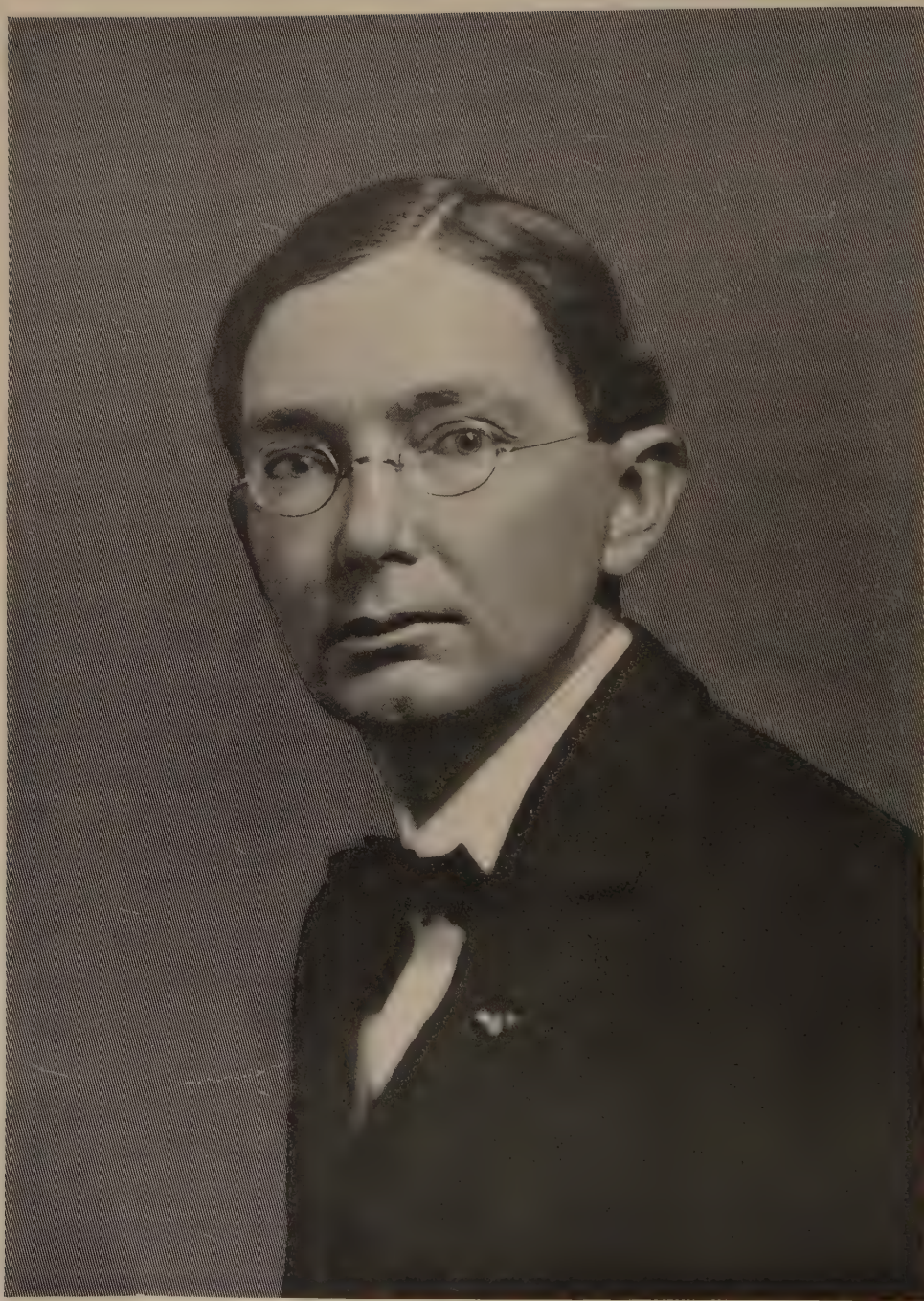
Judge Beall has been twice married. He was first married in 1881 to Miss Janie Floyd, of Tarrant county. She died in 1897, leaving four children, as follows: Walter D. Beall, who is engaged in the abstract business and lives in Sweetwater; May, who is the wife of Raymond Fitzgerald, of Marfa, Texas; W. Floyd Beall, who is a druggist of Colorado, Texas, and Katharine, who is the wife of Willis Barbee, the under-sheriff of Nolan county.

In 1900, Judge Beall married for the second time, his wife being Miss Nannie G. Buchanan, the daughter of G. W. Buchanan of Snyder, Texas, and the sister of Judge Charles Buchanan. She is herself a native of Virginia. Three children have been born of this marriage, Juanita, Claude and Graham.

GEORGE GERLACH. The biographical record of any individual who started out as a wage earner at fifty cents a day and who became the head of large industries would be of interest. In the case of George Gerlach of Canadian, Texas, special interest attaches inasmuch as his activities have gone far toward the development of the town and locality in which he lives; his achievements stand out as an example of what brains and energy can accomplish in the big State of Texas.

Mr. Gerlach is a Texan by adoption. He was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, son of Joseph Gerlach, a native of Germany. Joseph Gerlach, on coming to America in 1848, went direct to the Isthmus of Panama, where he spent six months in railroad work. At the end of that time he came north and took up his residence in Indiana. There, also, he engaged in railroad work as a contractor, building stone bridges and culverts. This work took him over into Illinois, and about 1851 he settled in Virden, where he followed the same line of building. In 1873 he went to Pawnee county, Kansas, and took up Government land. Meanwhile he continued work at his trade of stone mason. His death occurred in 1887. He served his adopted country as a Union man, having enlisted at St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Twelfth Missouri Regiment, the fortunes of which he shared for nine months. Then, on account of disability, he was honorably discharged. He was Republican in politics, and his religion was that of the Roman Catholic church. Mary B. (Gilmartin) Gerlach, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chicago, Illinois, of Irish parentage, and died at Canadian, Texas, in April, 1907, at the age of sixty-two years. In the spring of 1888, she had come to Texas to make her home with her sons. She was the mother of three children, two sons and a daughter. The daughter, Miss Capitola Gerlach, is a woman of marked business ability and is secretary and treasurer of the Gerlach Mercantile Company of Canadian. The two sons, George and John J., have always been more or less closely associated in their business enterprises. John J. was for nine years a resident of Canadian, was one of the founders of the Gerlach Mercantile Company and is still identified with the firm. He was the first Treasurer of Hemphill county, and filled that office for a period of seven years. He is now a resident of Woodward, Oklahoma; is president of the Gerlach Bank, vice president of the Gerlach Hopkins Mercantile Company, president of the Avar State Bank, and one of the three members of the State Banking Board of Oklahoma.

George Gerlach, the eldest of the family, received his education in the public schools, up to the time he was twelve years old, having attended school at Virden and Jacksonville, Illinois, and Larned, Kansas. His early life was spent on a farm, and naturally when he started out to earn some money on his own account, he sought



Jno. B. Thomas

in the field. He began by hoeing corn at fifty cents a day, and for two years he was employed as a farm hand. Then, under his father's instructions, he learned the stone mason's trade. This work, however, was not to his liking and he went back to farm work, which he followed for six years at from \$10.00 to \$25.00 a month. At the end of that time, in company with his brother, he came to Texas and settled on Horse Creek, Hemphill county, seven miles west of Canadian, where he entered a section of school land, under State law, and there followed farming and merchandising for two years, running a small store on his farm. After selling that bit of land, he moved to Clear Creek, a small village of about 200 inhabitants, and kept store there about six months. The next move was to Canadian. The Gerlach brothers were among the prime movers in the building of this town. With a capital of about two thousand dollars, they established the first store in the town. Today the Gerlach Mercantile Company, Incorporated, is the largest establishment of its kind in this part of the country. It has a floor space in its store of 17,000 square feet, and a warehouse floor space of 6,000 square feet. The company has a capital stock of \$50,000. In addition to being the head of this concern, Mr. Gerlach is president of the Gerlach Hopkins Mercantile Company at Woodward, Oklahoma, which has a capital and surplus of \$100,000; vice president of the Gerlach Bank of Woodward, which has a capital and surplus of \$100,000; and president of the Avarad Mercantile Company, of Avarad, Oklahoma, with a capital and surplus of \$20,000. Politically, Mr. Gerlach is a Democrat, but has never had time to seek or fill office. He maintains a commendable pride in civic affairs, and as vice president of the Canadian Commercial Club is among the foremost in fostering the best interests of the town. Fraternally, he is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the O. W. He was a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Canadian and assisted in its organization in 1900.

Of Mr. Gerlach's immediate family, we record that he consists of wife and four children. He was married at Jacksonville, Illinois, in September, 1890, to Miss Vera Knollenberg, a native of Illinois, of German parents. Their children, all born in Canadian, are Mary, Helen, Dorothy and Charlotte, the last two being twins.

DAVIS SPANGLER, M. D. The medical fraternity of Grayson county has accepted Dr. Davis Spangler as a young man of exceptional qualifications and thorough training, and has shown their appreciation of his character by electing him secretary of the County Medical Society, an office which he now holds.

Davis Spangler was born September 20, 1891, in Washington county, Texas, a son of D. A. and Mary (Davis) Spangler. His father was born in Illinois, and his mother in Ohio, but came to Texas many years ago, where his father took high rank as a lawyer. His father served as mayor of Bonham in 1908 and 1909, and is now once more in the same office. For a number of years he was a member of the Pension Examining Board for the Southwestern District of the United States.

Dr. Spangler is the only child of his parents, and his early education was acquired in the Bonham high school and his professional studies were pursued in the medical department of the University of Texas at Galveston, where he graduated in May, 1913, M. D. Locating at Sherman he has already passed over the highest period of a young physician's career, and is well established in the confidence and patronage of the public. Dr. Spangler is a member of the Phi, Alpha Sigma College fraternity, belongs to the Christian church, and is still a bachelor. The Grayson Medical Society, of which he is secretary and treasurer, has affiliation with the State Medical Society, and is in a manner a unit to the still higher organization, the American Medical Association. The object of the local society is to advance medical

knowledge, among members of the profession, by exchange of observations and experience, to uphold the high standards of professional ethics, and in every way possible to promote public health and the general welfare of the county physicians. The Association at present consists of sixty-eight members, all of whom are practicing physicians in good standing in Grayson county. The society was first organized in 1885, and has been kept up by the efforts of the more earnest and public spirited members of the profession. There were eleven members when the society was constituted, and at the present time the organization has not been brought up to its possible strength, since there are at least ninety ethical physicians in Grayson county. Dr. Spangler has his office at 117½ South Travis street.

JOHN B. THOMAS, M. D. Few members of the medical profession in Texas have equaled Dr. Thomas of Midland in progressiveness and in keeping themselves informed and in touch with the latest developments of the medical and surgical science and practice. Dr. Thomas began his practice about ten years ago, and since then has taken a great deal of time from his practice in order to pursue courses of study and clinical observation in the best schools and hospitals of the country.

Dr. John B. Thomas was born in Callahan county, Texas, July 31, 1878, being the oldest in a family of two sons and four daughters born to David and Eliza Thomas. The father, who came to Texas from Missouri, being one of the old settlers of central and western Texas, is now living at Abilene, and has for many years been in the stock business in Callahan county, where he still owns and operates his ranch.

Dr. Thomas attained his education in the public schools of Texas, and subsequently entered the medical school of the University of Texas at Galveston, where he was graduated in 1902 with the degree M. D. During the following year he was in the John Sealy Hospital at Galveston as a member of the resident staff. In 1903 he opened his office at Abilene, where he remained in active practice until 1905. In that year he established his business at Midland, and has enjoyed a large and prosperous practice in this city and surrounding country. In 1908 Dr. Thomas took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic Medical school and hospital, and in 1912 followed this up with another course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic College for graduates in medicine. He is an active member of the County Medical Society, and is ex-president of the El Paso-Big Springs Medical Society, is a member of the Texas State Medical Association, and belongs to the American Medical Association. The Doctor is a staunch Democrat, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine and his church is the Baptist. On May 28, 1908, at Big Springs, Texas, Dr. Thomas married Miss Read Hurt, a daughter of Dr. J. H. Hurt, of Big Springs, where he is division surgeon for the Texas and Pacific Railroad. The mother is Mrs. Lillie Read Hurt, and both her parents are still living at Big Springs. The doctor and wife have two children: Lillian Hurt and Lucile Hurt Thomas, the former aged four and the latter two years.

HON. CLAUDE POLLARD. It is but natural that the world should instinctively pay deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who has attained success by honorable methods and acquired the highest reputation in his chosen calling by merit, and whose social prominence is not less the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts. Among the men who have brought honor and prestige to the Panola county bar, Hon. Claude Pollard holds a prominent place. Belonging to that class of men who appreciate and value their success the more because it has been self-gained, he has steadfastly risen in the ranks

of his profession, until at this time he holds the responsible position of general attorney for the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad (The Frisco System), with headquarters at Kingsville. Mr. Pollard is a native of Texas, and was born in Panola county, in the eastern part of the State, in 1874, a son of Hamilton and Jane (Davis) Pollard.

Hamilton Pollard was born in South Carolina, and as a young man went to Texas during the fifties and settled in Panola county. At the outbreak of the war between the North and the South, he enlisted for service in the Confederate army, and for four years fought valiantly in Walker's Division of the Trans-Mississippi Department. At the close of the war he returned to Panola county and was elected county clerk, but shortly thereafter was ousted from his position by the reconstruction governor, E. J. Davis, because of his refusal to take the "Iron Clad Oath." Immediately following the reconstruction position, he was elected by the people to his former position, and continued to serve in that office for upwards of a quarter of a century, eloquent evidence of the esteem in which he was universally held. His death occurred in 1897, when his community lost one of its best and most highly-respected citizens.

Claude Pollard was reared on his father's farm in Panola county, and secured his early education in the public schools. He began his legal studies at home, and his knowledge of law and jurisprudence was entirely self-gained, the youthful student often remaining with his books far into the night. This assiduous study made it possible for him to pass an acceptable examination before the board at Carthage, where he was admitted to the bar in 1895, and he at once began practice there. His excellent attainments soon attracted attention and won him recognition in the form of election to the office of county attorney, in which he served for three years. Following this he was elected district attorney, a capacity in which he acted for four years in the Fourth Judicial District, and he was then appointed assistant attorney general of Texas under Attorney General Davidson, and continued as such four years. In 1908 Mr. Pollard accepted his present position as general attorney for the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway, known as the Frisco System, with headquarters at Kingsville. He has always been a prominent factor in public affairs during his residence here, and his progress and enterprising spirit have been potent elements in the substantial development and advancement of Kingsville. As counsel for corporations Mr. Pollard is considered invaluable, and among his fellow practitioners is recognized as a desirable associate and as a worthy and formidable adversary. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, in which he has reached the York Rite and Shriner degrees.

Mr. Pollard was married to Miss Julia Newton, who was born in Panola county, Texas, and to this union there have been born two children: Loraine and Claude, Jr.

ANDREW L. ELLIOTT. Among the business men of Waco who have gained success in special fields of endeavor, Andrew L. Elliott is entitled to more than ordinary mention. As an auditor and accountant he has built up an excellent business, and at the present time has on his books the names of many of the leading business houses of the city. During the fifteen years that Mr. Elliott has been a resident of Waco, he has been engaged to a large extent in clerical work, for which he received an admirable training, and the experience thus gained was of inestimable value to him when he embarked in his present field of labor.

Mr. Elliott is a native son of Texas, born in Gregg county, January 13, 1859, a son of Dr. LeBaume and Frances A. (Burnett) Elliott. His father, born in Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1821, came to Texas as a young man of twenty-seven years, and here became a

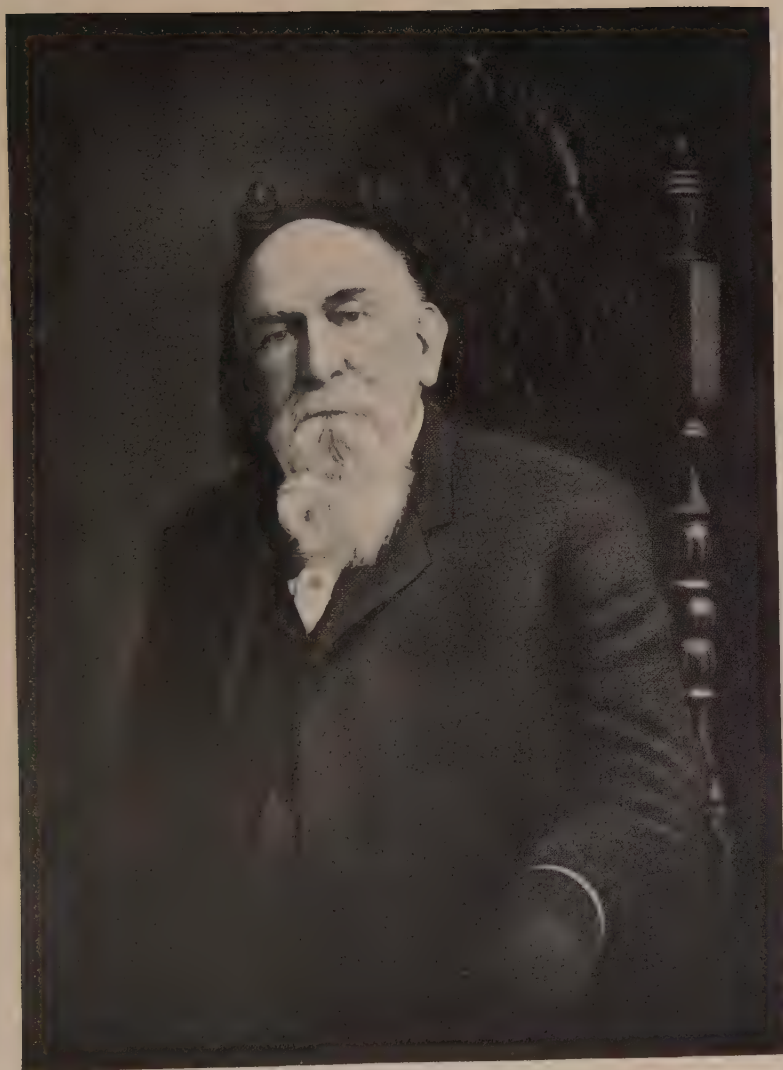
successful physician and a citizen who was respected because of his public-spirit and enterprise. His death occurred in 1901, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty years. He was still in the active practice at the time of his death. Mrs. Elliott was born in Georgia, in 1835, and passed away in 1884, having been the mother of nine children, as follows: Corinne, Minnie, Andrew L., Lelah, Maria, Burnett, Ada, Annie M., and Fannie.

Andrew L. Elliott received a thorough training in his youth which fitted him for a business career. After completing the curriculum of the public graded and high schools, he entered Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, and when he graduated from that institution became a bookkeeper in Dallas, following that vocation for eight years and being connected with various business houses. He next was appointed a deputy in the office of the county clerk of Dallas county, a position he held four years, and in 1899 came to Waco, again assuming the duties of bookkeeper. During this time he was securing valuable experience, with the end in view of becoming the head of his own business, an ambition which was realized in 1912, when he opened accounting and auditing offices at No. 512, Amicable Building. Mr. Elliott has built up a good patronage in his field, having given evidence that he is an expert in his particular line. He controls a goodly share of the business of the city, and has shown himself capable, efficient and absolutely honorable in every engagement.

On February 20, 1889, at the home of the bride, Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Lucy E. Barnes, daughter of Dr. W. T. Barnes, of Rockwall county, Texas, and to this union there have come three children: Minnie, Louise and LeBaume E. Of these Minnie married Perry A. Duncan, clerk for A. Bush & Company of Waco. Mr. Elliott holds membership in the Pretorians and has been identified with the Knights of Pythias since 1883. A Democrat in politics, he has been a notary public since 1896, and from 1910 to 1911 served efficiently as secretary of Waco. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is serving as steward and trustee thereof. Aside from his auditing and accounting business, Mr. Elliott is a stockholder, director, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Artesian Water Company, a successful business enterprise of Provident Heights, Waco. He is fond of outdoor sports of all kinds, principally fishing, and is a popular member of the Young Men's Business League and the Rotary Club, but his greatest pleasure is found at home among his family and with his books.

REV. JOSEPH STANTON KEY. The venerable Bishop Key of the Southern Methodist church is now eighty-four years of age, and probably the most active and vigorous old man in his profession throughout the ministry of his church. The city of Sherman has long been proud of the fact that it is the home of Bishop Key, as also of his talented wife, Mrs. Kidd-Key, whose executive ability has found a large scope in the management of the Kidd-Key Conservatory of Music, one of the finest institutions of the kind in the southwest.

Joseph Stanton Key was born at LaGrange, Georgia, July 18, 1829, a son of Rev. Caleb Witt and Elizabeth (Haymes) Key. Both native Georgians, the father being a minister of the Methodist church. Bishop Key attained his early education at Emory College of Oxford, Georgia, where he was graduated A. B. in 1848. In the same year he entered the active work of the ministry, so that his connection with the church as a minister has lasted for fully sixty-five years. He continued as a pastor in various localities, and in the year 1860 the Degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the State University of Georgia. Since then his career in the ministry has been continuous. He was elected Bishop on May 14, 1886, and has been located in Texas now for a quarter of a century. During that time he has visited all the southern states,



Joseph S. Key

China, Japan, and Mexico, repeatedly, administering office of Bishop, and supervising the church. For number of years his residence was at Fort Worth.

Bishop Key was first married on January 10, 1850, to Susan M. Snider, a daughter of Benjamin Snider Savannah, Georgia. The three children by that union are Rev. Benjamin W. Key, Dr. Howard W. Key and Lucy Key. On April 4, 1893, Bishop married Mrs. Lucy Ald, whose maiden name was Lucy A. Thornton, daughter of Willis Thornton of Kentucky.

The Kidd-Key School, or the North Texas College, is one of the institutions upon which Sherman fame as a center of culture and education now rests. The college occupies handsome grounds and its buildings number fifteen. The annual attendance at the institution is more than five hundred young ladies, whose homes are scattered only throughout the southwestern states, but in most remote parts of the United States and foreign lands. The faculty of the Kidd-Key conservatory comprises thirty-two instructors, and the curriculum comprises all the higher branches, music and all the fine arts. The Kidd-Key Conservatory is admittedly the largest conservatory in the south. Its faculty is cosmopolitan, and includes natives of Norway, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, and opportunities are thus given for a varied contact with the culture of the entire world.

WILLIAM C. JONES. A native son of Texas, a fact of which he is properly proud, William C. Jones has for a number of years been active in local commercial affairs in Hamilton county, and now among other interests is proprietor of a furniture store at Hico.

William C. Jones is of Scotch Irish descent, and before the Civil war his grandfather was a slave holder in the state of Georgia. The son of the Hico merchant is the venerable Martin Hudson Jones, now bearing the burden of seventy-four years, and with a long and active experience behind him. Martin H. Jones was born November 28, 1839, in Blount county, Alabama. In 1848, he came to Texas, locating in Milam county, and in 1853 moving to McLennan County. There he farmed for a few years, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company E of the Sixth Texas Cavalry. He was mustered into service on the seventh of September, and up to the spring of 1862 was in service in the states of Missouri and Arkansas. His command was then dismounted and sent east of the Mississippi River, but in the fall of the same year was remounted. He fought in the battle of Elk Horn, in the Missouri Campaign, at Corinth, Iuka, Hollow Springs and Murfreesboro. It was at Hollow Springs that the troops of which he was a member captured the wife of General Grant. The command went on into Georgia and Alabama under General Johnston, returned after the Atlanta Campaign to Tennessee with Hood and fought at Franklin and Spring Hill. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Jones surrendered at Big Black River, twenty miles from Pittsburg. Returning to Texas he continued a resident of McLennan county for a number of years, and in 1880 moved to Hamilton county, locating on Gilmore Creek. All his active years were spent in farming and stock raising, and he is now living retired, one of the popular citizens, and an interesting old gentleman who can relate many thrilling experiences of the war, and of his long career in western Texas. Martin H. Jones and wife had nine children, two of whom are deceased. The seven now living are five boys and two girls, and among them William C. Jones was the fourth in order of birth.

William C. Jones was born in McLennan county, Texas, January 27, 1876. His early education was that supplied by the public schools of his native county, and he also attended college at Stephenville. His first business activity was in the operation of a gin at Lanham, and has been engaged in cotton ginning ever since. Some years ago he established a furniture store at Hico, and is also secretary and one of the stockholders in the Collier Gin Company of Hico.

His citizenship has always been of the virile sort, and at the present time he is serving as a member of the town board. His political tendencies have been those of the Democratic party, and he works consistently for the success of that organization. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Yeomen. He is an active member of the Commercial Club of Hico, and his church is the Baptist.

On October 22, 1903, Mr. Jones married Miss Allie Tidwell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tidwell. Her father was a farmer and stockman, and his death occurred about 1878 as the result of an accident in which his team ran away. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of two children, both daughters: Miss Loretta was born August 25, 1904, while Wynona was born February 22, 1908. Loretta is now attending school. For recreation Mr. Jones enjoys nothing better than an occasional fishing and hunting trip, and usually spends his vacations in the enjoyments of those sports.

CHARLES E. DURHAM, M. D. Since his graduation in 1899, Dr. Durham's career has been one of exceptional activity and professional success. He has been practicing at Hico since 1905, and is a recognized leader of the medical fraternity in this part of the state.

Charles E. Durham was born March 19, 1869, at Kosciusko, Mississippi, a son of J. J. and Mary J. (Oldham) Durham, both of Mississippi. The Durham family is of English descent, while the Oldhams are Irish. There are still large families of both sides living in Mississippi, and before the war, they were prominent as planters and slave holders. J. J. Durham spent his active career as a farmer and merchant. During the Mexican war of 1848 he was a private in Jeff Davis' Regiment and returned home after the war. He was assistant doorkeeper in the House of Representatives at the beginning of the 1861 struggle. He resigned, returned home and then moved from Mississippi to Louisiana, and was living in that state when the Civil war came on. For a year or so he was employed in a tannery in the manufacture of leather for the use of the Confederate government. About 1863 he went into the army in Walker's Division, and continued to carry a musket and fight for the stars and bars until the end of the struggle. In 1880 he moved to Texas near Dublin, in Erath county. There he continued as a farmer until his death in 1894. His widow survived him a number of years and passed away in 1909. There were four children, three sons and one daughter, the latter being now deceased. One of the sons lives at Clairette in Erath county, and another in Waco.

Dr. Durham, the youngest of the family, though he had a good home during his boyhood and never lacked any of the real essentials of training, largely depended upon his own exertions to advance himself after he reached young manhood, and is self-educated in the sense that he paid his own way throughout his schooling. He was eleven years of age when the family moved to Texas, and for several years he attended school at Dublin. After that he was a teacher for three years in country schools and in 1891 entered the University of Texas at Austin, where he remained until finishing the regular academic course and his graduation with the class of 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. With that equipment he continued teaching, and for one year was president of the Southeast Texas Male and Female College at Jasper in Jasper county. In 1896 he entered the medical department of the State University of Galveston and remained until completing his studies and graduating in 1899. He also saw service as interne in the John Sealey Hospital at Galveston. His first practical experience as a physician was at Sulphur Bluff in Hopkins county. He remained there four years and built up a good practice. In 1905 the doctor located at Hico, and has now been in practice there eight years. Outside of looking after the interests

of his private patronage, the doctor has been city health physician and also local surgeon for the Texas Central Railroad. It can be said that he has almost never taken any vacation, and for period of recreations has devoted himself to study and post-graduate work for a more successful practice of his chosen vocation. In 1902 he took a course in the New Orleans Polyclinic, in 1905 was a student in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and during 1913 attended the Chicago Polyclinic.

Whether in professional or social relations, Dr. Durham is a very pleasant man to meet, and enjoys both the friendship and esteem of his community. With success in practice he has become interested in local business affairs, and is vice president of the Walnut Springs First Guaranty State Bank and a director in the Lingleville First State Bank. As to politics the doctor has always supported the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and with the Woodmen of the World, and is examining physician for the latter order, a place he has held for some years.

On July 14, 1909, at Huntsville, Texas, Dr. Durham married Miss May Goodrich, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Goodrich. Her father is a contractor in Huntsville. The doctor and wife have one child, a son born July 12, 1912.

ROBERT NATHAN GRISHAM resides at Sweetwater, Texas. He is a direct descendant of Sir Thomas Grisham of England, and other illustrious characters of the motherland; is a great-grandson of Nancy Hale, wife of John Grisham, who was related to Edward Everett Hale and Nathan Hale, prominent in the early history of our country; and is the son of Nathan R. Grisham, who moved to Weatherford, Texas, with his father's family in 1853. Nathan R. Grisham was placed in college in Missouri and a few years later the family were driven from the country by an Indian raid, and the young man returned home and joined a company of Texas Rangers who went to the border to protect the early settlements of Texas from Indian hostilities. In this service he remained at intervals until the close of the Civil War, when he married Irene Brown, the daughter of a pioneer Methodist preacher of Palestine, Texas. In 1874 the subject of this sketch was born and two years later his father made a permanent settlement in Parker county, near Springtown, and in which vicinity he resided until his death, in 1899. Nathan R. Grisham was a farmer, but throughout his life was much given to works of re-trenchment and reform. He organized throughout Texas, Mississippi, and other Southern state the Farmer's Alliance and other labor unions, and was a plain citizen of remarkable ability in public address.

Robert Nathan Grisham, before arriving at the age of thirteen, was seized with a desire to mold his destiny and gain his own education. Accordingly, upon slight provocation, at that age he left home. Under the roughest of adverse circumstances, subjected to menial toil from which he never shrunk, he made his way through the public schools and acquired a liberal college education.

While teaching a western school he studied law, and in 1899 was temporarily admitted to the bar, and the following year permanently admitted, and the same year was elected County Judge of Kent County, where he had recently taught, and there commenced the practice of law. In 1903 he moved to Stanton, Texas, and there pursued his profession with remarkable success. In 1908 he offered for District Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party. There were fifteen counties in the district and two opponents in the field. He carried fourteen of the counties, and two years later he was re-elected without opposition. During his incumbency he established his residence at Sweetwater. His administration was characterized with earnest and impartial service and the most faithful and fearless performance of duty. Since January, 1913, he has been engaged in

the general practice of his profession and enjoys the full confidence and esteem of a large and appreciative clientele.

He is a member of a number of secret orders and of the Methodist church. He is a Democrat and stands sponsor for its foremost reforms. A tireless student and inured to every species of battle known to the hustings, he is not without force in the forum and in the field.

On April 29, 1899, he was married to Miss Mattie Fox. They have two boys, Robert Copperfield and Nathan Everett. The home life of the family is ideal and its genial hospitality is enjoyed by many friends.

In the onward march of Texas, where men are needed in the van of human endeavor, with his face to the fore this hardy frontiersman may be found doing his part for home, church and state day by day.

JOHN W. FOSTER. To have lived sixty-two years; to have given forty-three of those years to the faithful performance of daily duties, is to have achieved a record worthy of a place in the list of the honored veterans of the railroad game. And John W. Foster, now street commissioner of Waco, achieved such a record, having begun his connection with railroading one year after the termination of the Civil war. In the history of railroading, it was a period of new life—expansion and refinement. Lacking the many remarkable devices of today, the work was fraught with a distinct element of danger. Yet during all that period and in the years that followed, Mr. Foster's record shows remarkably clean, without the death of a passenger to scar or blemish it.

Mr. Foster was born in the city of Mobile, Alabama, August 26, 1852, a member of a family which originated in Scotland and which always exemplified the sterling traits of the people of that country. His great-grandfather, Solomon Foster, was born in Scotland and in 1779 came to America and founded the family in New York, being the owner of 3500 acres of land on Long Island, between Hempstead and Brooklyn, on which he herded sheep. This was known as the Foster Meadows, and in some places the old stone fence can still be seen. The great-grandfather was buried in Hempstead Cemetery, and recently it was necessary to dig up the headstone on his grave, which during its long placement had sunk into the earth. Nathaniel Foster, son of Solomon Foster, was born in Mobile, Alabama, in 1812, a grandson of Solomon Foster. He was a merchant by vocation and the proprietor of a prosperous business, but at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Mexico he laid aside his private interests and became a volunteer in the army of his country. He took part in a number of engagements, in one of which he received a wound from which he never fully recovered his death occurring in 1858. Mr. Foster married Miss Annie E. McKeever, who was born in New York, in 1825, and came south to New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1833. Her father, Robert McKeever, owned one-half interest in a linen manufacturing establishment which was located on the site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Foster became the parents of two children, namely, Ellen and John W. In 1860 Mrs. Foster was married (second) to B. F. Saxon, proprietor of a sawmill, and he died in 1880, the mother surviving until 1901.

The early education of John W. Foster was secured in the Spring Hill School, Mobile, Alabama, which he attended until he reached the age of eight years, and at that time the family moved to Clark county, Mississippi, where he continued his education in the district schools. It is probable that the youth inherited some of his father's courageous and adventurous spirit, for in 1864 he ran away from home to join the Confederate army at Mobile, although then a lad of only twelve years. When he had walked to Mobile, a distance of ninety-six miles, he found that the city had been taken by the Federals, and thus he did not gain any military experience. Returning home, he attended school for another



R. N. Grisham.



D. M. Ray

year, at DeSoto, Mississippi, and at the end of that time, a strong, sturdy youth, secured employment as a railroad brakeman, thus receiving his introduction to a business in which he has been continuously in the railroad service with the exception of two years when he was marshal and deputy sheriff of Clark county, Mississippi. In 1880 he came to Texas and settled in Falls county, in the vicinity of Marlin, but after eight months came to Waco, which city has since been his home with the exception of five years when he was engaged in railroading in Old Mexico in the passenger service. Mr. Foster has an exceptional record. He has never participated in a strike, has never had a rear end collision, has never made a mistake in train orders, and has never had a passenger killed while in or on his train, during all of his forty-three years of railroad service.

Mr. Foster was married at Shubuta, Clark county, Mississippi, June 12, 1873, to Miss Dora Watson, daughter of J. J. Watson, a planter and slave owner of Sumpter county, Alabama. Nine children have been born to this union, as follows: Walter, Carrie, Jack N., Hattie, May M., John J., Cecil D., William R., and an infant, of whom Jack N., Hattie, May M., John J., and an infant are deceased. Walter is a passenger conductor on the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad, having been in the service for twenty years, and lives at Yoakum, Texas; Carrie, a widow with two children, Dorothea and Barbara, keeps house for her father, Cecil is a conductor on the Southern Traction lines and lives at Waxahachie, Texas; and W. R. is an automobile mechanic and lives at Waco.

Mr. Foster is a democrat in politics, and in 1912 was elected street commissioner of Waco, a capacity in which he has continued to act to the present with excellent results. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors, being local chairman of that order. With his family he attends the Methodist church. He owns seventeen residence properties in Waco, including his pleasant home at No. 116 Dallas street. Mr. Foster has ever shown his whole-hearted interest in the welfare of his adopted city, and has made a specialty of promoting good roads movements. His acquaintance is large, and the many friendships which he has gained since coming to this city he has without exception retained.

JOSEPH N. EDMONSON. One of the public spirited men in Hillsboro is Joseph N. Edmonson, a successful real estate dealer, and who has given considerable attention to the civic and political affairs of his home community. Mr. Edmonson has had a career of continued and straightforward progress from small beginnings to one of substantial influence in Hill county. He was brought to Hill county when three years old, his father settling about eight miles east of Hillsboro, grew up in this locality, and as he has been known to the citizenship for many years, so he has at the same time established a reputation for square dealing and thorough honesty, valuable assets in his success.

Joseph N. Edmonson was born in Dallas county, Texas, May 13, 1875, and his father, Richard H. Edmonson, who was born in Kentucky in 1835, was a substantial farmer and died May 31, 1905, at the age of seventy. The mother was Mary J. Smith, who was born about 1843, and now lives in Montgomery, Alabama. There were just two children in the family, the daughter, Beulah, married Captain George T. Barnes, who is secretary of the Montgomery State Fair Association, and lives at Montgomery, Alabama. They are the parents of three children: Gladys, George and Sarah M.

Joseph N. Edmonson attended the Hillsboro high school, until he was sixteen years of age, after that was for years clerk in a store in the county, and with that practical experience opened a stock of goods and sold merchandise on his own account for seven years. He was then elected tax assessor of Hill county, and gave a capable administration of that office from 1902 to 1906.

Following this he was for six months teller in the Sturgis National Bank, but on account of ill health was compelled to resign and engaged in less confining labor. After two years' experience in the real estate firm of Simmons and Read, in 1911, he opened an office of his own for real estate and loans, and has since enjoyed excellent success in this line. His customers have come to rely upon his promise and his judgment and for that reason his outlook is exceedingly bright. Mr. Edmonson owns a home in Hillsboro, one hundred and twenty-three acres in farm land in the county, and two lots in the city and five lots in Bynum.

Mr. Edmonson was married at Brandon, Texas, December 29, 1896, to Miss Pomona A. Alderson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Alderson. To their marriage have been born three children: Catherine, Velma, and J. N., Jr. Mr. Edmonson is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the First Baptist church of Hillsboro, and in politics is a regular supporter of the Democratic interests.

DAVID M. RAY, M. D. Few men have so indelibly impressed their personality upon a community as did the late Dr. David M. Ray, of Whitewright. A member of the medical profession for a period of nearly a half a century, he rose to a high position in the line of his calling, his high achievement making him known throughout the northern part of the state. It was not alone as a physician, however, that he gained and held the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. His personality was such that he attracted to him friends and admirers from all ranks of life; his high ideals of citizenship and his willingness to conscientiously perform the duties devolving upon him made him one of the most helpful men of his day, and his support of movements calling for religious, moral and educational advancement made his influence felt for good in all walks of life. When he passed away the whole community mourned him as a man and a friend.

Dr. Ray was born in Marion county, Kentucky, September 16, 1840, a son of Zachariah and Elizabeth Ann (Miller) Ray. The family was founded in America as early as 1710, by William Ray, the great-great-grandfather of Doctor Ray, who emigrated to this country from England. His son, Joseph Ray, was the father of John Sheckels Ray, the latter being the father of Zachariah Ray. For years the family resided in Baltimore, Maryland, from whence it moved to Kentucky, and there Zachariah Ray was born. He came to Texas in 1852 and was a slave owner prior to the Civil War, carrying on large operations in the vicinity of Kentuckytown, in Grayson county. There he died November 7, 1859. By his first marriage he had one child. His second marriage was in Kentucky to Elizabeth Ann Miller, who died July 11, 1888, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom three survive: Dr. Alfred Judson, who was for years a practicing physician, business man and agriculturist of Grayson, and is now living retired at Whitewright; Mrs. Ida McComb, wife of Dr. J. W. McComb, of Jacksboro, Jack county, Texas; and Mrs. Martha Lindsey, widow of John Lindsey, who was a rancher in the vicinity of Jacksboro.

Doctor Ray was reared on the home farm in Kentucky, where he received his early education in the public schools, and was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to Texas. Here he completed his preliminary studies, and after some preparation entered the University of Louisville, Kentucky, being graduated from the medical department of that institution with the highest honors of his class. His first practice was in Kentuckytown, Texas, where he joined the Confederate army during the Civil War, as assistant surgeon, and later was promoted surgeon of Company G, Sixteenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry. At the close of his military service, he returned to Texas, but soon re-entered the

University of Louisville for further preparation, and at the end of three years again took the highest honors of his class. On his return he resumed his practice at Kentuckytown, but on September 8, 1878, opened offices in Whitewright, which continued to be the scene of his labors until his death, May 7, 1907.

Doctor Ray's high ability, his devotion to the best and highest ethics of his honored calling, and his deep and inherent sympathy combined to give him high rank in his profession, and he was honored alike by the members thereof and by the general public. His practice was large and representative, and among his patients he was known not alone as medical adviser, but as friend. He never ceased to be a student, and in addition to keeping fully abreast of the advancements made in his calling spent much of his time in original research and investigation, many of his articles and pamphlets being recognized as authorities by the Grayson County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in which organizations he long held membership. His fraternal connection was with the Masonic order, in which he stood high, and which conducted his burial. His funeral was held at the Baptist church, of which he had for years been a consistent member, and services were conducted by the Rev. J. L. Truett, assisted by Elder J. O. Keyes and other ministers of churches of various denominations. Addresses were made by teachers and Professor Williams of Grayson College, in glowing terms spoke of Doctor Ray's devotion to his church and his community. He was an enthusiastic friend of Grayson College of Whitewright, and was the leading spirit in the rebuilding of the same after its destruction by fire. He was chairman of the board for many years. His remains were laid to rest in the Whitewright City Cemetery.

Doctor Ray was married January 30, 1873, in Kentuckytown, Texas, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Beall, daughter of Edward and Martha H. Beall, early settlers of Texas from Kentucky. Mr. Beall came to Texas in 1865, having been a slaveholder prior to the Civil War, here took up a tract of land and became one of the substantial men of Grayson county. He died October 10, 1865. There were three daughters and one son in the Beall family, of whom Mrs. Ray is the eldest. Doctor and Mrs. Ray became the parents of five children, of whom three are now living: Miss Edna Earl, born August 31, 1876; Inez Ray, born July 8, 1885; and Gladys Beall, born March 25, 1891. David Bright died April 10, 1884, and one died in infancy. Mrs. Ray is of English descent, and belongs to a family which settled at an early time in Virginia. She still survives the Doctor and resides in Whitewright, where she and the members of her family are widely known in social circles.

JAMES S. JONES. The Bastrop county branch of the Jones family has furnished able men to the business, professional and military life of Texas for two generations. Mr. James S. Jones, himself a lawyer of fine attainments and successful practice, is the son of an early settler in Bastrop county and one time a member of the legislature, and a nephew and for some years a law partner of the late Colonel George W. Jones, one of the state's distinguished citizens.

James S. Jones, junior member of the law firm of Page & Jones, attorneys at Bastrop, was born in Bastrop county in 1875, a son of Benjamin Franklin and Margaret (Wilson) Jones. His father came from Tennessee about 1848, settling in Bastrop county, where his vocation was that of farming and ranching. In 1878 he was honored by his people with election to the state legislature. His death occurred in 1884, while his widow is still living in her seventieth year.

The public schools of Bastrop county afforded James S. Jones his early training, and he is a man of liberal education, having graduated from the Virginia Military Institute and took his law studies in the University of Texas, where he was graduated in 1897 LL. B. His prac-

tice began almost immediately at Bastrop as a partner of his uncle, the late Colonel George Washington Jones, under the firm name of Jones & Jones. This partnership was broken by the death of Colonel Jones in 1902. Colonel W. G. Jones won his military title by gallant service in the Confederate army during the war, was very prominent as a lawyer and also in the political affairs of the state, having served two terms in Congress and at one time was a candidate for the office of governor against Governor Ireland. After the death of his uncle Mr. Jones practiced his profession alone until 1913.

In 1901 he was elected a member of the twenty-seventh Texas legislature, and in 1906 was appointed to fill the unexpired term of J. P. Buchanan, now member of Congress, in the office of district attorney in the twenty-first judicial district court, and was regularly elected to the office in 1908, and again in 1910 and 1912. The duties of this office brought him a broad experience in all phases of the law, and in 1913 he resigned his office in order to form a partnership with Judge P. D. Page, under the name of Page & Jones. Mr. Jones served as a captain of the Sayers Rifles until that organization was discontinued in 1905. Fraternally he is especially active in Masonry, having membership in Gamble Lodge, No. 244, A. F. & A. M.; Bastrop Chapter, R. A. M.; Smithville Commandery, K. T.; Ben-Hur Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine; besides membership with the Woodman of the World and the Improved Order of Red Men. In 1901 Mr. Jones married Miss Lulu Reynolds, daughter of A. B. and Marietta (Green) Reynolds of Bastrop county. To their marriage has been born one daughter, Margaret Jones.

WILLIAM J. RUSSELL. Superintendent of the Exporters and Traders Compress Company at Hillsboro, William J. Russell has been in this business for a quarter of a century, and has a thorough experience as a cotton man and is known and enjoys a wide acquaintance among cotton producers and dealers throughout the state.

A native Texan, he was born at Brazoria, Texas, October 6, 1867. His father, Daniel L. Russell, who was born in 1840, was an attorney by profession and died in 1906. His mother Margaret A. (Smith) Russell, was born in Virginia, and is also deceased. There were four children: William J., Daniel L., Jr., Julian, and George A.

The first seventeen years of his life were spent principally in Bell county, and while there he acquired enough of an education to fit him for his practical work in life. The following two years were spent chiefly in travel, to many remote sections of the United States, all the time with a view to a situation which would give the proper opportunity for advancement and afford him a contented lot in life. His quest finally brought him home to Texas at the age of nineteen and here he has found ample satisfaction for the ambitions of his earlier years. He became identified with cotton compress work and went from place to place over the state, until 1898. He then went to work for the Belton Compress Company, at Belton, and in 1903 began work for the exporters and traders cotton compress and warehouse company. Since 1905 he has been superintendent of the Hillsboro plant of this corporation, and is regarded as one of the ablest men in his line in this part of the state.

Mr. Russell was married at Belton, Texas, January 1, 1904, to Miss Mary E. Glover, a daughter of Joseph Glover of Bastrop, Texas. They have two children, Lindsey G. and Margaret. A Democratic worker, Mr. Russell for six years held the office of City Collector at Belton. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally his associations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having numerous friends both outside and inside of his fraternal relations. He also belongs to the Commercial Club and the Booster Club. His home is at 317 Corsicana Street.



W. J. Carlton.

HON. W. T. CARLTON. One of the most dependable and successful practitioners at the bar of Wichita Falls, W. T. Carlton also has the distinction of having been the architect of his own fortunes. When he embarked upon his career he was possessed of neither capital nor influential friends, and succeeded in making a name and a position for himself only after a period spent in the most earnest and assiduous application to his chosen vocation. A man of settled purpose and firm conviction, practical and progressive in his aim, he holds a high and substantial position not alone in his profession but is the confident of the general public as well.

Mr. Carlton, who was born in Navarro county, Texas, May 2, 1862, is proud of the destiny which made him a native of the Lone Star State, and also has reason to congratulate himself upon the part which various members of his family have played in Texas since the early days. His father saw service as a Confederate soldier, and not a few of the better distinctions of the world have been possessed by this family.

W. T. Carlton was the first-born of twelve children in the family of Blake and Mary Elizabeth (Richey) Carlton. Blake Carlton was born in Thomas county, Georgia, a son of Shadrach and Mary (Sloan) Carlton, who all came to Houston county, Texas, in 1852, becoming early settlers in that portion of south Texas. Shadrach Carlton was born in North Carolina and his wife was descended from a family of early North Carolina settlers. Both Shadrach and Mary Carlton died in Houston county. Of their eight children, four sons and four daughters, Blake Carlton was sixth. The latter spent many years as a successful stock raiser in various parts of Texas, and about ten years after he came to this state he enlisted as a private in Parsons' Brigade of Texas cavalry. He fought with that command in many campaigns and engagements, and went through the war without wounds or capture. His death occurred at Frederick, Oklahoma, July 12, 1912, resulting from a stroke of paralysis which fell upon him as he was visiting his oldest daughter. Blake Carlton was married in Navarro county, Texas, to Mary Richey, who was born at Wheelock, Robertson county, Texas, was educated in the schools at Corsicana, and who died at Fort Worth, May 21, 1906, when sixty-five years of age. She was a daughter of William and Polly (Spence) Richey, the Spences having come from Tennessee. Besides W. T. Carlton, the other eleven children of Blake Carlton and wife were as follows: Annie, is the wife of B. W. Chism, of Frederick, Oklahoma, and has a family of five children; J. B. Carlton, who is a farmer of Erath county, married Alice Simer, a native of Texas, and has seven children; Susan, married J. A. Walker, a native of Louisiana, and engaged in the general transfer business at Fort Worth, and they have one daughter, Nettie, the widow of Peyton Parker, who was born in Texas, and became a prominent ranchman, and died in April, 1913, at Roswell, New Mexico, is now living with her brother, Judge Carlton, in Wichita Falls, being the mother of two girls; R. H., who died at the age of sixteen years at Dawson in Navarro county; Parlee is the wife of D. H. Bowen, a native Texan and a farmer of Erath county, and has seven children; Louise, married Frank Hurst, who is a farmer at Weatherford, Texas, and at her death in February, 1900, left two sons; Lizzie, married John Simer, a native Texan and farmer at Lamesa, Texas, and has five children; Ada, died in infancy; Kirksey H., died at the age of five years; and Lena, is the wife of Custer Britton, a native Texan rancher and farmer in Erath county, and they have three children.

Mr. W. T. Carlton received his early education in the public schools of Navarro county, and that was supplemented by a course in a private institution under the preceptorship of E. C. Chambers at Thornton. Adopting the vocation of educator, he was for some seven years engaged in teaching school in Limestone county, and in the meantime applied himself principally to his law studies. Admitted to the bar in 1894 at Erath

county, Mr. Carlton was engaged in practice there until 1910, in which year he moved to Wichita Falls. Here he has represented as attorney a number of large interests in important litigation during the past few years, and is now one of the most successful practitioners in the county. He has always been absolutely devoted to the cause of his clients in whatever field he has worked, but has never forgotten the ethics of the profession nor stooped to unworthy means to gain an advantage. He is still a close student, possesses a valuable law library and takes an active interest in the work of the local and county bar association. Politically he is a Democrat, but has not cared for the struggles of the public arena, preferring to devote his entire energy to his profession. As a Master Mason he has passed all the chairs in the lodge.

Mr. Carlton was married October 21, 1886, to Margaret Lofton, a daughter of William Lofton. Her father was of a prominent Texas family in Limestone county, well known in that locality as a farmer and merchant. Mrs. Carlton died three months after their marriage at Dawson in Navarro county, February 10, 1887. On Christmas Day of 1891, Mr. Carlton married Laura Whitacre, a daughter of Captain W. B. and Matilda (Robert) Whitacre. Captain Whitacre, who was born in Ohio, and descended from the noted Whitacre family which has furnished many successful men and women to the world, spent his early boyhood in Illinois, and came to Texas in 1850. During the war he served as captain in the Home Rangers, and was a prominent man in many ways during the early history of central Texas. His death occurred June 10, 1910, when eighty-two years of age.

Matilda Roberts comes of an early Texas family, and she died in 1897 or 1898. Mr. Carlton has one child, Ora Laura, who was born October 3, 1892, at Lingleville, Erath county. Miss Carlton has a prominent part in the social circles of Wichita Falls and the family reside in a handsome modern home in that city.

ARTHUR L. BLANCHARD. The career of Mr. Blanchard of Hillsboro has been one in which he has utilized from time to time all the opportunities presented, and from one point of vantage has worked to another, until he became independently prosperous in business affairs, and stands in the front rank of his profession in the state. For twenty years, Mr. Blanchard, as a result of an illness which compelled a change of vocations has been a photographer, and his position in that work is indicated by the fact that he served three years as president of the professional photographers association of Texas, for six years as secretary and is now in his third term as treasurer of the association.

Arthur L. Blanchard was born at Middletown, New York, April 21, 1853. His parents were George and Emily (Loomis) Blanchard, both of whom were born near Windham Center, New York, the father in 1836, and the mother in 1831. In 1861, the family moved to the state of Virginia, and from there came to Texas in 1876. His father, who was a farmer, died in 1904, and the mother passed away June 7, 1907. Their five children were: Olney, Arthur L. Howard, Irving and Fannie.

Arthur L. Blanchard grew up in Virginia, attended the common schools at Scottsville, and was also a student in the University of Virginia for some time. When he was twenty-one years of age he came to Texas, and spent four years as a farm laborer. His father was renting a place in Hill county, and the son obtained permission from the owner of the land to put in a crop of cotton on ten acres of marsh. As the spring was a dry one, he had little difficulty in plowing and planting his ten acres, and the crop netted twelve bales. The sale of this cotton was what started Mr. Blanchard on his business career. His father was a man in only ordinary circumstances, and allowed the children only very meagre returns for their labors and assistance, so that it was necessary for him to secure some capital by independent enterprise. In

1881 Mr. Blanchard moved to Hillsboro, and began business as a carpenter and contractor. In time he had developed a large and prosperous business, and was only prevented from following it to more successful conclusions by a stroke of the sun, which obliged him to give up outdoor occupation and seek other employment. His interests had already been directed to photography and since 1894 he has conducted the business in that line in Hillsboro, and his work has brought him a standing among the ablest photographers in the southwest.

On January 8, 1881, Mr. Blanchard married Miss Bettie F. Cleveland, a daughter of Richard Cleveland of Fluvanna county, Virginia. To their marriage have been born four children: Myra, who died at the age of sixteen months; Horace, who is a railroad man with headquarters at Dallas; Cary, in the cotton business; and George, a shipping clerk. All the sons are unmarried.

Mr. Blanchard affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, and the Woodmen of the World. A Democrat, he served ten years as alderman of his ward, and was secretary of the board of trade for four years. For three years he was secretary of the retail merchants association, and was a member of the school board for two years. He belongs to the Commercial Club, and is an active worker in boosting everything which will make a better and greater city of Hillsboro. At the present time he is serving in the office of city fire marshal. He and his family worship in the Presbyterian church, and outside of his business and his civic relations his home is his chief source of pleasure, and he and his wife enjoy much travel together.

ROBERT B. LEATHERWOOD. This well known Hillsboro citizen whose establishment as an undertaker is located on the north side of the square, is a successful man, though little past the age of thirty, and has won all his prosperity through his own well directed efforts.

Born at Iuka, Mississippi, July 30, 1882, he is a son of John C. and Sallie E. (Bennett) Leatherwood. His father, born in Alabama, in 1844, was for many years engaged in banking, real estate, undertaking and embalming at Pottsboro, Texas. The mother, who was born in Alabama in 1847, died in 1900. There are three children: Edwin A., who is practicing his profession as an osteopath at Eureka, California, married Minnie Dunbar of Denton, Texas, and has one child, Guy; Bessie is a widow, living at Pottsboro, and has three children, Luella, John and Henry.

Robert B. Leatherwood grew up at Pottsboro, Texas, and as soon as his regular school attendance was terminated at the age of eighteen he went with his father, and by practical observation and performance gained a good knowledge of the undertaking business. Subsequently he graduated from the Philadelphia Training School of Embalming and also attended during 1903-04 the St. Louis College of Embalming. In 1904 Mr. Leatherwood came to Hillsboro and was employed a year and a half with J. K. Dennis. After that he was traveling representative for the Dallas Coffin Company for five years, and in 1912 with J. L. Williams, established the present undertaking and embalming business.

At Hillsboro June 21, 1908, Mr. Leatherwood married Miss Minnie Hooks, a daughter of B. D. and Ada Hooks. Mr. Leatherwood and wife have no children. They are popular people in social circles at Hillsboro, and their diversions are traveling and the study of good literature. Mr. Leatherwood is associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an active member of the fire department, a member of the Young Men's Business Club, and belongs to the Texas Funeral Directors Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. J. THOMPSON. Farmer, cotton ginner and merchant of McKinney, Mr. Thompson has been in active

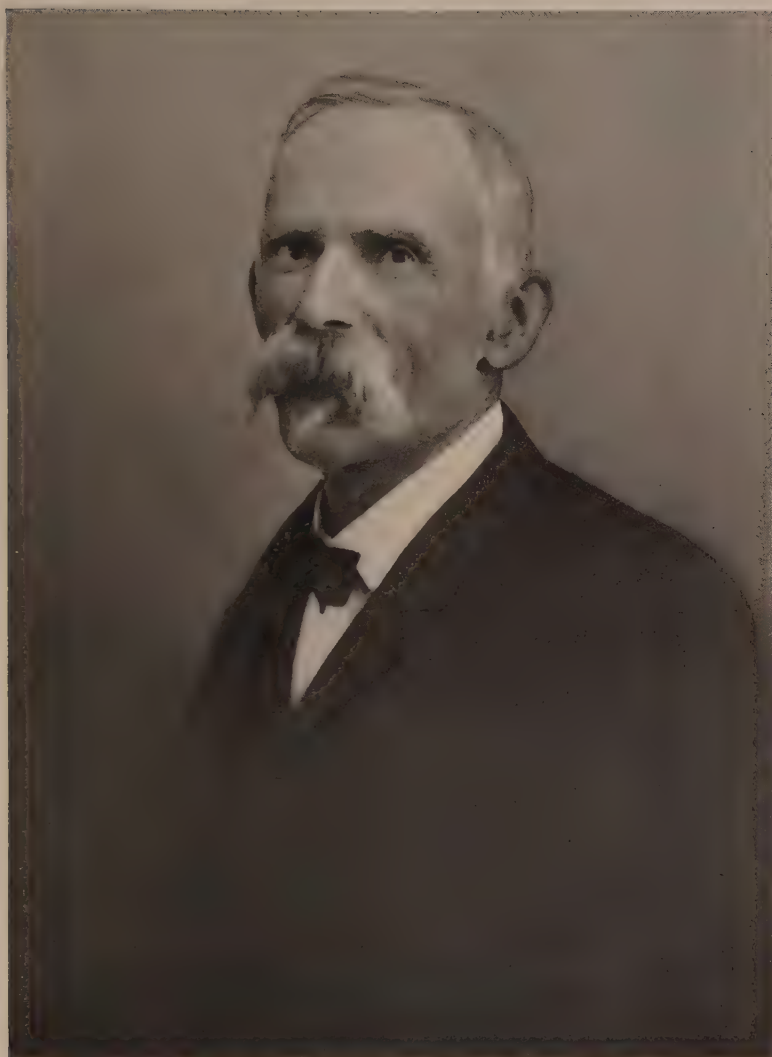
business along these lines in north Texas for more than forty years, and though well upwards of fourscore mark in life is still active, a hale and hearty young old man, who has seen a great variety of experience, has met all his obligations promptly, and deserves all the contentment and happiness of a green and smiling old age.

His birth occurred December 18, 1835, at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. His parents were George O. and Margaret Thompson, the former from Virginia and the latter a native of Kentucky. His father was a furniture dealer and undertaker, and lived in Hopkinsville until his death, about 1896, his wife having passed away several years before. Mr. J. J. Thompson is the oldest of a family of two sons and three daughters, and beside himself the two still living are: Mrs. McElwane of Trenton, Kentucky, and Mrs. Paine of Pembroke, Kentucky.

Mr. Thompson grew up at a time when public schools were little known, but managed to acquire a practical education at Hopkinsville. Some time after attaining his majority, in 1859, he came to Texas, and was in this state at the time of the beginning of the war. His enlistment followed for service in Company I of the Ninth Texas Infantry, a regiment which saw long and active service in the armies operating on the east side of the Mississippi in Tennessee and other southern states. Mr. Thompson participated in the tremendous fighting at Shiloh in April, 1862, and received a wound from a spent ball. After the evacuation of Corinth his command went to Tupelo and there he rejoined his regiment, and continued with it in its campaigns and battles until the close of the war. After the return of peace Mr. Thompson instead of returning to Texas remained in Kentucky at his old home till 1870. Since that year he has been an active Texas business man. Locating at Rock Hill, he operated a cotton gin and store and a farm until about 1890, in which year he located in McKinney, having sold his other property, he engaged in the ginning business, bought a nice country estate in the suburbs of McKinney, and has conducted a store as a part of his general enterprise.

Mr. Thompson has always been a loyal supporter of the Democratic party, and for sixty-three years has been a devout worshiper in the Baptist faith. In 1870 occurred his marriage to Miss O'Brien of McKinney. About a month after their marriage Mrs. Thompson lost her life when a horse which she was driving backed the buggy off a bridge. In 1873 he married Miss Field, whose father, Jess Field, was an early settler in Texas, coming from Missouri. To this marriage were born two children: George F. Thompson, who is associated with his father in the management of the cotton gin; and Margaret, wife of Dr. G. H. Provine, a practicing physician at McKinney. In 1889 Mr. Thompson married Mrs. Anna Gatewood, who came to Texas from Tennessee, a daughter of Edwin L. and Rebecca M. Allen, who came from Fayette county, Tennessee, to Texas in 1883. By this marriage there were four children, namely: J. J. Thompson, Jr., now twenty-three years of age and manager of the store for his father; Miss Anna Rebecca, living at home with her father; Miss Rutha, aged fifteen, and Miss Rachel, aged fourteen, both in school. The mother of these last children died in 1909.

When Mr. Thompson settled in Collin county forty-four years ago, north Texas was still largely in the possession of the forces of the wilderness. He has seen Indians, buffalo, deer, wild turkeys and prairie chickens in great abundance, and in all the remarkable transformations which have been effected by civilized man since that time he has borne a not unimportant part. His interest has always been with the betterment and progress of his community, and he is the kind of man who is always a serviceable factor in a community. Mr. Thompson a few years ago lost his right forearm in the machinery of his cotton gin, but has borne this misfortune with great fortitude and can now use his left hand to write and still keeps active in business, though seventy-eight years of age. He belongs to a family which



J. J. Thompson

has always been remarkable for its sturdy constitutions, and his father was eighty-six at the time of his death. Mr. Thompson's home combines the advantages of both the country and the city, and it is a beautiful place, located at one time quite apart from city activities, but now becoming surrounded with the buildings and streets of the larger city of McKinney. As a Kentuckian, Mr. Thompson possesses the fine old traits of hospitality that characterized the people of that state, and it has always been his delight to entertain on a liberal scale, and to make his friends and callers feel at home, and he has succeeded in transferring much of the old-time famed Kentucky hospitality to his residence at McKinney.

JOSE ANGEL ORTIZ. When a man is intrusted by his fellow citizens to handle the public funds of a municipality, it is evidence of both his integrity and business ability. J. A. Ortiz, cattleman and capitalist, present city treasurer of Laredo, is a native of that city and a son of Juan and Maria Jesus (Farias) Ortiz, both now deceased. His grandparents were Reyes and Maria Antonia (Gil) Ortiz, and the fact that his grandfather was an officer under the Spanish government shows that the family has been one of importance for several generations in the affairs of Texas. Mr. Ortiz graduated at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College as a member of the class of 1891, and began his business career as a clerk in the store of E. Morris in Laredo. After some time in this position he embarked in business for himself as a manufacturer of ice cream. He continued in this line of activity until the death of his father, when he was appointed administrator of the estate, to which he devoted his attention for some time. He then became one of the organizers and first president of the First State Bank of Laredo in 1906 and retained his connection with that institution for about two years, when he retired and engaged in the abstract business. His property interests in Webb county and over the border in Mexico continued to grow in importance until all of his time was required to look after them, and the abstract business was sold out. He owns a large cattle ranch in the northwestern part of Webb county, where he has carried on a successful cattle business for years. This ranch and that of his sister adjoining comprises some 50,000 acres. He is also interested in capitalistic enterprises, both in Laredo and Mexico, and is regarded as one of Laredo's most prosperous and substantial citizens. Although not an active political worker, he takes a commendable interest in public matters and believes in good government. This interest and the confidence of his fellow townsmen in his probity and judgment led to his being elected to the office of city treasurer, and the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the office indicates that the people made no mistake in their choice.

ROBERT MCCOMB, Mayor of Laredo, Texas, and a prominent merchant of the city, is a native Texan and has had a varied experience in many parts of the State.

Mr. McComb was born at Corpus Christi, Texas, March 25, 1859, son of Samuel and Annie (Reid) McComb. His father and mother, both natives of Scotland, came to Texas in 1846 and settled at Corpus Christi among the pioneer inhabitants of that town. There Samuel McComb died in 1868. His widow was a sister of the late Dan Reid, who was Mayor of Corpus Christi and one of its prominent characters.

At an early age, Robert McComb was thrown on his own resources and from that time forward made his own way in the world. He began work as a sheep herder at \$6 a month, and educated himself by attending school at intervals between periods of work. Before he emerged from his 'teens he learned the carpenter's trade, and soon after he reached his majority he was an alderman of Corpus Christi. He took an active part in, and interestingly relates incidents of, the stirring events of the '70s and early '80s in Southwest Texas, particularly

along the Mexican border. His work as a cow boy on the open range took him over a wide extent of territory, and not infrequently brought him in contact with the desperadoes and cattle thieves that then infested Southwestern Texas. It is his opinion, however, that such outlaws as Ben Thompson and King Fisher, with whom he had intimate acquaintance in those days, were far above the average type of desperadoes of their time. They possessed, he says, many traits of character which placed them above the more wanton criminal class. Mr. McComb's own adventures with the outlaw element were thrilling and involved him in many narrow escapes. He is also old enough to remember the Comanche Indian raids of the early 70's.

Mr. McComb first came to Laredo in 1874, but he left here in 1875 to go to work in Mexico in the bridge department of the Mexican National Railway. Also for some time he was engaged in train service on the old Corpus Christi, Rio Grande and San Diego (now the Texas & Mexican Railroad), which was the first road built out of Corpus Christi, and on which Mr. McComb was the second conductor. In 1892, he severed his connection with railroading and returned to Laredo, which has since been his home. Here he established himself in the paint and wall paper business, and contracting in connection with these lines, and this business became the most prominent of its kind in Laredo. In 1908 he was elected Mayor of the town, to fill the unexpired term of Amador Sanchez, and he has been re-elected to this position in the two regular April elections of 1910 and 1912, and has served the city most efficiently in this capacity. In every respect Mr. McComb is a progressive. It is due to him that the city, under his administration, has secured a regular city charter, by special act of the Texas legislature; something that was greatly needed.

At Laredo, in 1909, Mr. McComb married Mrs. Mary E. (Spann) Burbank, who was for several years customs inspectress for the United States Government at Laredo.

JAMES D. COWAN. The years directly following the close of the Civil war were prolific in settlers in Texas. The men who had gone forth to fight in the ranks of the Gray during that great struggle and who with the fall of the Lost Cause had returned to their homes in the Southland to find them dismantled, with families disrupted, and earthly possessions gone, felt that they needed some new scene of activity in which to begin life anew and to forget the terrible disappointments and calamities which had marked the four years of red warfare. Texas, with its open range and spreading acres, offered itself as a fair field for these men, the greater number of whom had sacrificed their all to the Confederacy and were without financial means, and in almost every part of the state settlements sprang up peopled by these veterans and their families. To them Texas owes much for its rapid advancement and development, for the admirable discipline, sturdy forbearance and absolute courage which had become theirs through their army experience fitted them well for the conquering of the prairie and the establishment of a great commonwealth.

Among the men of this class who came to Texas in 1866 was the late James D. Cowan, at that time a penniless young man with only ambition and determination to aid him, but who at the time of his death, in 1897, was one of the wealthiest and most substantial men of Live Oak county. Born in South Carolina, June 8, 1832, he was a son of John and Eliza (McMinn) Cowan, his father being a planter and one of the early settlers of the Old South state. He received good educational advantages in private schools and was married in 1854 to Miss Anne Quinn, the daughter of J. O. and Elizabeth Quinn, natives of Ireland who emigrated to South Carolina during the early twenties. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Cowan enlisted in a South Carolina regiment, and during the four years that followed fought

gallantly under the flag of the Confederacy, and when he returned to his home at the close of hostilities he found both his parents dead and the estate gone. Mr. Cowan came to Texas in 1866 with his wife and only child, James D., Jr., who had been born August 1, 1858. He took up his residence in Live Oak county, where, in the years that followed, through thrift and perseverance, he became one of the county's foremost men. He passed away in 1897, but his memory continues to be held in reverent affection by all who knew him. Mrs. Cowan preceded her husband to the grave in 1894.

The only son of James D. Cowan, James D. Cowan, Jr., inheriting his father's thrift and good business judgment, has added largely to the estate since he came into its management at the time of the elder man's retirement about six years prior to his death. He owns farms and ranches in several counties of this state as well as plantations in Mexico, and is essentially a business man, having never sought any public offices nor become a member of any fraternal organizations. He is of a very modest and retiring nature, but is known as a sterling citizen and as a leading member of the Free Methodist church. He has never married, but has educated two of his cousin's children, James and Anne Quinn, whom he desires to be his heirs. His comfortable residence is located at Van Vleck, Texas.

JAMES L. DOWNING, of Wichita Falls, Texas, is entitled to distinction as the pioneer nurseryman of this place. Some of the facts concerning his life and ancestry are as follows:

James L. Downing was born July 25, 1861, in Fayette county, Kentucky, and belongs to a family long resident in America. The Downings are of English origin and were prominent there for many years, a street in London being named in honor of them. William Downing was the founder of the family in this country and his settlement was in Maryland, where he was a farmer. James E. Downing, the father of James L., was born and died in Kentucky. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser and passed his life on the old Kentucky home place that has been in possession of the family for over a hundred years and is still held by its heirs. Mr. Downing's mother, also a native of Kentucky, was Susan (Hunt) Downing, daughter of Wilson H. Hunt, a pioneer farmer of Fayette and Meade county. She was the mother of eighteen children and lived to a ripe old age. Of this family, eight sons reached manhood and seven are now living. James L. was the fifth-born.

James L. Downing never attended school a day in his life. His education has been received at home and out in the business world. By close observation and the exercise of good judgment and perseverance he has won success, and he ranks today with the representative business men of his city. Up to the age of twenty-one years he lived on his father's farm, assisting in the work without compensation other than his board and clothes. During the next fourteen months his father paid him \$12 per month and board, and out of this he saved \$100. October 9, 1883, with a cash capital of \$140, he left Kentucky for Texas, Terrell, Kauffman county, his objective point. After two years spent in that place, engaged in gardening, and the nursery business, he came to Wichita Falls, and established a nursery. Here he has spent twenty-seven years and has built up a prosperous business, being the pioneer in his line and still having the only nursery and greenhouse in this locality. In connection with his modern greenhouse, which has 12,000 feet of glass, he conducts a small farm of ninety-two acres, adjoining the city. Also he has extensive real estate holdings elsewhere, both improved and unimproved.

In the Texas Nurseryman's Association, of which Mr. Downing has long been a member, he was honored with the office of vice president for three years. Also he is a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. While he has always affiliated with the Democratic

party, he has never taken an active hand in politics, and the only public office he has filled has been that of school board member. In this capacity he has served ten years. He is an Elder of the Christian Church.

Mr. Downing owns his own home at 812 Brook street. He was married October 18, 1899, in Archer county, Texas, to Miss Mary Hutton, who was born in Menasha, Wisconsin, September 6, 1871, a daughter of William and Louisa V. (Bellows) Hutton. The Hutton family were early northwest Texas pioneers, having come to Clay county, in 1875, and they were among the very first to settle in what is now Archer county, having been the third white family of settlers there, and when Archer county was organized in 1881 Mr. Hutton was the first assessor. He was also justice of the peace and postmaster for a number of years. He died March 23, 1911. His wife survives, making her home with Mr. Downing. Mr. and Mrs. Downing are the parents of four children: Norman Hutton, Alice, Wymore Bellows and James Layton.

SIMON G. DOMINGUEZ. There is one man in Laredo, Texas, who is doing a great work for future generations, and this man is Simon G. Dominguez. He conducts a private school for the instruction of Mexican boys and girls, and not only has a very successful institution but one that is of incalculable benefit to the young Mexicans. He is a native of Laredo, Texas, and has lived here all his life and he is widely known and liked throughout the city.

Simon G. Dominguez was born in Laredo, Texas, on February 18, 1866, the son of Lazaro Dominguez and Rudecinda (Jaime) de Dominguez. His father was of Spanish descent, while his mother was of Mexican ancestry. The latter was born in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and both his father and mother are dead. Simon G. Dominguez was reared and educated in Laredo, and in 1890 when he was only a young man himself he established a private school, known as the "Instituto Dominguez," for the education of the Mexican boys and girls of Laredo, the town possessing a large population of this nationality. He started with just four pupils, but so successful has he been, and so high is the reputation of the school, that he now has over one hundred and fifty pupils. The school has been in existence ever since its founding, and Professor Dominguez gives individual instruction to his pupils. He is a thorough and painstaking teacher and takes especial pride in the purity with which his little tots speak the English tongue. He gives a course that embraces the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years, and the instruction is given in both the English and Spanish languages, so his pupils become proficient in English as well as in their native Spanish.

Professor Dominguez is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is a member of a number of other fraternal societies in both Laredo and Nuevo Laredo. He married Miss Maria Muguerza, who was born in Laredo, and they have become the parents of seven children, as follows: Simon L., Horacio M., Adoracion B., Alma P., Minerva M., Homero M. and Primorosa V.

ROBERT E. DAVIS. A young business man who has had a successful experience in electrical lines is Robert E. Davis, head of the Davis Electrical Company at Hillsboro. Mr. Davis is thoroughly equipped in the technical details of his profession, and at the age of twenty-five has made a start in business and accomplished what many men ten years older consider a fair degree of solid prosperity.

Robert E. Davis was born in Hill county, Texas, April 3, 1888. His father, Edward S., was born at McKinney, Texas, in 1853, was a civil engineer, was trained at the University of Michigan, and was employed in government work on the Mississippi River until he resigned in 1878. He is now vice president of the Farmers National Bank at Hillsboro. The mother, whose maiden



J. L. Downing

name was Agnes A. Turner, was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1861, and died in 1906. The five children were Robert E., Olney T., W. J. Bryan, Lucile, and Edward S., Jr.

Robert E. Davis attended the public schools of Hillsboro, then the Carlyle Military Academy at Texas for one year, was graduated from the Hillsboro high school in 1906, and then spent about four years at the University of Texas, chiefly in the study of electrical engineering, and in kindred technical and shop experience. After leaving the University one year was spent in travel, and he then established an electrical business at Waco. His place was burned out at the end of four months, and then in 1912 he came to Hillsboro and set up his present establishment, which has already reached successful proportions. With his thorough and scientific knowledge of electricity he is prepared to furnish a service commensurate with all possible demands.

Mr. Davis is unmarried, is a member of the Masonic Order and a Democrat. He attends the Presbyterian church of the United States, is a member of the Boosters Club, and a lover of all outdoor life. He is also a stockholder in the Hill County Agricultural Fair Association.

CHARLES GEBHARDT. One of Hillsboro's most successful business men is Charles Gebhardt. Mr. Gebhardt is a baker by trade, the proprietor of a large and flourishing establishment of that kind at Hillsboro, where he has been in business for the last fourteen years, and his success is due to the fact that he has concentrated his energies chiefly along one line, at the same time relying upon his business judgment and caution to invest his earnings in such a way as to insure him a competence. Mr. Gebhardt came to America a poor youth, with little knowledge of American language or customs, and in twenty years time has created for himself a substantial success.

Charles Gebhardt was born in Germany February 8, 1874, a son of August and Louisa (Leunig) Gebhardt. His father was born in Germany in 1841, was a shoemaker by trade, and died in 1884. The mother was born in 1844 and still lives in the fatherland. There were two children, Charles and Minnie.

With an education in the German common schools up to his fourteenth year, Charles Gebhardt then entered upon a thorough apprenticeship of the baker's trade, and between the ages of fourteen and seventeen also studied at night school and in a private school in order to complete his education and gain an equipment which would be sufficient for a business career. At the age of seventeen, having learned his trade, he came to America and located in Texas. The first year was spent at Giddings in Lee county, he was four years at Austin and then moved to Kyle in Hays county, where he started a bakery of his own and was in business for three years. In 1900 Mr. Gebhardt came to Hillsboro, bought an old building which for some time had been used as a bakery, and in 1905, his business having prospered, he put up a modern brick structure on the site of the original building, and now has the best equipped plant for the manufacture of wholesome bread and other bakery products in Hill county. At the same time he has prospered in other lines, and is the owner of two hundred and fifty-eight acres of improved farm lands in Hill and Ellis counties, besides two vacant lots in the city, and the property comprising his home and place of business on East Franklin street.

At Kyle in Hays county in October, 1897, Mr. Gebhardt married Marie Arnold, a daughter of Valentine and Mary Arnold. Three children were born to their marriage: Minnie, Louisa and Valentine, the last dying in 1912 at the age of thirteen years. Mr. Gebhardt has taken thirty-two degrees in Scottish rite masonry, belongs to the Mystic Shrine, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Loyal Order of Moose, the fraternal order of Eagles, and the T. W. A. In politics he is a Democrat, and his church is the German Lutheran. His own business and his family are the

objects of his chief attention and ambition, but he occasionally takes a trip for pleasure and enjoys both hunting and fishing.

WILLIAM T. RENFRO. The business career of William T. Renfro of Hillsboro covers about twenty years, and in that time he has filled many positions, clerked, general utility man, a worker for others and for himself, and for the past several years has been proprietor of a garage and automobile supply company which returns him a generous revenue, but only in proportion to the service which he affords the public through that establishment.

William T. Renfro was born at Rockwall in Rockwall county, Texas, December 31, 1875. His father, William C. Renfro, was born in Barron county, Kentucky, in 1845, came to Texas when two years of age, was for many years an implement salesman, and died August 8, 1912. The mother, whose maiden name was Emma Isabella Hicks, was born near Athens, Georgia, in 1851, and now lives at Fort Worth, Texas. Her six children are named: Elmer, William T., Anna M., Graham W., Augusta S. and Grady. Elmer is assistant cashier in the American National Bank of Fort Worth; Anna M. married Gus Lashart, a loan agent at Los Angeles, California, and has two children, Elizabeth and James; Graham married Elizabeth Barksdale, who has two children, Elizabeth and Graham, Jr., and he is manager of the Life Insurance Company at Tulsa, Oklahoma; Augusta, who is unmarried, is in business at Dallas; Grady is time keeper and inspector for a large firm of contractors at Fort Worth, and married Lena Ellis.

William T. Renfro attended the common schools until he was seventeen years of age, then began as a laborer in an oil mill, spending two years at that, an experience which he followed with a year and a half as a grocery clerk. With that experience he came to Hillsboro and for eleven years was employed as clerk and assistant manager in a hardware store. Two years following found him in the office of superintendent of the water works, and then for three years he was manager of the Independent Telephone Company. In 1910, having a thorough knowledge of business in general and of several special lines in particular, and with a large acquaintance throughout the county, he opened his automobile garage, with a complete line of supplies, and with sales rooms.

Mr. Renfro was married at Hillsboro, January 18, 1900, to Miss Catherine D. Harrington, whose father, H. P. Harrington, is connected with the Ratan Grocery Company of Hillsboro. They are the parents of three children: William Henry (who died in infancy), Robert D. and Joseph T. Mr. Renfro is a Democrat, and one of his greatest pleasures and interests is looking after the city's welfare. He is alderman from the third ward, and always ready to work for the community. His church is the Catholic, and he is an active member of the Boosters Club. He owns an attractive home, besides three lots, and is well entrenched in the community, both as a business man and citizen. His hobby is athletics, and for a time he served as instructor in the Y. M. C. A. at Fort Worth, and for two years owned and managed a gymnasium at Hillsboro. At odd times he goes hunting and fishing and usually spends the summer on the coast with his family.

MARVIN WALDO LOVELL. Hillsboro in 1913 elected to the office of mayor Marvin W. Lovell, a progressive young business man, who has already shown the quality of his enterprise by formulating a fine program of municipal improvement and those who know the character of him as a business man are confident of his success in administering the public affairs of Hillsboro with better net results than has been true of any previous administration in a good many years. Mr. Lovell has been in the cotton business nearly all his active life, and is one of the business leaders fitly honored in his election to his present municipal post.

Marvin Waldo Lovell was born in Lamar county, near Honey Grove, Texas, September 6, 1874. His father, William T. Lovell, born in Kentucky in 1844, came to Texas and located in Lamar county, in 1851, when a child, entered business as a cotton buyer, and in 1889 moved to Temple and to Hill county in 1890. His death occurred in 1913. William T. Lovell married Gertrude Bennett, who was born in Illinois in 1858, and died in 1890. Her sister, Laura Bennett, became the second wife of William Lovell. All the children, seven in number, were by the first wife, namely: Marvin W., Mortimer N., Walter R., Gertrude, Bell, May, and George, the youngest who died in infancy.

Marvin W. Lovell grew up in Lamar county, attended the common schools at Honey Grove, and for one year was a student in the State University at Austin. His business career began as a clerk in the cotton trade, and after two years he began buying independently, and has since enjoyed a large success in that line. He is a stock holder in the Citizens National Bank of Hillsboro. He is one of the hard working members of the Boosters Club of Hillsboro, and whether as a private citizen or an official has done a great deal for the extension of city improvement. Perhaps his chief hobby is good roads, both in the country district and good streets for the city, and along this latter line will be directed much of his energy in the office of mayor. Mr. Lovell served as a member of the City Council from 1909 to 1911, so that he brought to the office of mayor a large fund of practical experience in city affairs. He is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist church, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Lovell owns his own residence in Hillsboro. In this city, on June 29, 1898, he married Miss Aline Rice, a daughter of Professor S. P. Rice. Her father, who died in 1887, was for many years proprietor of a school of collegiate rank at Florence, Alabama. Mr. Lovell and wife have three children: Marvin W., Jr., eleven years old; Elizabeth, aged ten; and Aline G., who is eight years old.

JUDGE PHILIP LINDSLEY. The death of Judge Lindsley removed from Dallas one of her best-known citizens—a lawyer, a business man, an author and a citizen whose career had many distinctions to elevate it above the common level of mankind. He was a fine type of the old southern gentleman, possessing the courtesy of the heart and the kindness and the courage that were the highest attributes of mankind in the old south, and he was a man of exceptional scholarship. Judge Lindsley came to Dallas in the pioneer days, soon after the building of the first railroad, and here he practiced law for many years and was always keenly interested in the commercial and civic affairs of the metropolis. He was also a lover of literature, and his facile pen bespoke companionship in reading and thought with the writers who still live in books. He was pronounced a writer of rare wit and the choicest diction, and some of his writings, published in the Round Table, the *News*, the *Trotwood Magazine* and other periodicals have been widely copied by the press of the country. He found recognition in leading periodicals of the east, where his productions appeared by the side of the world's greatest writers. His "Humor of the Courtroom," a pamphlet prepared for private distribution among his friends, is declared to be of exceptional worth. And not the least among his valuable publications may be mentioned the *History of Greater Dallas and Vicinity*, which he edited in 1909.

Judge Lindsley came of a long and noble line of ancestors, all of whom were cultured men and many were writers of ability and professional men. His grandfather, Philip Lindsley, was president of the old University of Nashville, which subsequently became Vanderbilt University, and his mother, Julia (Stevens) Lindsley, was a daughter of Moses Stevens, of Davidson county, Tennessee, a man of wide fame in his day and to whose

memory the Masons of the state erected a monument which stands in the city cemetery at Nashville. Judge Lindsley's father was Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley, of Lebanon, Tennessee, noted as a literary man. He was the founder of Greenwood Seminary, the most noted school for young ladies in the south before the war. The ancestry of this family goes back through nine generations to Colonel Francis Lindsley, who left England in 1680, on account of religious persecutions, and settled in New Jersey.

Many tributes were paid to the life and character of Philip Lindsley at the time of his death, but the most concise statement of his career was contained in the resolutions drawn up by a committee of the Bar Association of Dallas county. These resolutions, which form a part of the permanent records of the courts of the county, read as follows: "Philip Lindsley, died at Dallas, Texas, on December 4, 1911. He was born at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 2d day of August, 1843. Sixty-nine years was his span of life, consecrated to honor and crowned by integrity. This modest, quiet, cultured gentleman made the world better for his living. He breathed an atmosphere of gentleness and lived in the sunshine of kindness; courteous always and considerate of all, he found a warm place in the hearts of his associates; and his friends were many. He is and deserves to be remembered as a good man.

"Philip Lindsley received exceptional educational advantages. Lebanon, Tennessee, was the alma mater of his legal education. Ill health cut short his service in the Confederate army, he having enlisted in Hatton's Seventh Tennessee Regiment, while still a student. After a time he resumed his law studies, and after the war began the practice of law in Nashville. He served in the legislature of Tennessee, having been overwhelmingly elected thereto from Davidson county. He was a conspicuous figure in the municipal affairs of Nashville, vigorous in the uplift of its civic virtue and in the advancement of the cause of education.

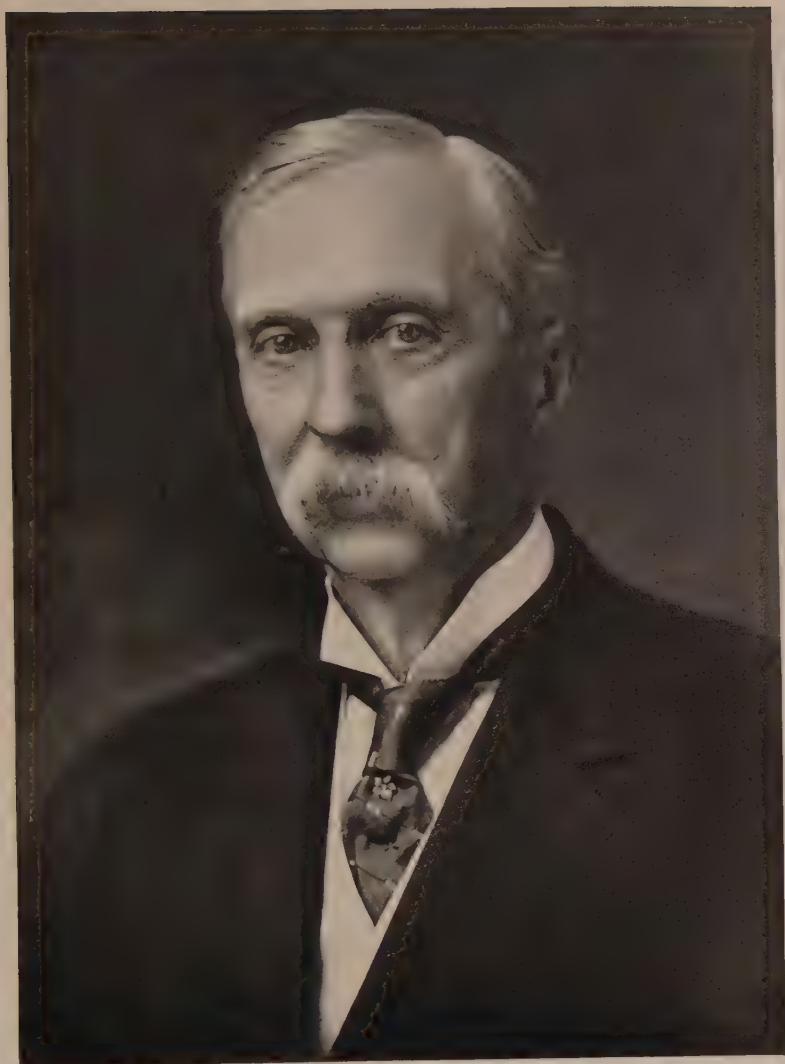
"In 1871 he removed to Dallas, which continued to be his home until his death. For twenty-five years or more he practiced law in this city; for the past ten or twelve years he abandoned the practice of law and devoted himself to investments and his private business, his connection with the law being confined to serving as master in chancery in the United States court at Dallas, which he filled with unbiased judgment and unfailing fairness. Among the older lawyers of Dallas, Philip Lindsley was a familiar figure and beloved by them all; esteemed for his learning; respected for his intelligence and integrity, and distinguished for his genial nature and fairness and his never-failing courtesy and kindness; and through all the years among us this modest, genial gentleman has lived up to these ideals and is deserving of this distinction.

"His life suggests the thought expressed by the poetic pen of Alice Carey:

"True worth is in being—not in seeming,
And doing each day that goes by
Some small good—instead of dreaming
Great things to do by and bye.

"For whatever men may say in their blindness,
No matter the fancies of youth;
There is nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth."

"Philip Lindsley was from young manhood a member of the Presbyterian church, and around his fireside, that now knows him not, he is remembered and revered as a loving, indulgent father and devoted husband. Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Bar Association of Dallas county that in the death of Philip Lindsley the legal profession has lost a kindly and honorable member and the community a useful and kindly gentleman."



Very Sincerely Yours
Philip Kindsler

In 1869 Judge Lindsley was married to Miss Louise Grundy Dickinson, a daughter of Henry Dickinson, of Columbus, Mississippi, and a granddaughter of Jacob and Louise (Grundy) McGavock, of one of the most distinguished pioneer families of Tennessee. Mrs. Lindsley is a sister of J. M. Dickinson, a distinguished American lawyer and citizen, formerly general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad and secretary of war under President Taft. Mrs. Lindsley and four children survive the honored husband and father: Henry D. Lindsley, prominent as a Dallas business man and one of the most vigorous exponents of good government in the city; Mrs. Louis F. Becker, of Dallas; Mrs. J. D. Wingate and McGavock Lindsley, of Ennis, Texas. Judge Lindsley was a member of the New York Society of the Sons of American Revolution and of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church, South, when quite a young man, and for many years was one of the most active members of the Sabbath school.

WILLIAM O. BROWN. Head of the Brown and Renfro Automobile Company, the firm which does the largest business in automobiles and supplies in Hill county, William O. Brown has had a long and successful experience in mechanical and business lines, and is thoroughly well qualified to direct his present enterprise to success.

William O. Brown was born at Waco in McLennan county, Texas, December 18, 1879. William D. Brown, his father, who was born in Sunflower county in Mississippi in 1855, came to Texas about 1874, was for many years a druggist, and is now deputy county clerk of Hill county. The mother's maiden name was Mattie Caldwell, who was born in Grimes county, Texas, in 1859, and died in 1893. Their three children were William O., Myria L. and Mattie D.

Mr. Brown received his early education in the Hillsboro public schools, spent two years in the Culbertson Select School of that city, and his independent career began as clerk in the office of the Hill county clerk, where he spent two years. The following five years he worked as an inspector with the Bell Telephone Company, managed the Hill county lines of that company for five years, and then once more took up his work as inspector with the Hillsboro Telephone Company for two years. In 1910 he went into business for himself, organizing the Brown and Renfro Automobile Company. They handle some well known makes of automobiles, conduct a first class shop and garage, and the system and prompt efficiency which Mr. Brown has introduced into the business has been the chief factor in making it successful. Mr. Brown is also a stockholder in the Hill county State Bank.

At Hillsboro on June 24, 1903, he married Miss Jack Straight, a daughter of William A. Straight, a painter and decorator of Meridian in Bosque county, Texas. To their marriage have been born two children: Jack O. and Lenora M. Mr. Brown affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, worships in the Baptist faith, and is a Democrat in politics. He takes great pleasure in outdoor recreation, is an excellent driver of an automobile, and is fond of the national pastime of baseball and of fishing and hunting. His home is at 201 East Franklin street in Hillsboro.

CLAYTON C. DAVIS, M. D. One of the ablest men in his profession in North Central Texas is Dr. Clayton C. Davis, of Hillsboro, who has enjoyed special prestige as a surgeon for the past fifteen years, and has given the greater part of his attention to that specialty. His father before him was a noted old-time doctor, and for two generations the Davis family has given efficient and devoted service to the cause of humanity.

Dr. Clayton C. Davis was born in Randolph county, Alabama, March 5, 1859. His father, Dr. Joseph H. Davis, who was born in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, in 1818, finished his medical course at Milledgeville, Georgia,

practiced medicine for many years, and died in 1878. His first wife was Harriet A. McBryde, by whom he had six children as follows: David L., Joseph H., James L., Samuel J., Maria R., and one that died when four years of age. For his second wife Dr. Joseph Davis married Mary E. Gillespie in 1858, who was born in Georgia in 1833, and died in May, 1914, at the age of eighty-one at Dothan, Alabama; and is buried at Lafayette, Alabama. She was the mother of seven children as follows: Clayton C., Walter G., Robert S., Stephen A., Harriet A., Martha C., and Mary E.

Dr. Clayton C. Davis graduated from the public schools of Alabama, and got into work which enabled him to earn a living and also provide the means for his future profession. In 1889 he was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Alabama, and in the same year opened his office at Lafayette in that state, subsequently practicing at Dadeville, in Tallapoosa county, Alabama, until 1893. Dr. Davis has been identified with Texas as the state of his residence and professional career for twenty years. For five years he practiced at Bowie, was at New Boston for seven years, and since 1905 has been established with an increasing patronage and a growing reputation as a surgeon at Hillsboro.

At Chambers county, Alabama, December 24, 1890, Dr. Davis married Miss Willie L. Seroyer, daughter of John P. and Hamah (Smith) Seroyer, her father having been an early settler in Alabama. To their union have been born six children, whose names are as follows: Ruth S., born January 31, 1891, at Dadeville, Alabama; Robert H., born December 3, 1893, at Bowie, Texas; Clayton C., Jr., born in February, 1895, at Bowie; Mary W., born at Dalby Springs, in Bowie county, in April, 1898; Harriet G., born at New Boston, Texas, in 1900; and one that died in infancy.

Dr. Davis is a Knights Templar Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World, is a Democrat in politics, active in church affairs, and deacon of the Baptist church, and while he has had little time for public affairs outside of his profession, he has served four years, from 1908 to 1912, as health officer of Hillsboro, and gave a very efficient administration of that position. He is a stockholder in the Southern Traction Company, and in the Amicable Life Insurance Company of Waco. The doctor owns his own home in Hillsboro, and is one of the prosperous citizens. In the line of his profession he belongs to the Hill county and the State Medical Society, the North Texas Medical Society, and the Central District Society, and the American Medical Association. He has won well deserved prominence in surgery, and for three years represented the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad, Hillsboro, as surgeon. His vacations are spent at the hospitals of the north and the east, and he is as keen a student and observer now as he was twenty-four years ago when beginning his practice.

SIDNEY B. NORWOOD. In ability as a financier and in general business affairs, the city of Cleburne has no stronger character nor one better known among all classes than Sidney B. Norwood, president of the National Bank of Cleburne. Mr. Norwood is a type and example of one who succeeds in life in spite of every obstacle, and his record is the more interesting because he entered the present institution in the capacity of a clerk, and by proved ability and merit advanced to the head of that institution.

Sidney B. Norwood was born in Kaufman, Texas, August 3, 1877, and is still a very young man, and one of the younger bank presidents of the state. His father, Peter J. Norwood, who was born in Sequatchie county, Tennessee, in 1844, and who died in 1900, was one of the best known fire insurance men in northeastern Texas. Sidney B. is one of five children, the other four being Della, Lula, Oscar, and an infant that died unnamed.

The boyhood of Mr. Norwood was spent in Cleburne, and he attended the local schools until he was fourteen years old. His opportunities corresponded with his ambition, and he found a place in the bank as a clerk, was subsequently advanced to bookkeeper and then through a steady succession of functions arrived at the presidency of one of the strongest financial houses of Johnson county. With his success as a banker, has also come varied other important relations with the business world. Mr. Norwood is the owner of eighteen hundred acres of land in this state, and has a large part of it improved and under cultivation, and operates it through tenants. He is also the owner of two residences for renting purposes, and has a handsome home in Cleburne and is the owner of a business block in the city. He has on many occasions proved himself a valued counselor to his associates in business, and his customers as a banker, and stands very high in the esteem of the local community.

On September 17, 1902, at Cleburne, Mr. Norwood married Miss Emma Randle, a daughter of G. B. and Emma Randle of Rockdale, Texas. They have two children, Judith A., and Sidney B., Jr. Mr. Norwood is a Knights Templar Mason and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He believes in religious institutions and is a church attendant, though not a member of any denomination. In politics he is a Democrat.

E. L. BURTON, M. D. For twenty-five years a member of the medical profession in Texas, Dr. Burton early in his practice began to specialize in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and as a specialist in that field possibly has no superior in the southwest. His work has been more than that of a practitioner. His observations and research have contributed to the knowledge and facilities of medicine and surgery, he has been prominent in the activities of the organized profession, and for a number of years has conducted the best-equipped sanitarium in north Texas for the treatment of cases coming under his specialties.

Edwin Lee Burton was born December 22, 1865, at Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Burton comes of an old and distinguished American family. His great-grandfather, Edmund Burton, left England and settled in the American colonies before the Revolutionary war. He made a notable record as a soldier, serving seven years during the Revolution and seven years in the Indian wars. By his marriage to Miss Walker in England three sons were born: Thomas W., William B. and Prettyman Burton. Of these, Thomas W. Burton, grandfather of Dr. Burton, was born in Orange county, Virginia; at the age of eighteen moved to the state of Georgia, where he became a farmer and a planter. Among other members of the family it should be mentioned that I. W. Burton, a second cousin to Dr. E. L. Burton, fought in the Texas Revolution and was a member of the party which captured Santa Anna at the battle of San Jacinto. By occupation he was a surveyor, and his death occurred as a result of getting poisoned while surveying.

Dr. Edwin Lee Burton, Sr., father of the McKinney physician, was born in Hancock county, Georgia, July 28, 1833; in 1856 graduated from medical school in Savannah; practiced in Hancock county until 1867, and during the war, in 1862, was appointed as one of the examining surgeons of the Twentieth senatorial district of Georgia for the Confederate service, and subsequently was made surgeon of Stephens' Battalion, and continued in the service until the close of the war. Dr. Burton Sr. in 1861 married Miss Mary I. Johnson of LaGrange, Georgia. In 1868 he moved out to Fannin county, Texas, practiced there until 1870, then abandoned his profession and has since given his attention to horticulture and agriculture.

Dr. E. L. Burton Jr. had a common school education and from the public schools entered King & Gillespie's private school at Bells, Texas, and subsequently was a student in Louisville, Kentucky. While working as a

drug clerk in Denison he studied pharmacy, later matriculated at the University of Louisville, and took up the regular course of medical study in the Kentucky school of medicine, or the medical department of Transylvania University. That institution graduated him M. D. June 20, 1889, and for his work on general therapeutics he received the gold medal.

From early childhood Dr. Burton was a diligent student, and took up the medical profession because of his love for the science and his entire career has been one of the highest ideals both professionally and in his personal life. He is a lover of nature and outdoor sports. His practice after graduation began at Rockwall, the county seat of Rockwall county, and during his eighteen months there he acquired a fine practice. Subsequently he was in general practice in Dallas and did considerable surgery. After two or three years' experience in the general field of medicine, Dr. Burton decided to limit his work, and subsequently studied in New York city, New Orleans and St. Louis, taking special courses on the eye, ear, nose and throat. At the conclusion of this preparation for special practice, Dr. Burton located at McKinney, which city has been his home for the past twenty-two years. During sixteen years of his time Dr. Burton has limited his work to his specialty, and for ten years has conducted a private eye, ear, nose and throat sanitarium. While very successful in his practice, Dr. Burton has devoted much time, money and service to charity and has been a leading citizen as well as a prominent physician. Governor Culberson appointed him from his district to examine soldiers for the Spanish-American war. Subsequently the surgeon-general of the United States army ordered Dr. Burton to report for duty at Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio and requested the doctor to accept an appointment for service in China, an honor which the latter declined on account of his family, since it would have involved a great sacrifice for him to leave his wife and child for service in such a distant country.

Dr. Burton has been actively engaged in every enterprise for the betterment of McKinney, and his name has stood for progress. In the special lines of his work he has taken post-graduate courses in New York city, New Orleans and Chicago. He has performed many important operations, has been a student of both methods and mechanical devices, and probably his name is familiar to a large number of specialists in his field throughout the United States. He made some original operations for trichiasis with clamp, was inventor of the first tonsil punch in 1891, was inventor of compress with needle for bloodless operation of hip joint, is the inventor of an automatic iris forceps, and has originated various modifications of technique in other operations.

Dr. Burton is a member of the Texas State Medical Society, was secretary six years of the Collin County Medical Society, is a member of the North Texas Medical Association, the Southern Medical and Surgical Association, and is a Fellow of the American Medical Association. During 1888-89, in his student days, he was assistant demonstrator in the laboratory of chemistry and microscopy in the Kentucky school of medicine. Dr. Burton is the author of many scientific essays and papers on professional topics, and two of these which were read before the State Medical Society and printed in the Texas State Journal of Medicine are entitled: "Optical Iridectomy with Special Reference to Leucoma, a report of cases," and "Sympathetic Ophthalmia." Dr. Burton is a Past Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also affiliates with the Masonic Order and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat. While his sanitarium at McKinney for special treatments of eye, ear, nose and throat is modern and up-to-date in every particular, Dr. Burton also occupies the best-equipped offices in North Texas.

Dr. E. L. Burton on December 15, 1897, at McKinney married Miss Mary Elizabeth Duer. She is a direct descendant from Lady Duer of England, and of William



E. L. Burton M. D.

Duer, who with Hamilton, Madison and Jay during 1787-88 wrote the Federalist papers. Her father, William Thomas Duer, was born in the city of Baltimore, and served in the Southern army during the war between the states. Many of Mrs. Burton's ancestors were writers of note. Mrs. Burton has been prominent in north Texas society and club activities, has served as president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs at two different times, and was president of the Second District of Clubs a district including about twenty-two cities in north Texas and about fifty-three clubs. To Dr. Burton and wife were born three children: Edwin Weisman Burton, born July 19, 1899; Grover Cleveland Burton, born March 9, 1903; and Duer Burton, born March 5, 1907. On the birth of his second son Dr. Burton wrote to Grover Cleveland and told him he had named his son after the greatest man he knew. The young son received a letter and picture from the former president, written in the latter's own hand, and among other things was the expression of the following wish: "May the name he bears have no handicap in his race of life."

PERRY G. DEDMON. The Tarrant county bar suffers none with comparison with other counties of the state, and among its members one whose record of practical success has won him distinction and leadership in the local profession is Perry G. Dedmon, whose practice has brought him varied and important relationship with the business and community affairs at Fort Worth. Among the younger law firms it is said that none enjoys a better civil and commercial business in Fort Worth and vicinity than that of Dedmon & Potter, of which Mr. Dedmon is the senior member.

Perry G. Dedmon was born March 1, 1883, in Middle Tennessee, a son of W. F. and Mary J. (Potter) Dedmon, both of whom were also natives of Tennessee. The grandfathers on both sides were slave-holding planters and prominent Tennesseans. Mr. Dedmon on his mother's side is of Irish stock and German on the parental line, but a number of generations of the family have lived in America, and some of the early ancestors of both the Dedmons and Potters participated as soldiers in the struggle with Great Britain for independence. It was originally religious persecution and a desire for civic and religious freedom which caused the Dedmons and Potters to leave the old country and seek homes in America. Mr. Dedmon's father was a Tennessee farmer, and all the near relatives of the Fort Worth attorney live in Tennessee.

The fourth in a family of five children, Perry G. Dedmon was reared in Middle Tennessee, graduating from Hickman Academy, taking his degree of Bachelor of Science from the Pure Fountain College. His law studies were pursued in the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he graduated LL. B. Like so many successful lawyers, his early experiences and source of livelihood and means to gain higher equipment were through the avenue of teaching, and after leaving college he taught school for several years. Before entering college he taught in the Liberty Training School at Liberty, Tennessee, and subsequently taught the ancient languages and also the physical sciences. With a liberal education and with the advantage which comes to a man from inheritance and fine family lineage, Perry G. Dedmon, successfully engaged in practice for the past ten years, has already reached a high place in his profession.

Mr. Dedmon has a number of fraternal affiliations, including the Masonic Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Beavers, the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America. An active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Mr. Dedmon is superintendent of the Polytechnic College, which is the largest school conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the state of Texas. He is also the superintendent of the M. E. church Sunday school. His political affiliation is with the progressive wing of the Democratic

party. Mr. Dedmon is a member of the board of legal examiners for the second supreme judicial district of Texas.

Mr. Dedmon married a former belle of Denton, Texas, Miss Jessie Allen Blow. Her father, W. M. Blow, was originally a prosperous Tennessee farmer and a number of years ago located in Denton county, Texas, and is now living with his wife at Polytechnic, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Dedmon have three children: Roberta Louise, aged six; Annie Mae, who is four years of age; and Christine, now two years old.

Mr. Dedmon has been engaged in the practice of law at Fort Worth for the past eight years, and has lived in Texas for ten years. So far as he can read the future, Texas is for him a permanent home, and from the foundation already laid his career promises numerous distinctions and achievements both in the law and in citizenship. He is a speaker of pleasing style and earnestness, and his powers in this field have been exemplified outside of court and the usual routine of the lawyer, and he has been heard with pleasure on the lecture platform, and has recently prepared an entertaining lecture on Texas and her future.

PHIL W. ALLIN. The oldest established and most successful insurance agency at Cleburne or in Johnson county is that now conducted by Phil W. Allin, whose father established the business in 1898.

The founder of the business, Phillip Allin, who died October 6, 1906, was born at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, December 15, 1839, came to Texas in 1860, and soon afterwards went out with the Texas troops to do battle in defense of the southern Confederacy. He was in Company G of the First Texas Infantry in Hood's Brigade. After the war he returned to Palestine, Texas, and steamboated on the Trinity River from Old Magnolia to Galveston, and then came to Cleburne in March, 1871, where he went to work under C. Y. Kouns as deputy county clerk of Johnson county. Later he was elected justice of the peace of Precinct No. 1, served for two years, and then was elected district clerk and served ten years. He was then appointed chief clerk under John H. Hollingsworth, commissioner of A. statistics and insurance, serving there for four years, and then returned to Cleburne and engaged in the insurance business.

Mr. Allin married Maggie Vanoughy, who was born in Perryville, Kentucky, July 15, 1849, and now lives at Cleburne with her son Phil, who is an only child.

Phil W. Allin was born at Palestine, Texas, April 23, 1868, and has had a varied and successful experience since beginning life on his own account. Up to the age of sixteen he attended the public schools of Cleburne, then spent four years in the office of district clerk of Johnson county, and following that was for three and a half years in the Santa Fe Railroad office at Cleburne.

During Treasurer W. B. Wortham's administration he was given charge of the State School lands in the State Treasury Department, and spent five and a half years in that work. He then came to Cleburne, and in 1899 bought a half interest in his father's real estate and insurance agency, and has managed the business alone since his father's death in 1906.

On December 3, 1888, Mr. Allin married Miss Daisy Graham, daughter of David and Letitia (Jordan) Graham. Her father was a well known railroad man of Colorado. To their union have been born two children: Charles V. and Stella H. Charles V. married Virginia Criner, has one child, Stella Bess, and is in partnership with his father in the insurance business. Stella B. married Thomas Cleveland, a banker at Las Cruces, New Mexico, and has one child, Thomas K., Jr.

Mr. Allin affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Order of Pretorians. He is a Democrat, and has been an active worker for the public good of his home community, having served as mayor of Cle-

burne from 1906 to 1910. He has an attractive home of his own and owns other resident property. He and his family worship in the Christian church.

Since September 1, 1912, he has represented the Fort Worth Southern Traction Company at Cleburne. Many years ago when he was a young man he was a member of the Cleburne Light Guards. He finds his best recreation in his home, but at the same time enjoys fishing and hunting, has all he can do in a business way, and is a very prosperous and well contented man.

HUGH C. BLASINGAME. In a little more than twenty years Mr. Blasingame has promoted himself as a result of persistent effort and good native business capacity from a position as a member of the fire department and a clerk into the proprietorship of a flourishing storage and transfer business, which is the chief industry of its kind at Cleburne. He has given close attention to business, which is of course one of the secrets of his success, and has good reason to be proud of his record.

Hugh C. Blasingame was born in Marshall county, Mississippi, September 12, 1869. His father, John F. Blasingame, was born in Walton county, Georgia, in 1839, was a farmer, and died in 1889, while his mother, Lena Mavetta, born in South Carolina in 1843, died in 1888. The eight children in the family were: Fred M., Hugh C., Mary L., John W., Bettie, William J., Dow, and Edwin. While Mr. Blasingame was a child the family came to Texas, locating in Hood county, and he received practically all his education in the city of Granbury. Up to 1890 he was employed at different occupations, but chiefly on a farm or in a store. In that year he came to Cleburne, and for six years was a member of the local fire department. He was then employed for a similar length of time with the ice and fuel company and next engaged as a general contractor in grading and street and road construction, following that line for three years. Since 1906 he has given all his attention to the building up of his transfer and storage establishment. He maintains ample warehouse facilities, has four teams and an automobile truck for his business, and keeps a staff of men constantly busy, in handling the daily business of his firm.

Mr. Blasingame first married Lena Vickers, who died in 1905, and their six children were: William D., Louis, Leo, Carl, Norman, and Nora. For his second wife he married Mrs. Lizzie Charles, who died in 1911, leaving no children. On March 9, 1913, he married Ruby Guinn. Mr. Blasingame affiliates with Lodge No. 131, I. O. O. F., at Cleburne, is a Democrat, and has no particular church.

FRANCIS MARION ETHERIDGE. With a membership of more than thirty years' duration in the Texas bar, Mr. Etheridge has long since gained rank among the foremost civic lawyers of the country. He enjoys, both within and without the state, a reputation for integrity, thorough ability, and success probably second to none in the Texas bar. Mr. Etheridge is the senior member of the firm of Etheridge, McCormick & Bromberg, whose offices are in the Commonwealth National Bank Building at Dallas.

Francis M. Etheridge, a son of Daniel T. and Mary Elizabeth (Pirtle) Etheridge, was born in Bradley county, Arkansas, November 13, 1859. His parents moved to Texas in 1869, when Francis was ten years of age, and settled in Falls county.

The early education of Francis M. Etheridge was acquired chiefly in the public schools of Falls county. The public schools in that vicinity during his boyhood were institutions offering only limited advantages in general scope and were continued for only a brief season of each year. Along with this paucity of facilities, he also had to contend with the handicap of working for his own self-support and advancement. It was in the face of these difficulties that he finally entered the law, after persistent application to the line marked out by his early

ambition. For several years he taught school, during which time he applied himself to the study of law in the evenings and at any moment which he could snatch from the work of the day and of his regular occupation. After this persistent effort in acquiring his education, he was admitted to the bar at Pittsburgh, Texas, on December 9, 1881, and at that time began his career as a lawyer, which has since placed him among the leaders of his profession in Texas.

Mr. Etheridge practiced for some years at Groesbeck, but in 1891 located at Dallas, which has since been his home and the center of his activities as a lawyer. On March 6, 1892, Mr. Etheridge was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. His partners in the present firm are Joseph Manson McCormick and Henri L. Bromberg. Their practice covers the entire field of civil law, and, of late years, they have been retained in many of the most important legal battles fought in the district, state, and federal courts of Texas. The firm has also accumulated one of the largest and best law libraries in all the United States, they having the reports of every state in the Union and also of England and Canada. Of late years Judge Etheridge has specialized in large will cases only, and the following article, showing his leadership in this department, was taken from the *Los Angeles Times* of July 12, 1912, and reads as follows:

"The argument of the demurrer to the complaint in equity filed in the United States District Court, involving the interpretation of the will of the late John W. Hunt, closed before Judge Wellborn in the United States District Court yesterday. After a hearing covering two days, the court took the matter under advisement and briefs will be furnished.

"The attorneys were Francis Marion Etheridge, of Dallas, Texas, and Hon. Charles M. Cooper of Jacksonville, Florida, and Bradner W. Lee of this city. Etheridge appeared for the complainant, the latter two attorneys for the defendants. The arguments of Messrs. Cooper and Etheridge have, perhaps, never been equaled in a local court for their eloquence and judicial learning, that of Etheridge being especially brilliant. His diction and knowledge of the law on the subject of the creation of trusts in wills, running all the way from the earliest days of English law down to the present time, quoted by the Dallas man without reference to any book, were the marvel of all who heard it. The effort of his adversary, Cooper, was but little less remarkable."

Mr. Etheridge, with the assistance of his partners, has recently won in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit a will case, *McClelland v. Rose*, involving a million dollars of property. This is destined to be a *cause célèbre*, because, in a number of previous cases in which the will was drawn collaterally in question, it had been held that the gift of the estate by the will to Peter McClelland, Jr., had been revoked by the codicil and that he took nothing other than a mere monthly allowance, whereas Mr. Etheridge contended that the codicil did not revoke or cut down the devise made by the will and that so much of the prior decisions as held to the contrary was obiter and ill-considered, and his contentions were fully sustained by the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Etheridge was married in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 1, 1907, to Miss Katherine Stigler of Mississippi. Their residence is at 707 Browder Street, in Dallas.

THOMAS PRESTON TURNER. The business career of Mr. Turner covers a period of nearly a quarter of a century, and at different localities in Texas. His home is in Cleburne, where he is best known as a real estate dealer, but has numerous other interests as a result of his many years of successful endeavor.

Born in Columbia county, Florida, October 22, 1868, Thomas Preston Turner is a son of William B. and Louisa



F. M. Sherridge.



(Strickland) Turner. Both parents were born in South Carolina, the father in Sumter county, in 1846, and the mother in 1849. The father was a merchant and cattleman, came to Texas in 1890, did farming in Bosque county until 1897, then engaged in cotton buying and shipping until he was stricken with blindness in 1902, since which time he has lived retired at Gainesville, Florida. The mother is living at the same place. Their eleven children are named as follows: Thomas P.; Mattie L.; Amy B., deceased; William A.; Nettie L.; John A.; DeWitt T.; Lottie, deceased; Walter, deceased; Dillie; and Hazel, deceased.

Thomas P. Turner received his education partly in Florida and partly in Brenham, Washington county, Texas. His school days were finished when he was seventeen years old, and he quickly got into the active marts of trade, first as clerk in the cotton business. At the age of twenty he went into east Texas and engaged in merchandising for himself at New Birmingham, in Cherokee county for a year and a half. Returning to Brenham, he worked as clerk, classer, and instructor in the cotton business until 1897. With all that experience back of him, he went into the business for himself as a cotton buyer and shipper at McGregor until 1900. In that year he located in Cleburne, established himself in the retail grocery, produce and grain business, and in 1906 sold out and opened a real estate office. During the panic months of 1907 he retired from real estate temporarily, and moved to his farm. After three years spent in the quiet vocations of tilling the soil and stock raising, Mr. Turner returned to the market places, and since 1910 has been one of the very successful real estate men of Johnson county.

On June 10, 1894, at Clifton, Bosque county, Mr. Turner married Maggie E. Etheredge, daughter of Captain T. A. and Bettie P. (Davis) Etheredge of Clifton. Captain Etheredge served as postmaster at Clifton for many years. Mr. Turner and wife have no children.

He is a stockholder and president of the Texas Land & Loan Company of Cleburne, a large and flourishing concern, with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars all paid in. Among other interests he owns and calls his homestead one hundred and seventy-eight acres, besides three hundred and sixty-five acres south of Cleburne in Johnson county and three hundred and twenty in Reagan county, in west Texas. Until he retired from the stock business in 1912, he made a specialty of raising mules and Jersey cattle. He now leases his land on the share principle, and most of it is cultivated to cotton. His most enthusiastic interest is real estate, buying and selling farm and city property, and perhaps no man in Johnson county is better informed as to present and future values of real estate than Mr. Turner. He holds commission as notary public, given him in 1907. Mr. Turner affiliates with the Woodmen of the World, and with the Woodmen's Circle, is a Democrat, and has no one church connection, but believes in and supports religion. He is a member of the Commercial Club and for some months during 1885 was a member of the Brenham Light Guards in the State Militia.

JAMES R. KEITH. Among the younger lawyers of Texas, James R. Keith of Cleburne is entitled to the position merited by thorough attainments and successful work and standing in his community.

James R. Keith was born in Johnson county, Texas, August 7, 1878, and belongs to a well known family in this section. His father is James H. Keith, a Cleburne capitalist, who came to Johnson county in 1875, having been born in Jackson county, Alabama, June 24, 1851. James H. Keith married Octavia J. Miller, who was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, August 31, 1856. Their six children are: James R.; John W.; Samuel B.; Eula; Tommie; and Davis.

James R. Keith grew up in Cleburne, and after getting such training as was afforded by the public schools, he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas,

and in preparation for the law was a student in the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. Mr. Keith graduated LL. B. in 1901, and in the same year was admitted to the local bar, and in December of 1901 was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts. He has since built up a large business as an office and court practitioner, and has a very profitable clientele.

Mr. Keith has one child, James R., Jr. In politics he is a Democrat, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Methodist Church South. Outside of his profession and his various local interests, he finds his favorite diversion in fishing and hunting.

PIERCE B. WARD. A lawyer whose practice began nearly thirty years ago, who served a large private clientele and in different capacities the public, Pierce B. Ward is senior member of the firm of Ward & Ward at Cleburne. Mr. Ward is noted for his power as a public speaker, and for his civic leadership, manifested at different occasions and in official capacity and is an excellent example of the self-made man.

Now fifty-four years of age, he was born in Enterprise, Clark county, Mississippi, and his parents died when he was quite young. He came to Texas at the age of eighteen, worked on farms and saved his earnings, went to Granbury College in Hood county, Texas, and after leaving college received an appointment to a clerkship in the general law office of Texas at Austin. There he read law and was admitted to the bar at Austin in 1885. He served an appointment as county attorney of Stephens county, and in 1888 was elected district attorney of the Eighteenth Judicial district. In 1908 he was elected state senator from the Tenth district, and now resides in Cleburne, engaged in a large general practice in both the state and federal courts.

While serving in the state senate Mr. Ward was author of many important measures that became laws. He introduced the bill in the senate and obtained an appropriation of two thousand dollars to build a monument at Acton in Hood county, over the grave of Mrs. Elizabeth Crockett, wife of Davy Crockett, the hero of the Alamo. Senator Ward delivered the unveiling speech on the 30th of May, 1913, when this monument was presented by the state of Texas. His speech on that occasion may be found below.

Mr. Ward affiliates with the Woodmen of the World. On June 18, 1885, he married Miss Mollie L. Thompson, daughter of W. C. Thompson, a farmer and stockman of Bosque county. They are the parents of five children: William L. Ward, Irwin T. Ward, Laura Ward, Bertie Ward, and Pierce B. Ward, Jr. The family are members of the Methodist church, and Mr. Ward is a loyal Democrat.

Following is the speech of Mr. Ward at the unveiling of the monument to Mrs. Crockett:

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow citizens:

On an occasion as this its pleasures are mingled with solemnity. To eulogize the deeds and preserve the memories of those who, in peace or war, have conferred benefits or added luster to their country has ever been regarded among the civilized as a privilege and a duty.

The desire to inspire an ambition to emulate such examples has doubtless given stimulus to such usages and sentiment; nor can it be denied that the means are conducive to a beneficial end.

The human mind is so constituted that it is not only interested, but aroused and stimulated by lofty ideals of excellence.

Indeed, a clear conception of what has been done, and what, therefore, can be done, is an important factor in achieving eminence in any profession or in any enterprise.

Cæsar might never have won his splendid triumph as a soldier and statesman had he not chanced to see in an obscure village in Spain a statue of Alexander the Great.

His passion for military glory was then and there fired by the thought that the Macedonian at thirty years of age had conquered the world, while he, though thirty-five, had achieved but little renown.

It is certain that an intense interest in the lives and deeds of the great men of their respective commonwealths formed no small part of the patriotism of the ancient Greeks.

Athens was but a vast museum of architecture, sculpture and painting dedicated to the national glory and the worship of the gods. The city was full of the memorials of actual history. Its youth was perpetually surrounded with incentives to patriotic devotion.

Every street and square, from the Piræus to the Acropolis, was adorned with the statues, by the most consummate masters that ever gave life to marble, of the great men of the Republic.

Solon—the lawgiver; Canon—the admiral; Pericles—the mightiest of their statesmen; Demosthenes—the prince of their orators, in imperishable marble gave inspiration to the Athenian youth.

Twenty-three centuries have not extinguished this sentiment of veneration for the illustrious dead. It lives to console and elevate humanity. Its memorials are found today in every civilized land.

On the banks of the Danube, that historic river whose waves have witnessed the march of the hordes of Atilla and the Paladines of Charlemagne, whose shores have echoed to the tramp of the Roman legions, the hymns of the Crusaders, and the Artillery of Napoleon, stands a noble structure of marble called the Hall of Heroes, a modern Valhalla, filled with the effigies of the great men of Germany.

"By the soft, blue waters of Lake Lucerne," says the eloquent Meagher, "stands the Chapel of William Tell."

In the black isle of the old Cathedral of Innsbruck the peasant of the Tyrol kneels before the statue of Andrew Hofer.

In her new Senate Hall, England bids her sculptors place the images of her noblest sons, her Hampden and her Russell.

In this great American Republic, in our capitol city, which bears his name, rises the monument of the Father of his Country.

Yet, even in young America the idealizing power of the painter and the sculptor are employed to kindle the generous ambition of the youthful aspirant to fame.

We should not defraud the illustrious of their reward, which is the great moral compensation for contemporaneous prejudice and injustice.

Nay, more, we should never take away from coming generations the strongest incentive to patriotism, to the love and service of their country.

Rather let it be proclaimed by memorial service and monumental marble, by noble and beautiful art, that those who consecrate their talents or their lives to their country will not, shall not be forgotten; that they shall live in memory so long as man shall reverence law, honor patriotism or love liberty.

Yet we, the people of Texas, must bow our heads and confess to the world that we have been derelict to our duty in neglecting to pay the tribute of honor to many of the illustrious dead who sacrificed their lives for the hallowed domain we inhabit today. A land purchased by the blood of Crockett, Bowie, Travis, Fannin and others of the valiant heroes who offered themselves upon the altars of patriotism at the historic fall of the Alamo and on the battlefields of Goliad and San Jacinto. History will never record a nobler deed, a more daring stand, a purer, more self-sacrificing devotion to the interests and liberties of their adopted country than the fight and fall of Crockett, Bowie, Fannin and their gallant compatriots. One hundred and fifty or sixty men under Travis arrayed against thousands of Mexicans under Santa Anna, the then President of Mexico, who had so often styled himself "The Second Napoleon," heroically did they wield the

battle blade till the last man of that glorious band made to measure his length upon his mother earth. quarter was asked or given, and not a soul was left to the tale save the wife of Dickinson, with her infant daughter.

Well has it been said—"Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none." How terrible how heart-sickening, must have been the sight of conflict, the massacre of that devoted, unaided few—

Upon that dreadful night
When Crockett had to fight
The myrmidons of power
And the opposers of the right.

Throughout this broad land of ours we may view to the memorials which have been erected to those martyrs whose sacrifices made them possible.

The great educational institutions of the State, devoted to the uplift and advancement of the sons and daughters of Texas, and to the millions yet unborn who shall share their benefits; our great industrial manufactories; our wonderful equipment for the transportation, by land and water, of the commerce of our country to other parts of the world; the millions of acres of what were once barren prairies or unbroken forest land, roamed over by the wild beasts and savage Mexicans and Indians, transformed into fertile lands, and today we listen to the music of the sickle and the reaper in the harvest field; a land of beautiful homes, and houses of worship, their spires pointing heavenward, reminding us that we are living in this great Christian commonwealth, the Lone Star State, the brightest in the galaxy of the United States of America. A state that is the gateway between the Great Lakes of the North and the Panama Canal.

All of these beneficent conditions may well be considered a monument to the memory of David Crockett and his fellow heroes.

Three quarters of a century have passed since his ashes were buried amid the ruins of the Alamo, when in heroic defense of the cause of Texas he willingly sacrificed his life.

"Heard ye that sign with melancholy tale,
Borne mournfully on by evening's fitful gale?
Like some lone whisper from the silent tomb,
Shrouding a nation with its saddening gloom?
It came from Texas like a dying knell,
Where gloriously the immortal Crockett fell.

"Like some tall giant on the field of blood
Undaunted midst the gallant slain he stood,
He knew no fear mid dangers' darkful storm,
He boldly, proudly reared his warrior form.
His cause, the cause of freedom and the free,
His glorious watchword, Death or Liberty.

"Sleep, mighty warrior, in thy tombless bed,
The bravest hero of the valiant dead,
Thy name is cherished in a nation's pride,
Whose tears for thy sad fate can ne'er be dried.
Some sculptured marble yet shall rise and tell
How Crockett and his brave companions fell.

"Freedom shall light her torch around thy tomb,
And Freemen write the story of thy doom;
Tyrants shall tremble at thy honored name,
And blush to read the record of thy fame;
While millions at their annual jubilee
Shall toast: A Crockett lost; a nation free."

To the children of our State the name of Crockett is as familiar as a household word, and generations yet to come will sing his praise; yet no marble shaft commemorates his deeds, and his name is graven on the memory of a grateful people.

History is replete with the events of his life and not extravagant to say that neither eulogy nor sculpture

chisel can accentuate his glory or add luster to his fame. In that eternity beyond the stars where are assembled the saints and heroes of the ages, his spirit dwells.

There in the home of the immortals he is with Bowie, Travis, Fannin, Bonham, Houston, Austin and other heroes of the Alamo and the battlefields of Goliad and San Jacinto. For him we need not raise the granite shaft or the marble pillar. His fame is secure.

Yet upon us has devolved the duty of paying tribute to the memory of our illustrious dead, and we are gathered here today, upon an occasion which might be termed the Seventy-seventh Anniversary of Texas Independence, to attest our patriotic appreciation of the great service of David Crockett to our common country by marking with a suitable monument the resting place of his devoted wife, Elizabeth Crockett.

History discloses the fact that man never plays the hero alone. In all great accomplishments the hand of woman may be discerned. It is true that the condition of woman in the pagan world was unfavorable to the expression of the higher qualities of her nature. She belonged to her husband or her father, rather than to herself. She was universally regarded as the inferior of man. Cloistered in the seclusion of her home, she was given in marriage without her consent. Valued chiefly as a domestic servant, who was doomed to household drudgery as if she were capable of nothing higher. In short, her lot was hard because it was unequal, humiliating and oftentimes degrading, rendering her timorous, frivolous or artful. Her aspirations were scorned; she rose only to fall; she lived only to die; she was the object of degrading admiration or cold neglect.

The Jewish woman seems to have been more favored and honored than were the women of Greece and Rome, even in the highest period of their civilization.

But in Jewish history we read of woman as the coy maiden, the vigilant housekeeper, the ambitious mother, the obedient daughter or the patriotic songstress, rather than the sympathetic friend.

Though we admire the beautiful Rachel, the heroic Deborah, the virtuous Abigail, the affectionate Ruth, or the fortunate Esther, we do not find in the Rachels and Esthers the hallowed ministrations of the Marys, Marthas and Phoebes, until Christianity had developed the virtues of the heart and kindled the loftier sentiments of the soul.

It was not until then that she was seen to possess those qualities that inspire reverence and elicit the deepest respect when the mind of man is divested of its natural egotism. Then woman became not merely the down-trodden drudge or the petted plaything, but she took her place at the side of her husband, his friend and co-partner, the equal of man in character and his superior in the virtues of the heart and soul.

The original beatitude of the Garden of Eden returned, and man awoke from the deep sleep of four thousand years to discover, with Adam, that woman had been given him for a helpmate, to stand by his side in prosperity or adversity, to be his guardian angel amid the entanglements of sin and the cares of toil.

To the honor, to the eternal honor, of woman be it said that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with her too high or too dear.

Nothing is with her impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence and religion require.

The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded, but the voice of affection never.

The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never miss the presence or the sympathies of woman.

Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasions she loses all sense of danger and assumes a preternatural courage which knows not and fears not consequences.

Then she displays that undaunted courage which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which

utters neither murmurs nor regret, and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself.

"Not she with traitorous kiss her

Savior stung;

Not she denied him with unholy tongue;

She, when Apostles shrank,

Could dangers brave,

Last at the Cross and earliest

At the grave."

It is stated that to only two women of the South have monuments been erected by a grateful people. Margaret of New Orleans, the big-hearted Irish girl who worked for a daily wage, found time to minister to the needs of the children lying sick in the hospitals of the city, by giving them pure milk. Seeing the good she could do, she saved from her weekly pittance and bought more cows, steadily increasing her bounty and enlarging her sphere of usefulness until finally she purchased a bakery and supplied the needy with wholesome, nourishing bread. When that beloved woman passed away the whole city was in mourning for her, and to her memory was erected an appropriate monument, representing a woman seated in a chair, a shawl draped about her shoulders and one arm thrown protectingly around a little child.

The other memorial in honor of a Southern heroine is dedicated to Mrs. De Peachin, of Houston, who so fearlessly and faithfully nursed the sick in a terrible scourge of yellow fever in Memphis and Houston, and who also, realizing the need of a home for orphan children, devoted the remainder of her life to the care and training of these little unfortunates. When she died, Houston and Memphis combined in erecting to her memory, in the City of Houston, not a marble shaft, but an institution called the "Faith Home," which she had hoped to establish; and thus was her life work perpetuated and a lasting tribute paid to her beloved name.

By an Act of the 32nd Legislature, appropriating two thousand dollars, the State of Texas presents this the monument, being the third and only monument at the grave of a woman in the South, we present and unveil to the world on this memorable day.

One of your best citizens, George Randle, long before his death, labored hard to bring about the erection of this monument and we wish his useful life could have been longer to have witnessed this unveiling today.

It was the pride and pleasure of every Senator and member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-second Legislature to vote for this appropriation. And much is due to your then worthy Representative, Hon. Jess. Baker, in having this appropriation measure pass the House after passing the Senate. And a great pleasure it was to Governor Colquitt to give his hearty approval to the provisions for this memorial.

In the early history of our State, when a great commonwealth was being carved out of the rough-hewn wilderness, many an heroic woman, whose name will never be known to fame, and whose achievements will remain unsung, stood shoulder to shoulder with her husband in overcoming the difficulties which beset their way.

Thus the noble wife of David Crockett stimulated his ambitions, inspired him to renewed effort and aided him in every undertaking.

In the days when he was leading a rugged political life with General Jackson and others in the wilds of Tennessee he, with his associates, helped to shape the destiny of that State. It was then that he needed, and received, as always, the encouragement of his God-given helpmate.

And when through a mysterious Providence, he was led to join Travis, Bowie and Fannin to set free from bondage an oppressed people, he bade farewell to his beloved wife and children, pressing them again and again to his heart, his brave companion, forgetful of herself and her needs, whispered words of good cheer and wished him God's speed, standing, with her children clustered about her, in the doorway of their humble log cabin in

the hills of Tennessee, waving goodbye until at last the sturdy figure of her dauntless husband disappeared from sight, never to return.

Ah, well may the State of Texas erect this monument to the sainted wife of David Crockett and the mother of his children; to the wife who shared his trials and stimulated his devotion to his country; to the helpmate who willingly yielded her claims that her husband might respond to the call of duty and who, when deprived of his aid and support, bravely undertook the task, under the most trying conditions, surrounded by difficulties and burdened by hardships, in the wilds of an undeveloped country.

History tells us that her son, Robert Patton Crockett, followed in the footsteps of his father, after the fall of the Alamo; left his home in Tennessee; came to Texas and joined the Revolution, remaining in the service until the independence of Texas had been secured, then returned to his native hills and in 1854 brought his mother to the land consecrated by the ashes of his illustrious father. And here in the shadow of this beautiful monument, which is thus enabled to do a double service, rests the body of Robert Patton Crockett beside that of his mother.

Down through the coming generations this marble shaft will mark the resting place of the wife and son of David Crockett, a fitting expression of the love and veneration in which his memory will forever be held by the people of Texas, and teaching to the youth of our land the lesson of appreciation for the hardships and privations which were endured by the wives and mothers in the frontier days in order that we might enjoy the advantages and the prosperity which surrounded us in these modern times.

Among the pioneers of our country none are more worthy of honor than the brave-hearted women who shared the burdens equally with the men; who assisted in transforming the savage-ridden wilderness into a land of peace and plenty; who repelled the invasion of the Indians when their blood curdling yell resounded around the unprotected cabins; who cheered and encouraged in times of disaster or privation, who bore with Christian fortitude the manifold trials which encompassed their path, and who with sublime faith and unquestioning patriotism sent forth their husbands and sons to carve out the glorious future of the Lone Star State.

And now in presenting and unveiling this monument let us reflect with gratitude and reverence upon the debt which we owe to the memory of Elizabeth Crockett, and other heroic women, who so willingly sacrificed themselves and their dear ones upon the altar of their country.

Fifty-three years ago her body was consigned to this grave to await the resurrection morn, and let it forever be a sacred spot here in Acton Cemetery and over her resting place let the myrtle and the fragrant flowers be planted, that the vine may entwine its purest and most sacred garland and the sweet singing bird carol its loveliest requiem.

JAMES WOLCOTT BYRNES. A business career of special interest was that of the late James Wolcott Byrnes, who died in Dallas June 5, 1907, having taken up his residence in that city in 1906. For thirty years previously he had been identified with south Texas cities. His widow, Mrs. Byrnes, still lives in Dallas, her home being at 808 North Ewing Avenue.

Born in Oriskany, New York, August 9, 1842, the late James W. Byrnes grew up in his native state, received his preliminary education there, afterwards attended college, and at the age of twenty-one began his practical career in connection with manufacturing. From there he moved to Washington, D. C., and did a good deal of paving contracting in that city during Lincoln's administration. He came to know Lincoln personally, and was always a warm admirer of that great and eminent statesman and president. During the war he enlisted in the Federal army, and saw one year of service.

After the war he transferred his operations to New Orleans, and was there engaged in paving contracting with George Fletcher as a partner. They established and built up a business of more than local importance, and continued together for a number of years. In 1876, Mr. Byrnes moved to Houston, Texas, and as a contractor laid some of the first permanent pavements in that city. After a year he went to Galveston, which city he determined to make his permanent home. He was connected with contracting and other lines of business in Galveston about thirty years. During this period the problem of furnishing fresh water on Galveston Island had vexed both private and municipal authorities, and it was a serious handicap to the growth and development of the city. It was thought that a solution to the question might be reached by sinking deep artesian wells on the island. The contract was given to Mr. Byrnes by the city to furnish a supply of fresh water, and he sank some thirty wells on the island. All of these proved failures, because they reached strata of salt water. In 1893, while still experimenting with the problem, Mr. Byrnes sank what was then the deepest well in the world. It also proved to be salt, and having failed in this direction it became necessary to attack the problem from a different angle. Mr. Byrnes then went out on the mainland some fifteen or twenty miles from Galveston, and put down a series of wells which produced an abundant supply of fresh and pure artesian water. A system of water mains conducts this supply from its point of origin, from underneath the waters of Galveston Bay to the Island. The Galveston water supply has for years, since the completion of this mainland water works plant in 1895, stood the test of all demands as to purity and quantity. During the great storm of 1900 which practically wrecked the city, the water mains suffered no comparative injury, and the city could rely upon a supply of fresh water in that calamity. Mr. Byrnes continued in business at Galveston until 1906. He constructed a great many wells and docks, and other public works for Mexican cities. Some years before leaving Galveston he directed his efforts into a new line, the creosoting of wooden construction and became general manager of the International Creosoting Company. While head of this company, he established two large plants for the treating of lumber products, one at Beaumont and one at Texarkana. Mr. Byrnes built both plants and operated them until he retired from business about two years before his death. As a northern man, and at one time a Union soldier, Mr. Byrnes always supported the Republican party, and had an influential part in politics, though he never held office. He and his family worshipped in the Methodist church.

The parents of the late Mr. Byrnes were Patrick and Katherine (Winnie) Byrnes, the father a native of Ireland and the mother of Holland. His father spent nearly all of his active career in New York State. James W. Byrnes had one sister, Fannie, now deceased, who was the wife of Russell Bentley, of New York, and the mother of one son.

At New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1872, Mr. Byrnes married Miss Amelia Rodgers, a native of Richmond, Virginia, and a daughter of William and Margaret (Matthews) Rodgers. Her mother was a native of Marseilles, France, while her father was from Cork, Ireland, and both are now deceased. Mrs. Byrnes has one brother, Charles, now in Cork, Ireland. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes were: Margaret, the wife of S. Orr Neal, a business man of Dallas, has one child, Beverly Byrnes Neal; Frank is unmarried, a Dallas business man, and resides with his mother; Josephine is at home; Fannie died in infancy; and Jessie died in girlhood.

By a previous marriage to Miss Lordiska Dockstater, a native of New York, Mr. Byrnes was the father of three children, namely: Frederick, deceased; Louisa, deceased; and Lillian, wife of Alfred Evans, who is an



James D. Dwyer
211 Byrnes

engineer in the employe of the engineering department of the state government with home at Baldwinsville, New York, and they have one son, James F. Evans.

WILLIAM P. BALL, M. D. A Cleburne physician with distinctive qualifications for his work and whose success has been well justified by his thorough preparation and his devotion to the interests of his calling, Dr. William P. Ball is the son of an older representative of the medical profession in Cleburne, and the family have been identified with this section of Texas for upwards of forty years.

William P. Ball was born in Greenwood, Mississippi, February 26, 1871. His father, Dr. John L. Ball, who was born in Louisville, Winston county, Mississippi, in 1841, came to Cleburne in 1856, retired from the active cares of his profession, in 1903, and now lives retired in this city. The maiden name of the mother was Addie P. Scales, who was born in Greenwood, Mississippi, in 1851, and she likewise is still living. There were seven children, namely: Dr. William P., Jennie L., M. Scales, John C., Robert L., Leslie I., and James W.

Five years of age when his father located in Cleburne, Dr. Ball grew up in Johnson county, had a public school training there, and in 1892 was graduated from the literary department of Baylor University at Waco. Like many successful professional men, Dr. Ball had a preliminary experience as a school teacher, and some of the means with which he prosecuted his studies in medical college were acquired from that work. He was a teacher for four years, then entered the Fort Worth Medical College and afterwards the Memphis Hospital Medical College in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was graduated M. D. in 1899. He was an intern in the Memphis Hospital during 1899-1900, and from there returned to Cleburne, and has ever since been closely identified with the work of his profession. For a few months in 1906 he interrupted his private practice to pursue post-graduate studies in the Chicago Polyclinic. His practice is of a general nature, and from 1900 to 1907 he served as assistant local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Outside of his profession Dr. Ball claims no permanent relationship, and his time is almost strictly divided between his home and his practice. He was married at Cleburne, December 23, 1908, to Miss Maggie Lockett, daughter of Judge and Mrs. O. L. Lockett of Cleburne. They have no children. Dr. Ball is a Knights Templar Mason, is a deacon in the Baptist church, a Democrat in politics, and served three terms as alderman of Cleburne. He owns a good residence and some ranch property in this state.

JOHN KEOUGH RUSSELL. The record of Mr. Russell as a lawyer has been specially noteworthy in his position as assistant prosecuting attorney and prosecuting attorney of Johnson county. Since his election to the chief office in 1912 he has proved one of the most vigorous and impartial prosecutors in many years, and has paid particular attention to the bootlegging business at Cleburne. Within less than two years he has driven at least twelve notorious places out of business, and has practically put a quietus on what was for a long time a very flourishing trade in this city.

John Keough Russell was born in Johnson county, Texas, July 29, 1882, and is consequently one of the youngest members of the Texas bar. His father is Dr. Chester E. Russell, a physician of Johnson county, living at Venus in that county. He was born in Alabama in 1851, and married Josie Keough, who was born in Galveston, Texas, in 1861. Their eleven children are named: Julian A., George A., John K., William C., Lelah E., Charles J., Arthur B., Frank E., Tula M., Condie and Stella R. John K. Russell attended for a time the public schools of Alvarado, graduated from Burnetta College at Venus in 1903, with the degree of

A. B., spent two years in Baylor University at Waco, and in 1908 took his degree of LL. B. from the law department of the University of Texas. In the meantime in 1907, he had been admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice at Cleburne. One of his first promotions to success was his appointment as assistant prosecuting attorney, and his record in that position was so convincing as to result in his election to the office of prosecuting attorney in 1912. Mr. Russell has given most of his energies to the criminal branch of law, and is a well read and thoroughly competent lawyer, both as a counselor and jury advocate.

On September 8, 1909, he married Adrel, a daughter of Dan Brown, a well known Cleburne merchant. They have no children. Mr. Russell is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist church, served as first lieutenant for six months in the Texas Light Guards, is a member of the Cleburne Commercial Club, and affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Masonic Lodge. His outdoor pleasures are chiefly found in the sports of hunting and fishing. He owns a good residence at Cleburne, and for renting purposes owns six dwelling houses in that city.

JOHN D. MITCHELL. One of the old and honored residents of Cleburne is John D. Mitchell, a veteran of the war between the states, having seen active service in the armies of Lee from the beginning to the end of that great struggle, and his business career since the war has brought him into many and varied relationships and he has seen a great deal of men and affairs. He was one of the early employes of the Wells Fargo Express Company in the west at a time when the life of an express agent was not a matter of routine duties, but one of extreme hazard and adventure. For many years his home has been in Cleburne, and he is president of the Cleburne Sewer Company.

John D. Mitchell was born in Abingdon, Virginia, July 29, 1843. His father, likewise named John D., was born in the same locality in 1799, and was of Irish descent, a merchant by occupation and died in 1859. The mother was Eliza F. Smith, who was born near Richmond, Virginia, June 6, 1822, and died in September, 1905. There were eleven children in the family, three of whom died in infancy.

With a liberal equipment of education, John D. Mitchell grew toward manhood in his home state, and besides the public schools was a student for two terms at Emory and Henry College in Washington county, Virginia. His college work would have been prosecuted further had not the war interrupted his studies when he was eighteen years of age.

In 1861 he left school, early in the year, to join the Confederate army. He was mustered in on April 25, 1861, in Company K of the Thirty-Seventh Virginia Infantry. In 1862 he was made sergeant major of his regiment. His service was under Lee in many of the battles about Richmond and in the Shenandoah Valley, and at the famous "Bloody Angle," he was made a prisoner and taken to Fort Delaware, where he was held for thirteen months, and not released until June, 1865, after the close of the war.

His experiences following his life as a soldier were on a plane of almost equal danger. As a messenger and clerk for the Wells Fargo Express Company, he traveled in various parts of the west and was at Cheyenne, Wyoming, when the first house was built in that section. He lived or had his headquarters at Cheyenne until 1873, when he came to Texas and after one year in Dallas moved to Johnson county. He engaged in business as a general merchant, and for six years served as constable for Precinct No. 1 and as deputy sheriff of Johnson county for four years. For five years he was manager for the D. M. Osborne & Company at Cleburne, and while there worked as a clerk and in different occupations until 1900.

He then became manager for the Cleburne Sewer Company, and in 1911 was advanced from the post of manager to that of president, an office which he still holds. Mr. Mitchell has been uniformly successful in his business affairs, and is regarded as one of the most substantial men of Cleburne.

At Marshall, Texas, March 19, 1879, he married Mrs. Eugene B. Suratt. By a former marriage she had a daughter, Lala, now Mrs. W. L. Baird, of Kingsville, Texas. Mr. Mitchell and wife have five children, as follows: Eliza F., wife of T. C. Cobb, a Cleburne merchant; Eugene C., living in Los Angeles, California; Ruth, unmarried; and two that died in infancy. Mr. Mitchell owns his residence, and also has two houses and lots in the city besides twelve vacant lots. He takes much interest in the surviving members of the Confederate army, and has filled all the posts in Pat Cleburne Post of the United Confederate veterans. He also affiliates with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Honor, and is a Democrat in politics, while he and his wife worship in the Methodist church.

WILLIAM RODDY GIBSON. Now serving his second term as county attorney of Armstrong county. Mr. Gibson is a lawyer whose abilities are of the most substantial kind. When a boy he had to earn his tuition and support by acting as janitor and in other menial positions. His father for nine years was an invalid and was unable to afford the assistance he desired to his family of children, and it is for this reason that the son William was dependent upon his own efforts to advance him. He has succeeded and is a man of both influence and fairly prosperous condition.

William Roddy Gibson was born in Rhea county, Tennessee, on a farm, February 28, 1875, his father, Andrew Jackson Gibson, a native of Tennessee, died in Rhea county in 1894, at the age of forty-nine. He had been a merchant in which he had prospered up to the time he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health and for ten years had served his community as a school teacher. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The maiden name of the mother was Sarah Elizabeth Engle, who was born in Tennessee, and is now a resident of the old home place in that state. Of the seven children all are living, and William R. was the oldest.

When a boy he attended the public schools in his native county, and also the Grand View Normal Institute in the same county. Graduating in 1897, he had already, at the age of seventeen, become a school teacher and was engaged in that line of endeavor until 1901. In July, 1900, he came to Claude, Texas, and two years were spent as a teacher in Armstrong county. For several years he had given his serious study and labor to the study of law, and successfully passed the examinations and was admitted to the bar in August, 1901. He at once took up private practice and was later associated with Judge D. B. Hill of Dalhart, during 1907-08. At the same time he served as county attorney of Dalham county. In 1910 he returned to Claude, where he took up private practice alone, and was elected to the office of county attorney, in which he is now serving his second term. During four years of residence in Tennessee, Mr. Gibson was a member of the National Guard at Spring City, advancing from the rank of private to first lieutenant. In 1898 he made a visit to Dayton, Ohio, and while there enlisted in the First Ohio Cavalry during the Spanish-American War, and saw six months service as a real soldier. In politics he is a Democrat, has been active in party affairs since casting his first vote, and in fact had little more than reached the voting age when he first appeared in public in support of the campaign of Bryan in 1896. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World, also with the Auxiliary orders of the Rebekahs and the

Eastern Star. He takes an active interest in the Claude Commercial Club, and for eight years served as superintendent of the Sunday School and church work of the Baptist denomination.

On Christmas Day, of 1906, Mr. Gibson married Miss Fay Virginia Kight, who was born in Texas, a daughter of H. M. Kight, who has been a resident of Claude for the past twenty years, and one of the leading merchants of the town. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are: Garland Belmont, born at Dalhart, Texas, October 12, 1907; Virginia Louise, born at Dalhart, July 7, 1909; Lillian Faye, born at Claude, October 12, 1910; and Hazel Naomi, born at Claude, April 20, 1913.

CHARLES W. BREECH. The city of Cleburne now has one of the most progressive executives in the state. Much is due to the enterprise of Mayor Charles W. Breech. He was elected to his present office in 1910, and not only while in office, but while a successful business man here, it has been his ambition to make Cleburne the best city in Texas. In April, 1914, by a much larger majority than at any of the previous elections, he was elected for a third term to the office of mayor. While not a radical, he has always allied himself with progressive reforms, and among other things has been an advocate of municipal ownership for the water works and the sewerage system. The proposition for a city's own water works plant has been carried, and the service is now one of the departments of the city government. Having become familiar through his private business career with the necessities of accurate accounting, he has since taking office as mayor, installed a system of bookkeeping, which in itself has brought about much economy, and he keeps the closest track of all the details of the city's expenditures and business. Through his energies the fire department has been better equipped, and in less than four years the city's debt has been reduced about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Charles W. Breech was born in Washington county, Ohio, January 18, 1866. His father was John M. Breech, born in the same county of Ohio, in 1837, and who followed farming as his vocation until his death in 1895. The mother's maiden name was Ellen Stidd, who was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1843, and still lives in that state. Mayor Breech was one in a family of nine children, as follows: Elizabeth, Mary N., William E., Charles W., Sarah J., James R., Francis M., Ida, and Jeannette.

Charles W. Breech had a common school education in Ohio, attending school and working on the farm alternately until he was eighteen years old. The activities of the great oil fields then attracted his energies, and for four years he was a common laborer, then became a driller of wells, an occupation which he followed for fifteen years, and succeeded that with five years in the contracting business for the sinking of wells in the oil territory. In the meantime Mr. Breech had come to Texas, and located in the oil fields of this state in 1890, making his headquarters at Cleburne, which has since been his home. Since 1908 he has been retired from business affairs, and thus has complete liberty to prosecute his important work as mayor of a flourishing city. In 1910, however, he entered the larger field of business by organizing the Cleburne Foundry Company, with a capital stock of thirty-five thousand dollars, and he is president of that important local industry. He is also a stockholder and director in the Traders State Bank of Cleburne, and a director in the Morgansport Oil Company of Louisiana. A Democrat, he previously served as alderman of the city from 1908 to 1910. He is a Baptist in religion and in Masonry he affiliates with Blue Lodge No. 315, at Cleburne, with the Royal Arch Chapter No. 100, and with Cleburne Council, No. 61. He has filled the chair in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. At Cleburne on November 6, 1893, he married Miss Evangeline Day, daughter of Absalom Day, a pioneer of



H. R. Gibson

Johnson county, Texas, and a blacksmith by trade, who died in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Breech have no children.

THOMAS CARLTON HONEA, M. D. Some of the best talent in the Texas Medical fraternity is confined to its younger representatives, men who only a few years ago came out of medical college, yet with a stock of equipment, ideas and experience such as none of the older school of physicians has acquired, except as a result of continued application and post-graduate studies as they went along. One of these exceedingly capable and well trained younger physicians is Dr. Thomas Carlton Honea, of Cleburne.

He was born in that city September 25, 1884, a son of Thomas J. and Nannie D. (Poole) Honea. His father was born in Texas in 1853, and has been a rancher all his active career and still lives in Johnson county. The mother was born in Texas in 1857. Their nine children were: Lena E.; Lester W.; Thomas C.; Pearl; Clifton E.; Nellie; Lola, who is deceased; Jewell and Lena.

Dr. Honea was educated in the Cleburne Academy until seventeen years of age, then entered the Texas Christian University, took his degree of A. B. from that institution in 1905, and then after two terms in the Rush Medical College at Chicago, entered the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated M. D. in 1909. The following year and a half was spent in the capacity of chief surgeon in the Louisiana Hospital at Shreveport, and in 1910 he returned to his native city, and has since successfully built up a good business in a general practice. He has membership in and is secretary of the Johnson County Medical Society, and belongs to the State Society and the American Medical Association. He is at this writing president of the Rotary Club of Cleburne, and has fraternal affiliations with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Yeomen. The doctor while at Texas Christian University was first sergeant of the cadet corps. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Christian church. He owns a good home at Cleburne, and outside of his profession his chief interest centers in the little domestic circle. On October 10, 1911, at Cleburne, he married Nellie M. Yater (?) daughter of Dr. William Yater of Cleburne. Their one child is named Marion.

MILLS DENNIS, M. D. It is in the field of surgery that Dr. Mills Dennis has gained his chief successes and distinctions, and besides a long experience as surgeon with the Santa Fe Railroad Company, has since 1907 enjoyed a large private practice as physician and surgeon at Cleburne.

Representing one of the old and honored Texas families, Dr. Dennis was born in Wharton county, Texas, December 21, 1874. His father, Isaac N. Dennis, born in Alabama in 1824, came to Texas about 1854. He was a planter, also a lawyer, successfully combining both vocations, and was a citizen of more than ordinary influence in his community. His death occurred March 25, 1910.

Isaac Dennis married Maggie Knox, who was born in Kentucky and died in 1886. Their five children were: John H. H., Mills, Nannie J., Newton, and one that died in infancy.

Dr. Mills Dennis was liberally educated, and since his first graduation from medical college had been steadily improving his skill and is as much a student today as he was fifteen years ago. The basis of his education was laid in the public schools of this state, and he then entered the medical department of the University of Texas at Galveston, where he was graduated M. D. in May, 1897. One year was spent as intern in St. Mary's Infirmary in Galveston, after which he moved to Temple, and became house surgeon in the Santa Fe Railroad hospital. That position held for five years gave him a splendid experience, and a varied qualification for his

subsequent practice. Dr. Dennis is also familiar with conditions abroad, having served two years in the Medical Department of the United States army in the Philippine Islands. After a course of post-graduate study at Chicago, he returned to Temple, and was again for two years in the railway hospital in that city. In 1907 he was sent by the railway company to Cleburne as surgeon for the Santa Fe in that city. He has since enlarged upon his practice as a railway surgeon, and is regarded as one of the best qualified men in his part of the state.

Dr. Dennis has membership in the Johnson county and the State Medical Society, and is quite active in local affairs. He is the owner of several pieces of real estate, is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Business Men's Class, affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, and is a Democrat in politics. At Cleburne, on November 22, 1911, Dr. Dennis married Una F. Honeycut, daughter of A. B. Honeycut, a Cleburne railroad man.

W. P. ALEXANDER, M. D. It is claimed by those who are in a good position to know that Dr. Alexander of Cleburne has a medical practice as extensive and valuable as that enjoyed by any other regular physician in North Texas. He has been a resident of Cleburne, and in active practice there for the past thirty years, and besides his prominence as a physician, is identified with the community in a business and civic way.

Willie Phillip Alexander was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, March 24, 1853. His father, Hilory M. Alexander, born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, in 1833, was a farmer, served for many years as sheriff of his home county, and after his removal to Texas in 1882 engaged in farming the rest of his active career. His death occurred in 1910. His wife was Margaret R. Roland, born in Cumberland county, in 1834, and died in 1899. They had ten children: Willie P., John Q., Nannie Agnes, Sallie M., Fannie L., Robert L., Florence G., Charles F., and Hilory M.

With a common school education as the basis of his preparation for a profession, Dr. Alexander first studied in the Louisville Medical College, and then in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and was graduated M. D. in 1876. From that year until 1883 he was in practice at Burksville, Kentucky, and arrived in Cleburne, which was to be his permanent home, on October 28, 1883. Dr. Alexander has never specialized to any extent and most of his work is in the general field of medicine. It was his early policy, from which he has not desisted in later years, to make a careful study of every case before prescribing, and his success as a physician is largely due to this methodical and studious work. He is a member of the Johnson county Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

In 1875 Dr. Alexander married Laura Hereford, who died in 1877. At Columbia, Kentucky, on December 11, 1878, he married Loue B. Baker. Of the four children, Laura Lee, an infant, and Georgia May are deceased, while Mary Q. is a graduate of the Cleburne high school, and now a student of German and music at Cleburne.

Dr. Alexander since 1907 has been president of the Cleburne school board, and a member of that board since 1903. Since boyhood a member of the Methodist church south, he has been president of the board of stewards in the Cleburne church for twenty-eight years, and is one of the church trustees. Dr. Alexander is a stockholder and for one year was president of the American Dry Goods Company. He is a Democrat in politics, has affiliations with the Masonic Order and the Woodmen of the World, and his interests are of a varied character and he is one of the highly respected and prominent men of Cleburne. Dr. Alexander has a great fondness for Kentucky horses and Jersey cattle, and has indulged his tastes in these classes of livestock by acquiring one fine sample of each.

JOHN EDWARD KALLENBACH. The retail flower trade requires of its members that they first of all must have a love for flowers and a thorough knowledge of how to care for them. Such experience cannot be acquired in a month or a year. It is necessary not only to have a complete education in floriculture, but the additional business ability to conduct a flower shop, and the business end cannot be learned without actual experience in such a store. Most of the successful florists of today are those who have started establishments of their own after working for others. In this class is John Edward Kallenbach, proprietor of the Amarillo Green House, located at Fourth and Jackson streets, Amarillo, Texas. In addition to the qualities above mentioned, Mr. Kallenbach owes his success to his taste, his tact and his originality, extremely necessary adjuncts to the man who would gain a full measure of success. Born with a love for flowers, an artist in the designing of handsome floral wreaths, and possessed of marked ability to initiate and create, his career from boyhood has been devoted to his vocation, in which he has risen steadily to a recognized position.

John Edward Kallenbach was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1881, and is a son of John and Annie (List) Kallenbach. His father was a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, early in life adopted the trade of moulder, and still follows that vocation in Erie, where he and his wife still live. Four of their children are still surviving, and of these John Edward is the oldest. He received his early education in the public schools of Erie, and subsequently entered the Erie Business College of that city. At the age of twelve and one-half years he left his studies to become apprenticed to the florist business. During the next eighteen and one-half years he continued to be thus engaged, and among other concerns was with C. H. Schluraff of Erie for three years and Henry Niemeyer one year, and for five years was general manager for the Baur Floral Company, of Erie, the largest wholesale and retail nursery concern in the United States. Having thus worked his way up from a humble position to one of the largest, on June 9, 1912, he left the East and came directly to Amarillo, where he purchased the established business known as the Amarillo Green House, which had been founded in the spring of 1909, the first business in this line in Amarillo, and now the only complete green house in the Panhandle district. Since assuming sole charge of this enterprise, Mr. Kallenbach has increased his planting and growing space by one-third, and now has 21,000 square feet of glass. To the general business he has also added wholesale and retail dealing in seeds, and is enjoying an excellent trade in both lines. Genial and pleasing in manner, and a man who impresses himself favorably upon those with whom he comes in contact, he gives the impression of being what he is, a sound, reliable business man, thoroughly conversant with his own line. Politically, Mr. Kallenbach is identified with no party, believing it his privilege to support those men and principles which he deems best for the community, regardless of political lines. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and his fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees and Amarillo Lodge, B. P. O. E., No. 923. With his family, he attends the Lutheran Church.

On September 26, 1900, Mr. Kallenbach was married to Miss Bertha Kuch, who was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, daughter of Phulp Kuch, and to this union there have been born two children: Verne and Kenneth, both born in the Keystone State. In addition to the green-houses and grounds, Mr. Kallenbach is the owner of his modern home, which is situated at No. 406 West Fourth street.

ARTHUR C. BURNS. For the past three years Mr. Burns has practised his profession as a veterinary surgeon at Cleburne. He is one of the best prepared men in his line in the state, was brought up on a ranch, has an

instinctive love for domestic animals, and all his training has been directed toward preparing him for a service which is of most obvious importance in this great stock raising country.

Arthur C. Burns was born at Cuero, DeWitt county, Texas, August 14, 1886, one of the five children of Arthur and Evie (Cardwell) Burns. His father was born in DeWitt county in 1853, has been a prosperous stockman and still lives in his home county, where his wife likewise was born in 1855. Their five children are named: John C., Arthur C., Evie, Anna B. and Douglas.

Dr. Burns for the basis of his training had a public school education at Cuero high school, later graduated Bachelor of Science in 1907 from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, then entered the Ohio State University at Columbus, and graduated D. V. S. in 1910. In October of the same year he located at Cleburne, and has since acquired a very excellent practice, and has all the facilities for the proper handling of his cases.

Dr. Burns affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belongs to the Presbyterian Church, is a Democrat in politics, and while attending the Agricultural and Mechanical College for four years was a member of the cadet corps, and is therefore possessed of considerable military training. Outside of his business he finds his chief pleasure in an occasional fishing and hunting trip, in his social relations with the community of Cleburne and Johnson county.

WILLIS HOWARD SHEPPARD. A Rosenberg citizen who has been a resident of Fort Bend county for seventeen years, and previous to that lived from childhood in North Texas, Mr. Sheppard has had his share of healthy prosperity as a farmer, and has wisely invested his profits against the evil day and is now living practically retired in his little south Texas city.

Willis Howard Sheppard is a Missourian by birth, born in Greene county, near Springfield, April 19, 1851, the son of John O. and Sarah Jane (McGill) Sheppard, his father having been a native of Kentucky. By descent the family is of Scotch Irish ancestry, and on the paternal side were among the hardy pioneers of Kentucky in the stirring days of Daniel Boone. All his life the father was a farmer and stockman. As a young man he left his native state, moving to Greene county, Missouri, where he met and married his wife. Owing to the death of the mother in 1851, when Willis H. was an infant, little is known of her people. In 1861 the father came by wagon to Texas and settled in Collin county, where he farmed until his death in 1873-4. A man who had the respect and confidence of all who knew him, he was justice of the peace for many years. He took a keen interest in education, and did all he could to advance it. For many years he was a deacon in the Baptist church. The other children of his family are mentioned as follows: Mary Robinson, a widow, residing in Farmersville, Texas; Mary Ella Young, a widow living in Mayfield, Oklahoma; Eliza Thompson, a widow, living in Farmersville, Texas; W. T., who is in Willard, Missouri.

Willis Howard Sheppard, the youngest of the family, was ten years old when his father moved to Texas and he remained at home, working on the farm until 1871. He then married Miss Elnetta Young, of Kentucky, a daughter of Harvey and Mary (Williams) Young. Her parents came by way of Missouri to Texas in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard have had three children born to their union, namely: George Monroe, of Glidden, Texas; Mrs. Laura Lowery, of Rosenberg; William Young, who died at the age of twenty-four as the result of an accident in which his horse fell upon him.

After his marriage Mr. Sheppard continued farming in North Texas, in Collin and Hunt counties, until 1896, when he bought land in Fort Bend county. Moving his



John Edward Kallinbach



J. H. Giddings

family to South Texas he continued farming in the Brazos Valley until about six years ago, when he sold his farm and moved into Rosenberg. Since that time he has been leading more or less of a retired life, except that he has been acting as money guard for the Wells, Fargo & Company Express from Rosenberg to Kansas City and Newton, Kansas. Of his duties, consisting largely in guarding bullion from the mines of Mexico, he has had little to do of late owing to the Mexican revolution. However, he deserves a holiday after many years of hard and careful labor. During his residence in north Texas Mr. Sheppard acted as trustee and road overseer for many years. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He owns a comfortable home in Rosenberg.

J. D. GIDDINGS. Among the older families of Texas none have been more conspicuous in business and the professions, in the early military history and in constructive public affairs of all kinds, than have the Giddings, whose chief center of residence has been Washington county. Several of the more prominent representatives of this family are given brief mention in the following paragraphs, with special mention of the late J. D. Giddings, whose name has been fitly honored in the town which is the county seat of Lee county.

J. D. Giddings was born in Pennsylvania, and was the second son of James and Lucy (Demming) Giddings. The Giddings family in America are descended from George Giddings and wife, who came to this country from England in 1635. Two of the first ancestors were among the original grantees of Connecticut, and later members of the family joined the patriot army during the war of the American Revolution, and another of the family served at one time as governor of the state of Connecticut. James Giddings, the father, was born in Connecticut, in early life was a sea captain and later followed the quieter vocation of farming in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Lucy Demming, his wife, was of a French family which had settled in America a number of generations previously, and members of which also served on the side of the colonists during the Revolution. Lucy Demming was a relative of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the first great American novelist.

The oldest brother of J. D. Giddings was Giles A. Giddings, who came to Texas in 1835. A civil engineer by profession, it was work in that line which occupied him during several months of residence in the state, and early in 1836, on learning that Houston's army was retreating before the advancing forces of Santa Ana he hastened to join the Texas troops, reached the command three days before the battle of San Jacinto, and then wrote his parents a letter telling them if he fell they would have the joy of knowing their son had died fighting against oppression and for the rights of man. During the struggle at San Jacinto he received wounds from which he died on the second day of May following.

It was the death of this Texas patriot which brought J. D. Giddings to Texas in 1838 for the purpose of finding the body of his brother. While here he decided to remain, located in Brenham, and there became very prominent, not only as a lawyer, but also as a banker and influential citizen. Though he never held but one political office, his good judgment and success in matters of finance made his services as counsel and adviser invaluable to the community in many ways, and he devoted both time and money to the improvement of his home community. He likewise made a record in the early struggles of Texas against Mexico, and was a member of the celebrated Mier Expedition of December, 1842.

It will be in his relations to Washington county as a railway builder and promoter that he will deserve most lasting memory in that part of the state. In 1856 he took the lead in promoting the construction of the Washington County Railroad, now a part of the Austin

branch of the Houston and Texas Central, and which was the first line built to tap on the west side the main north and south route of that road. He became first president of the Washington County Railroad Company, the charter of which was granted February 2, 1856. In May, 1858, the first section of eleven and a half miles was finished, and trains were operated from Hempstead to Brenham, beginning on October 1, 1860. The first engine ever run into Brenham was named the J. D. Giddings, and it was for his part in constructing this railway and his prominence in many other ways that caused his name to be chosen to designate the county seat of Lee county. In 1866 Mr. J. D. Giddings was a member of the first legislature during the reconstruction period, and was chairman of the judiciary committee, and member of other important committees.

In 1848 J. D. Giddings was joined in Texas by two more of his brothers, James J. Giddings and George H. Giddings. The former was a civil engineer who surveyed the route for the Washington County Railway and subsequently met his death at the hands of Indians in Arizona. George H. Giddings later came into prominence as the owner of the stage line from New Orleans to San Francisco. At the beginning of the war between the states President Lincoln sent him to Austin on a mission to try to prevent Texas from seceding. Unsuccessful in that matter, having arrived in Austin too late to prevent action, he soon went with his state and enlisted in the Confederate army, and became colonel of a regiment. He had command of his troops in the last battle of the war near the Rio Grande river on May 13, 1865, several weeks after the army of Lee had surrendered in Virginia.

In 1852 two more brothers of the Giddings family came to Texas, Frank Giddings, a physician and surgeon, who was killed at El Paso, and Dewitt Clinton Giddings, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this publication, and who became a partner of J. D. Giddings in the practice of law under the name J. D. and D. C. Giddings. In 1866 J. D. Giddings and D. C. Giddings organized the private bank of Giddings & Giddings, and that firm name has now stood for responsible banking and the highest commercial integrity for upwards of fifty years.

The late J. D. Giddings was prominent in Masonry, in which he held the Knight Templar degree, was a past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, and well known among the members of the craft throughout the state. His church was the Methodist Episcopal South. J. D. Giddings was married at Brenham to Miss Ann Tarver, whose family came to Texas from Tennessee about 1840. She was a sister of Edmund Tarver, at one time attorney general of Texas, a prominent lawyer, a persuasive orator, and said to have possessed one of the brightest minds among all his contemporaries. When J. D. Giddings died in 1878 he left two children: Charles Giddings; and Louise, who married Heber Stone.

THOMAS NEWTON SELF, M. D. During twenty years of residence and active practice of his profession in Johnson county, Dr. Self has gained the regard of a large community for his services and his ability as a physician and surgeon. He stands high in his home community of Cleburne, and has been honored in different ways outside of the immediate limits of his profession.

Thomas Newton Self was born in Johnson county, Texas, February 12, 1868, and was one of eleven children whose parents were Francis M., and Sarah A. Easter Self. His father was born in Barren county, Kentucky, December 10, 1835. He was a farmer by occupation, and came to Texas when about twenty years of age, and settled as a pioneer in Johnson county, before the war. During the struggle between the north and the south he enlisted and served as a Confederate soldier. His death occurred August 27, 1907. The mother was born in Alabama in 1838, and died in 1903. Of their children five died in

infancy, and the others are named as follows: William A., who died in 1907; Mollie, Francis M., John W., Corilla, and Thomas N.

The first twenty-three years of Dr. Self's life were spent on the home farm in Johnson county, and he was a student of the common schools and of the splendid discipline of hard work on the homestead, and for three years was a teacher. Largely with the means secured from his own efforts, he entered Tulane Medical College, and was graduated M. D. April 5, 1893. Up to December, 1901, Dr. Self practiced in the country locality of Joshua, in Johnson county, and succeeded in acquiring a good reputation and paying practice. Since then his home has been in Cleburne, and he has proved himself an able man in a larger field, having a very excellent general practice.

Dr. Self was married February 25, 1894, to Luella Pierce, daughter of Thomas M. Pierce, a Tarrant county farmer. The doctor and wife have five children: Loena, Cleo, Luella M., Thomas N., and J. Byron.

Dr. Self has membership in the Johnson county Medical Society, the North Texas District Medical Society, and the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was for one year president of the County Society. Fraternally he is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. A Democrat in politics, he was for two years president of the Cleburne School Board, is a member and director of the Cleburne Commercial Club, and he and his family worship in the Church of Christ. Though he has other interests as indicated, he has given his attention, with little deviation, to his profession, in which he has gained no small degree of success and distinction.

GEORGE W. MECHAM. A business man of Cleburne, George W. Mecham represents one of the oldest families of South Texas, identified since the time of the Texas republic with the county of Brazoria, and Mr. Mecham himself is a native of the historic old town of Columbia, which at one time was distinguished as the site of the first Texas government.

He was born there January 2, 1863. His father, George W. Mecham, born in the same county in 1833, before the establishment of the Republic, was for many years a merchant, and died in 1887. The mother was Ann T. Hutchison, born in Kentucky in 1837, and now living in California. Their six children were: George W.; Ransom A., deceased; Francis E.; John, who died in infancy; Rosa L.; and Willie, who died in infancy.

Mr. Mecham during most of his active career has been identified with his native town of Columbia. The public schools of that locality furnished him an education until he was seventeen years of age, after which he clerked for his father, and gained thereby a thorough business training until he was twenty-two years old. Following that he was deputy sheriff of Brazoria county for six years. Mr. Mecham conducted a confectionery and restaurant business in Columbia, until the destructive flood of 1900, a disaster which caused him to come to North Texas and locate first in Itaska, where he continued in the same business and in 1911 moved to Cleburne, and opened his present popular establishment on the north side of the square. He enjoys a large trade, is a man of long experience in his particular line, makes a study of its requirements, and has been very successful in meeting the demands of a very exacting custom. He understands all the details of candy manufacture, and runs a high class luncheonette parlor.

Mr. Mecham married at Cleburne on April 7, 1904, Miss Ima Irving, daughter of Professor Irving of Cleburne. They have three children: George P., Elizabeth I., and Francis N. Mr. Mecham is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Presbyterian church, a Democrat in politics, and has frequently been honored with public positions. He was a clerk in the postoffice at Columbia

for four years, his service of six years as deputy sheriff already having been mentioned, was for three years alderman at Itaska, and was a member of the Jackson Guards at Columbia for three years, serving as first sergeant. He is a member of the Cleburne Commercial Club, and stands high in his relations with Cleburne business men. He still owns a residence in Columbia.

JOHN M. LUTTRELL, M. D. The residence of Dr. John M. Luttrell in Mineral Wells is contemporaneous with the city government; he has seen nearly the whole of the municipality's marvelous growth and has borne a conspicuous part in all of its busy life. A leading member of his profession, his practice has been gained through skill, knowledge and a wealth of human kindness, and few men of his community are more highly esteemed. Dr. Luttrell was born near Elk river, in Lincoln county, east of Fayetteville, Tennessee, April 19, 1853, and is a son of Wesley and Lucy (Pruett) Luttrell, of English descent. His father was born in the same house in which the Doctor was born and reared; and the mother was also a native of the Big Bend state, although in her youth she lived for a time in Indiana. The maternal grandfather, Richard Pruett, was a member of the Indiana State Legislature while living near Terre Haute, Indiana. Wesley Luttrell was a successful farmer and stockraiser in Tennessee, but died while still in the prime of life, in 1856, his demise being caused by an attack of typhoid fever. There were two sons in the family, John M. and Thomas J., the latter of whom was for years engaged in farming and is now living retired at Norman, Oklahoma, whence he moved in order to give his children better educational advantages than the country schools afforded. One of his sons, John E. Luttrell, recently entered upon the practice of law at Norman.

John M. Luttrell received his early education in the public schools of Lincoln county, Tennessee, and Ellis county, Texas. He was but three years of age when his father died, and it was necessary for him to make his own way in the world. Accordingly he chose the vocation of educator, and was engaged in teaching in the schools of Ellis county, Texas, until 1888, in which year he realized a long cherished desire in entering upon his medical studies in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri. He was graduated therefrom in 1891, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and subsequently, in 1897, took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic College. He first established himself in practice in Freestone county, Texas, but soon thereafter came to Mineral Wells, which place has since been the scene of his endeavors and successes. Dr. Luttrell has been a witness to the wonderful growth of this now famed health resort. When he came here, in 1891, the city numbered about 500 souls, and the only house other than frame was a stone structure. Today the population is in the neighborhood of 8,000, and its buildings are handsome, substantial and of the most modern construction. For some years Dr. Luttrell was a member of the Board of Health here, and his opinion as to the city's climate and desirability as a health resort may be taken as an authority. He contends that there is but little malaria here, a minimum of typhoid fever and practically no dysentery among children. It is to be noticed, furthermore, that there are but few short graves in the cemeteries, and the majority of deaths which occur are among those who have come here too late to save their failing health. In his profession Dr. Luttrell is justly regarded as one of the leading men of his community. He has never ceased being a student, and his constant study keeps him fully abreast of the developments of his chosen vocation. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, but has not desired public position, preferring to devote himself entirely to medicine. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias, and his religious belief is that of the Baptist church.



W. J. Sparks

On December 12, 1890, Dr. Luttrell was married to Miss Mary E. Richards, daughter of T. S. and Molly Richards, of Mineral Wells, the former from Alabama, where he had been a farmer and stockraiser. He came to this place with his wife, who had for years been seriously ill with kidney trouble, and after she had been cured by the waters from the famous Star well, he bought that property and has continued to own it ever since. Five children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Luttrell, of whom four are living: Mary Thomas and Bertie, aged twenty-one and nineteen years, respectively, and teachers in the public schools of Mineral Wells; Wyeth W., aged eighteen, working on a ranch with his uncle, W. L. Richards, in North Dakota; and Pruett S., aged eleven, who is attending school. The members of the family are widely known throughout Mineral Wells, and all have hosts of warm and appreciative friends.

WILLIAM J. SPARKS. In the election of William J. Sparks to the office of county and district clerk of Midland county, the citizens of this county shows one of their most popular young business men, and honored a man whose character and ability thoroughly deserved such preferment.

William J. Sparks was born in Hawkins, Upshur county, Texas, May 26, 1878, a son of Joseph J. and Pernice (Stephens) Sparks, natives respectively of Mississippi and Texas. Joseph J. Sparks was an early settler in Texas, where he was married, and his death occurred when his son William was a child. He had during the war served as a Confederate soldier. The mother passed away several years after the death of her husband, and William J. was left an orphan when only a lad. He was reared in the home of his grandmother, and up to the time he was fourteen years old attended school in Cisco, Eastland county. At the age of fourteen he began his practical career, becoming an apprentice and general utility boy in a drug store. He learned the business and trade of pharmacy, and most of his business career was spent in that line of work. He was in the drug business at Thurber, and subsequently followed his trade at Fort Worth. In 1907 Mr. Sparks engaged in the drug business for himself at Midland. He sold out his store just prior to his election to the office of county and district clerk in 1908. Mr. Sparks was re-elected to the same office in 1910 and again in November, 1912. He has the complete confidence of the people of Midland county, and his services are likely to be retained by the citizenship as long as he is willing to serve.

Mr. Sparks has been active in behalf of the Democratic party, in his own quiet but efficient way for several years. He is a man of modest manner, but is for that reason none the less popular. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and belongs to the Presbyterian church. As diversion he is fond of fishing, and takes a special delight in good reading, having an excellent private library where he spends much of his leisure time.

MARK PUTMAN. One of the most capable and successful automobile men of Parker county is Mark Putman, who is proprietor of a modern and complete garage in Weatherford, and handles the sale of several of the best known makes of cars in that part of the state. He has proved himself the man for the business in which he is now engaged, and his popularity and prominence in automobile circles is steadily increasing.

Of Scotch-Irish family, Mark Putman was born January 21, 1880, in Falls county, Texas, a son of E. and Mollie Putman. His father was from Alabama, and on moving to Texas first located in Johnson county, where he met and married his wife, a native of that county. The senior Putman, a stock man and dealer in horses and mules, died November 18, 1911, while the mother is

still living at the old home place in Weatherford. There were only two children, a son and a daughter. The latter is Mrs. Addie Benning, whose husband, Oscar Benning, is a traveling salesman with home at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Mark Putman was reared in Weatherford, enjoyed the advantages of the public school, and his first regular employment was with the Texas and Pacific Railroad for three years. His railroad service was as brakeman, and was finally terminated when the train jumped the track one day, and Mr. Putman was picked up with his right leg so injured that it had to be amputated. Thus restricted as to his future movements and employment, on recovering he found work as a mail carrier on one of the rural routes, leading out of Weatherford, and continued to serve the public in that capacity for several years. In December, 1910, he engaged in the garage business, and on account of his personal popularity and the first class service he supplies has built up one of the best establishments of its kind west of Fort Worth. The building occupied by the garage, and store room is fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, with a machine shop in the rear, thirty by fifty feet. He carries all kinds of supplies for automobiles, and does general repairing. The cars handled and sold by him are the Ford, the Studebaker, and the Overland and a full line of accessories is also found in his establishment.

Mr. Putman has been a staunch Democrat since casting his first ballot, and fraternally is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At Weatherford, he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Putman was married at Pecos, Texas, February 24, 1900, to Miss Georgie Crosby, a daughter of G. W. and Mattie Crosby. Her father, who is still living in El Paso, is a contractor, and her mother died when Mrs. Putman was a child. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Putman have been born two sons: Elijah, aged eleven, and George, aged ten, both now attending school.

JAMES H. EASTLAND, M. D. To his work as a physician and surgeon, which has been carried on at Mineral Wells since 1903, Dr. Eastland has brought an exceptionally varied and thorough training and experience, in addition to his natural qualifications. Dr. Eastland makes a specialty in the practice of internal medicine, and while studying for his profession and also after beginning practice had unusual opportunities for observation and study, while connected with some of the large public institutions for the care of the permanently afflicted. Dr. Eastland enjoys a position second to none among the local fraternity at Mineral Wells.

James H. Eastland was born at Waco, Texas, February 6, 1876, a son of Dr. W. D. and Helen (Terry) Eastland. The founder of the American family of Eastland came to Virginia from England about 1640. The mother's family is also of colonial ancestry, and its earliest members settled and founded New Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1680. Dr. W. D. Eastland was one of the pioneer physicians of Texas, having moved to this state from Mississippi, in 1845, where he raised a company of Mississippi Volunteers for the Mexican war, went out as first lieutenant, and was one of the few Americans wounded in the battle of Resaca de la Palma on Texas soil at the beginning of the war. On recovering from his wound he rejoined the army, and served in the final campaign in Old Mexico, coming out with the rank of brevet captain. Soon after that war his medical studies were taken up, and his first practice was at Sumner's Mills in Bell county. Later he moved to Belton, and was the first mayor of that city. It was he who suggested or selected the name Belton, instead of the former designation, "Old Nolansville." About 1875, the senior Dr. Eastland moved to Waco, in order to educate his children in Baylor University, and his death occurred in that city in 1878. His wife is still living, being nearly eighty years of age.

There were eleven children, five sons and six daughters, and Dr. J. H. is the youngest.

From the public schools, he entered Baylor University at Waco, graduating Bachelor of Literature, and his college life was followed by three years as a teacher. Largely with the means acquired by teaching he entered Vanderbilt University Medical School at Nashville, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1903. His first practice as a physician was in the State Epileptic College at Abilene, and later he was physician at the State Insane Asylum at Austin. While at Abilene Dr. Eastland became lieutenant and later captain in the Texas National Guards. This was followed by post-graduate studies in the United States army college at Washington, D. C., and after completing the course he returned to Texas, and in 1907 located at Mineral Wells, where his practice has been steadily increasing, and practically all his time is now given to the specialty of internal medicine.

Dr. Eastland served as city physician of Mineral Wells one term, was a director of the Commercial Club, and was recently a member of the advisory board to the City Council. His politics have always been that of the Democratic party, he has taken the Masonic degrees, and belongs to the Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Baptist.

Dr. Eastland on December 22, 1903, at Cameron, Texas, married Miss Alpha Jeter, a daughter of William Jeter, and a granddaughter of Rev. Dr. Jeter, an eminent minister of the Baptist church in Virginia. Her mother, Cordelia Pearson, was a cousin of Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama. Mrs. Eastland's father was a lumberman at Cameron, Texas, and was born in Alabama. To the marriage of the doctor and wife have been born three children, one son and two daughters: James, aged eight; Dorothy, aged six, and Elizabeth, aged four.

W. PERCY SMITH. Admitted to the bar and locating at Mineral Wells in 1902, Mr. Smith has since gained recognition as one of the leaders in the bar of the city and county. His practice is of a general nature, and identifies him with much of the more important litigation that passes through the local and state courts.

W. Percy Smith was born December 5, 1873, at Meridian, in Bosque county, Texas. His parents, Thomas A. and Sarah E. Smith, came from Alabama to Texas in 1865, settling in Bosque county, where his father followed the vocation of farming for a number of years. In 1891 the family moved to Weatherford, and in 1906 to Mineral Wells, where both parents now have their home. During the war the senior Smith was a soldier on the Confederate side, belonging to Company H of the Tenth Alabama Infantry. His experience as a soldier lasted from early in the war until its close, and comprised participation in a number of battles, and one slight wound, also just before the surrender of Lee he was taken prisoner by the Federals. There were five children, three sons and two daughters, and the oldest daughter died in childhood.

W. Percy Smith, the fourth among the children, prepared for the law, largely by self-study and his independent effort. His education was acquired in the Weatherford College, and at the age of nineteen he took up work as a school teacher. In vacation periods, and at all other times when opportunity was afforded he pursued his studies of the law, and in 1902 in the circuit court at Weatherford was admitted to the bar. Since that time his practice has been at Mineral Wells, where he has served as city attorney, and in many other ways has identified himself with the best interests of this locality.

His political support has always been given to the Democratic party, his fraternal associations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World, his name is on the roll of active membership in the Mineral Wells Commercial Club, and in religion he

belongs to the Baptist church. On June 5, 1901, at Palo Pinto, Mr. Smith married Miss Georgie Mayhew. Her father, L. E. Mayhew, a native of New Jersey, was a merchant and stockman, and died in 1906. The mother, Nannie B. Mayhew, who was reared in Palo Pinto county, is now living at Davis, Oklahoma. To the marriage of Mr. Smith and wife were born two children, and both died in childhood.

JOHN T. HONEA. The appointment of John T. Honea as deputy United States marshal of the Northern District of Texas brought to the federal staff of justice one of the best qualified men that could have been found in the entire state. Mr. Honea's career since early manhood has brought him in contact with all classes of people, and his service in many positions, ranging from constable to county sheriff, was the best possible sort of preparation for his present work.

John T. Honea is a native of Tennessee, and of Irish descent on his father's side. The tradition is that four brothers of the name left Ireland in the early days and settled in Alabama, and one of these was great-grandfather of Marshal Honea of Fort Worth. John T. Honea was born February 26, 1864, in McKenzie, Carroll county, Tennessee, a son of Dr. D. F. and Martha J. (Roach) Honea. His father was born in Alabama and his mother in Tennessee. The former attained prominence as a physician, spent many years in active practice in Tennessee, and during the war between the states held the rank of surgeon in the Confederate army. His death occurred in 1876, and his wife survived until 1905, and passed away at the old home in Tennessee. There were six children, five sons and one daughter. Two of the sons died at Gladewater, Texas, in 1887, and the four others are still living. Marshal Honea has a brother, R. E. Honea, who is agent for the Wichita Valley Railway at Stamford, Texas.

John T. Honea, the fourth among the children, had a very limited education when a boy, since he left home and in 1878, when fourteen years of age, came to Red River county, Texas, with the intention of earning his own way. He found work in a camp of men engaged in making railroad ties, and not only did the heavy work required of tie makers, but also for a time served as camp cook. That was rough work, and many of the workmen were rough in character as well. In that camp was the beginning of his practical training which has made him so competent as an officer of the law, since he came to know the practices and manners of rough characters and outlaws, a number of whom from time to time drifted into such labor as tie making. Mr. Honea also worked on farms at salaries ranging from fifteen to eighteen dollars a month for several years. At Weatherford, Texas, he found employment on the farm of his uncle, Judge I. M. Roach, but eventually left Texas, feeling that he owed a duty to his widowed mother, and returning to Tennessee spent a number of years at the old home and aided in caring for and supporting his mother. In 1890 Mr. Honea returned to Texas and located at Arlington in Tarrant county. His first employment there was in a lumber yard, until appointed Marshal of the town, and that position again increased his experience in performing the delicate and sometimes dangerous duties as an executive of justice. In that as in later work he established a reputation for fearless handling of his responsibilities, and in 1892 was elected constable at Arlington. With four years of service as constable he was ready for the next advancement, which came in 1896 with his appointment as deputy sheriff of Tarrant county under Sheriff Sterling P. Clark. After about three years as deputy sheriff Mr. Honea did private detective work until 1902, and in that year was chosen to the responsible office of sheriff of Tarrant county. His service of two terms set a standard which will probably never be excelled for prompt and courageous handling of the duties which come under the supervision and administration of such an office.



H. H. Clark

as that of sheriff of Tarrant county. Following his term as sheriff he was made an inspector for the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas under Governor Campbell, and served about one year. During 1907-08 Mr. Honea lived on his farm four miles northwest of Fort Worth, but in 1909 established himself in Fort Worth in the private detective service, and for one year was house detective in Westbrook Hotel of Fort Worth. One specially noteworthy service which he performed as private detective was his employment by the trustees of the First Baptist church of Fort Worth after the church was burned on February 4, 1912. He collected practically all the evidence that could be found to prove a case and establish exact responsibility for the burning of the church, but as yet the cases have not resulted in conviction. In April, 1913, Mr. Honea received his present appointment as United States Deputy Marshal for the Northern District of Texas. His record in that office is a continuation of the faithful and efficient performance which has characterized his career in previous places of responsibility. He is regarded as one of the best qualified men for such work not only in the district, but one of the very best in the entire state. As part of his official record, which is too long for detailed description, it should be stated that Mr. Honea has closed up many of the lawless places in the city of Fort Worth. As deputy sheriff and while a private detective he ran down and brought to justice a number of outlaws in this section of the state.

Politically his alignment has always been with the Democratic party, and few men have been more consistent in their political relations than Mr. Honea, who has never scratched a ticket. Religiously his membership is in the First Baptist church at Fort Worth. In Tennessee he married Miss Maggie Parker in May, 1886. They became the parents of three children: O. S. Honea, who is now twenty-six years of age and is a traveling salesman with home in Oklahoma; J. A. Honea, aged twenty-three, associated with his father in private detective work; and Olga, who is the wife of S. G. Tankersley, Jr., a traveling salesman for the Armour Company, with headquarters in Fort Worth. The mother of these children died in 1897, and Mr. Honea subsequently married Miss Laura Roark, daughter of J. A. Roark, a farmer and stock man living near Arlington, Texas.

As a citizen Mr. Honea is well known and popular. As an officer in the discharge of his duty he has shown an absolute impartiality, and believes and acts upon the principle that the strict enforcement and obedience to the law must prevail in order to maintain the rights of all citizens. He is absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duty, yet has the urbanity and natural kindness of a man of broad character and big heart, and has never been known to mistreat a prisoner.

HENRY HERMAN CLEEK. Among the enterprising young business men of Panhandle, Texas, is Henry Herman Cleek, of Cleek Bros. Hardware Company, and now Clerk of Carson county.

Although a native of Tennessee, born in Overton county, February 23, 1887, Mr. Cleek has been a Texan from his earliest recollection, having been brought here in early childhood by his parents. He comes of German ancestry on his father's side and Irish on his mother's. Samuel Cleek, his father, and Mary (Masters) Cleek, his mother, were both born and reared in Tennessee, where they passed their lives until 1900. That year they came to Texas and settled in Carson county. Here Samuel Cleek became a prosperous farmer and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He died in September, 1905, at Panhandle, at the age of sixty-five years. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party and he was always conscientious in the exercise of his franchise, but he never sought or filled public office. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian Church. His widow is still living. She bore

him seven children, six of whom are living, Henry Herman being the fifth in order of birth.

Henry Herman Cleek was educated in the public schools of Panhandle and at Tyler, Texas, where he took a business course. Up to the age of nineteen his life was spent on a farm. His first position when he started out on his own responsibility was as clerk in the hardware store of L. L. Sellers at Panhandle. After clerking in this store for two years, he and his brother Fayette purchased the store. That was in 1911, and they have since not only successfully conducted the business, but have given it a boost that ranks it as the largest and most modern store in this section of the Panhandle. The brick store building, 25 x 80 feet, at the corner of Main street, they erected in the fall of 1912, and in addition to a complete line of hardware they carry implements, harness and buggies.

Politically, Mr. Cleek is a Democrat, and has always shown an enthusiastic interest in local affairs. In 1912 he was the choice of his party for the office of District and County Clerk of Carson county, and in November was elected to the office, for a term of two years. He is one of the active members of the Commercial Club, and is fraternally identified with the W. O. W. and the A. O. U. W.

June 7, 1911, Mr. Cleek was married to Miss Opal Carhart, a native of Texas and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Carhart, old settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Cleek are members of the Methodist Church South.

LON BARKLEY. Of a family that were among the early pioneers of Tarrant county, reared and trained in the strenuous outdoor life of the West Texas frontier, a cowboy and rancher, and regarded as one of the ablest and most popular cow men in the northern part of the state, later engaged in business in Fort Worth, Lon Barkley after a career which has thus identified him with the most conspicuous phases of Texas life is now completing his second term as postmaster at Fort Worth.

Lon Barkley was born October 8, 1853, in Harrison county, Kentucky, but his life from early infancy has been spent in Texas, and there is no more loyal citizen of the Lone Star state. The Barkley family is of stanch Scotch-Irish stock, and Mr. Barkley's parents were Dr. B. F. and Melinda E. Barkley, both natives of Kentucky and of well known families of that state. Dr. Barkley, the father, practiced medicine for a number of years in Mason, Bracken and Harrison counties, and in 1855 left Kentucky and established a home in the pioneer and frontier region of North Texas. Only a few years before the military post of Fort Worth had been established, and Tarrant county was very new, and the only village of Birdville was still the county seat. It was at Birdville that Dr. Barkley located, and the family name has been well known in that vicinity for more than half a century. He practiced medicine in and about Birdville until his death on December 25, 1882. The mother is still living, and one of the venerable pioneer women of Tarrant county. She is eighty-seven years of age, quite active for her years, and makes her home with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Josie Woods in Fort Worth. There were seven children altogether, four daughters and three sons, and the Fort Worth postmaster was third in order of birth.

His early education was necessarily limited. There were hardly any schools worthy of the name in Tarrant county during his youth, and such instruction as he did receive was given in private schools at Birdville. Most of his training came from actual participation in the life and activities of farm and ranch, and though always regarded as a man of broad information and intelligence Mr. Barkley gained most of his education through his own efforts. His career as a cowboy began when he was seventeen years of age, when he helped to take a herd of cattle over one of the great cattle trails from Texas north to Chetopa, Kansas. Without resources, he had not money

enough to buy his horses, and according to the free and easy custom of the time gave his word instead of a written note as promise to pay for the horses and other equipment, and it is needless to say that he met the obligation on returning home as promptly as men in this more formal time would take up their note. As a cow puncher Mr. Barkley's career in various parts of West Texas covered about twenty-five years. As a skillful rider, a master of horses, an expert manager of cattle and all departments of range and ranch, Mr. Barkley's reputation is second to none among his contemporaries in that great industry. Finally selling out his interests as a rancher, he engaged in mercantile business for several years, and in 1906 received appointment from President Roosevelt as postmaster of Fort Worth. In 1910 President Taft confirmed him in office, and at this writing he is concluding his eighth year of service. In that time the affairs of the Fort Worth postoffice have never been in better hands, and his capable administration is commended by all citizens regardless of party politics.

Mr. Barkley has always been a man of the bluff and independent character of the true rancher and frontiersman. He has hosts of friends both in Fort Worth and all over Northwest Texas. Some time after he began his duties as postmaster at Fort Worth, a number of cowboys who had come to Fort Worth with a train load of cattle made a visit to the postoffice. The leader of the party was an old-time acquaintance of Mr. Barkley, and introduced the rest of his comrades to the postmaster. One of the strangers who had heard much of the prowess of Mr. Barkley as a cow puncher viewed him from head to foot, and then with the frankness of the man of the plains said: "Mr. Barkley, when did you come down from cow punching to postmaster?" In spite of the fact that Mr. Barkley is almost Texas born and bred, and has always lived in the South, of a Southern family, and among Southern associates and relatives, he has been a stalwart Republican in political principles. A Democratic judge and man of prominence once asked him how it could be that with such associates and associations, he could affiliate as a strong Republican rather than as a Democrat. The ready retort of Mr. Barkley was: "It is not necessary for one to be a fool because he was raised in Texas." Fraternally Mr. Barkley stands high in Masonry, having taken all the degrees in both the Scottish and the York Rites except one.

On October 8, 1889, at Birdville, Mr. Barkley married Miss Laura Hardesty, whose father, Charles Hardesty, was a farmer and stock man of Tarrant county, representing one of the oldest and most prominent pioneer families in that section. Mr. and Mrs. Barkley have two children: Mrs. Julia Crabb is the wife of Dr. L. C. Crabb, a graduate of the Kansas City Veterinary College and now practicing his profession at Fort Worth; and Burk Barkley, who is living in Fort Worth and his father's assistant in the postoffice. Personally Mr. Barkley is a man of extremely sociable qualities, and it is not difficult to account for the fact that practically every acquaintance desires to be his friend. He is positive and truthful, frank and outspoken, a man who has always done practical things well, and has the complete confidence of the community where public responsibilities are concerned. The loyalty which he has exemplified in later years is of the same quality as that displayed when he was a cow puncher, and was so faithful to his employers that he would have given his last drop of blood in defending the interests entrusted to his charge.

ROBERT DRUMM. The Drumm Seed & Floral Company of Fort Worth, of which Robert Drumm is president and founder, is the largest concern of its kind in the state of Texas. The business, started more than thirty years ago at Fort Worth by Mr. Drumm, who has been a practical florist all his active career, long since developed beyond the usual range, a local greenhouse and floral supplies establishment. The business is now conducted

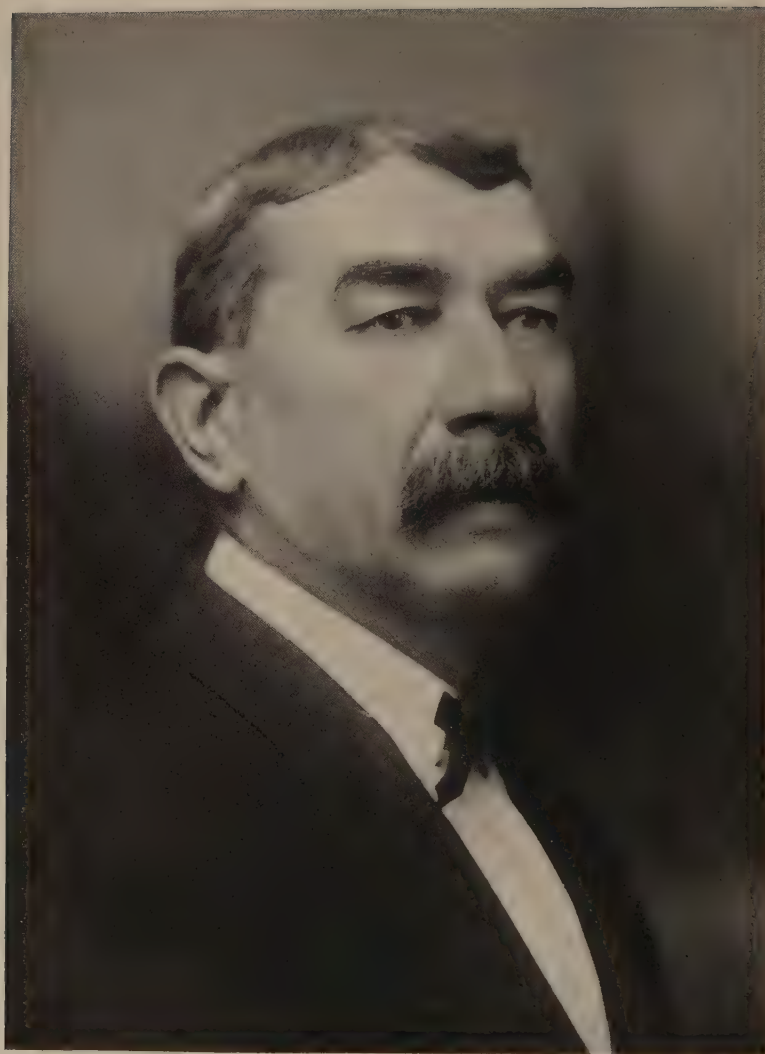
on both a wholesale and retail basis, its goods are sent all over this part of the southwest, and the importations of seeds and plants are in themselves, as large business. The business headquarters of the company are at 507 Houston Street in Fort Worth.

Robert Drumm was born on a farm in Warren county, New Jersey, February 21, 1853, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Butler) Drumm. Reared on a farm, Mr. Drumm's outlook was early cast beyond the limits of the old home, and with a taste and talent for the growing and cultivation of beautiful plants, his attention was early directed to the florist business. His first practical experience in that line was acquired in New York, and he had a thorough training in his business before he came to Texas. Mr. Drumm has been a resident of Texas since 1888, the first two years being spent in Dallas. On locating in Fort Worth in 1882, when Fort Worth was still a comparatively small town, and chiefly a headquarters for the cattle industry, Mr. Drumm established some greenhouses and opened a small store for the sale of flowers and seeds. The business developed rapidly, not only proportionate to the increase of population, but also under the legitimate stimulus supplied by the enterprise of Mr. Drumm. In 1890, the business had increased so that it was advisable to incorporate, at which time the present title of Drumm Seed & Floral Company was adopted, and the capital stock of the concern placed at one hundred thousand dollars. At the present time the company have greenhouses at Riverside and at Arlington Heights, and forty-five thousand square feet are under glass and devoted to the growing of flowers and the many rare plants which can be obtained from the Drumm Company. Large quantities and varieties of seed are imported and sold through this company, and it is the headquarters for supplying the trade in rare tropical plants. The company grow and sell through their retail stores all kinds of cut flowers, and are regarded as the premier florists for the supplying of floral designs, which is a large feature of the business, their products being shipped to all parts of the state. The wholesale department is in itself planned and conducted on a large scale. More than fifty persons are employed in the various departments of the business. The Drumm greenhouses, during the chrysanthemum season, are a show in themselves, and are visited by thousands of people from the city. During the horse and stock show, which is held every year in Fort Worth, the Drumm display is one of the most attractive features. At any of the big functions held in Fort Worth, the floral decorations are almost invariably made by the Drumm Company. Mr. Drumm has a reputation for never decorating in the same manner twice, and is not only a skillful producer of the finest of flowers and greenery, but has an artistic eye for decorative effects and arrangements.

Mr. Drumm was married to Mrs. Nannie (Cross) James, a daughter of Robert Cross. The two children in their household are the fruit of Mrs. Drumm's previous marriage. Theirs is a fine home at 1010 Fifth Avenue, Fort Worth, and both the house and grounds are beautified with flowers and many rare plants and trees. Mr. Drumm is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and an active member in the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.

HARVEY A. TURNER. In the practice of law at Fort Worth since 1907, Mr. Turner is now a member of the firm of Goree & Turner, with offices in the Fort Worth National Bank Building.

Mr. Turner was born in Henderson, Rusk County, Texas, April 15, 1880, a son of J. H. and Mary Lee (Collins) Turner of Henderson. He is a University man, graduating in the law department in the University of Texas in 1904. He began practice at Henderson with his father under the firm name of Turner & Turner, and that association was continued for three years. In 1907 Mr. Turner came to Fort Worth and entered the co-partner-



Henry Hertner

Winn & Turner and engaged in a general civil engineering practice for three years. For the following year he was in practice by himself, and then joined forces with Mr. Goree, the firm of Goree & Turner giving its exclusive attention to corporation practice. Mr. Turner has never married and makes his home at the University Club.

HENRY E. HERTNER. Among the newly arrived business men who have established themselves in Amarillo, Texas, during the past three years none has come to the fore more prominently than Henry E. Hertner. The story of Mr. Hertner's life proves the advisability of earning some one thing and learning it well, for Mr. Hertner's success has come through the masterly way in which he was able to perform his work. True worth and not influence of friends or personal popularity or family backing has been the means of attaining success in his case. He is now one of the prosperous and highly respected business men of Amarillo, and a citizen of whom the town is proud.

Henry E. Hertner was born in Basel, Switzerland, an important commercial center for industrial Switzerland. His birth occurred on the 29th of September, 1857, and he is the son of Henry and Veronica (Stauffer) Hertner. Both of his parents were born in Switzerland and his father was a well-known designer of laces and silk fabrics. He died in 1862 at the age of thirty-three, leaving his young son fatherless and his widow with the care of four young children. She died in 1871 at the age of forty-two, when young Henry was only a lad of fourteen. Henry was the next to the eldest of his parents' children, consequently it was necessary for him to go to work rather early in life.

After attending the schools of Switzerland and France, until he was sixteen years of age, at which time his uncle apprenticed him to a plumber to learn the trade. He served a hard apprenticeship of three years without pay, but at the end of this time he was an expert plumber and he has never regretted those three endless years. After completing his apprenticeship he spent one year as a journeyman and then came to America, landing on these shores on the Fourth of July, 1877. He went directly to Illinois, where he had an uncle, and there secured a position. He remained here for four years plying his trade and gaining much valuable experience. In July, 1881, he went to Girard, Kansas, and there established himself in business. His business steadily grew and after a few years he was able to build a home and buy other property in Girard. He continued to prosper with the passing years and became one of the best known and most influential men in the city. For thirty years he was located in business in Girard and would, in all probability, have been there today had he not come to Amarillo on a visit.

On looking over the city he decided that it offered fine opportunities in a business way and consequently determined to locate here. This was in 1910, and after starting his son in business here, in the plumbing and heating line, he himself returned to Girard to wind up his affairs. After a year he returned to Amarillo, bought property and erected a home and took active charge of the business. When the firm of H. E. Hertner and Son was established it was universally believed that he would not remain long, for no one thought that he would be able to compete with the older, well-established firms. His first year was not very profitable, but presently people began to find out that he did very high-class work, and now most of the older firms are comparatively idle while Mr. Hertner has all the work he can handle in the plumbing and heating line. He never pronounces a piece of work completed until he has himself thoroughly tested and inspected it, and this fact alone has done much to win him friends in his business. As an example of his courage he started in business by going in debt.

Mr. Hertner belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted

Masons, being a member of all the Masonic bodies to the Thirty-second degree, his affiliations being with the Fort Scott, Kansas, lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is independent, preferring to vote for the man he considers most fit rather than any party candidate. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On the 19th of May, 1883, Mr. Hertner was married to Miss Emily Smith, of Girard, Kansas. She is the daughter of Albert and Emily Smith, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Smith was a well-known contractor in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and removed from that state to Kansas in 1863, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Hertner have two children. The son, Henry Albert Hertner, was born on the 3rd of January, 1889. He has been connected with his father in the business since childhood and was made a partner when he became of age. He has at present under his charge the elaborate plumbing of the P. H. and John Landergen residence, also the J. D. Shuford residence, both considered the finest residences in Texas. The son has full charge of the plumbing work, though only twenty-four years of age. The work has been very favorably commented upon by many experts and is considered unsurpassed in every respect. This will be a monument to his expert mind and abilities. His other work includes the residences of J. M. Shelton, Avery Turner and many others. Mrs. J. C. Speigle, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hertner, was born April 19, 1885, in Girard, Kansas, and now lives in Amarillo. She has two daughters, Elisabeth and Mary, both of whom were born in Pittsburgh, Kansas.

SIMON ALEXANDER, president and general manager of the Alexander Shoe Company, 605½ Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas, has in his German make-up the characteristics which tell for success and are at once manifest wherever the German-American establishes himself.

Simon Alexander was born in Germany, August 17, 1873, and was reared to the age of thirteen years in his native land. In 1885 he came to America and took up his residence in Brooklyn, New York. He resided there until 1896, when he came to Fort Worth, where he had a brother at the head of the Columbia Dry Goods Company. He at once became identified with this concern also, and remained with it until the business was sold to The Burton Dry Goods Co. He then went to work for his brother, Marcus, who was engaged in the gentlemen's furnishing goods business and there he remained for six years. He saved his money, and had cash on hand amounting to \$14,000 when, through the failure of a shoe company, he had opportunity to buy for that amount a \$24,000 stock of shoes. He bought the shoes and assumed charge of the Alexander Shoe Co., in spacious rooms on Houston street, and has been engaged in business here ever since, meeting with signal success. He now handles more shoes than any other company in northern Texas. He buys in large quantities and he sells on small margins, making a specialty of handling sample shoes. "Low prices and high grade shoes" is his motto. He keeps a corps of efficient clerks, and last year his business touched the \$48,000 mark. He also conducts a store at 1204½ Main street.

Mr. Alexander is a student of the sort that goes to the bottom of a subject. He studies both men and books. He has accumulated a library, including many rare and choice volumes as well as the standard works. And when absent from the store, he may be found either with a book or on the golf links, golf being one of his favorite sports. Mr. Alexander is unmarried.

BAYLUS N. LOVE. Among the men of the younger generation in western Texas there are many who are forging to the front and who bid fair to rival the successes of their fathers and the older pioneers of this section. Among these may be mentioned Baylus N. Love, of Sierra Blanca,

Texas. Although one of the youngest of this group of successful men he is well known throughout the cattle country as one of the progressive and able stock raisers of the section. His father before him won a reputation as a cattleman and the son, brought up in the cattle business, as it were, seems to have inherited the older man's judgment as well as his knowledge of the business.

Baylus N. Love is a son of Thomas D. Love and Mallie Love. Thomas D. Love has been engaged in cattle raising practically all of his life, going into the business in Mitchell county, Texas, when the country was free and open to grazers. He worked here for A. P. Bush, and under his guidance learned all there was to know about stock raising. At a later date he was made sheriff of Borden county, Texas, an office in those days requiring not only physical but moral courage, and the highest honor that could be paid to a man in many parts of the cattle country was to make him sheriff. He first went into the cattle business for himself about thirty miles from Big Springs, Texas, and about the same distance from Colorado City. He was located here from 1892 to 1902 and then came to Sierra Blanca, Texas, and formed a partnership with his brother, G. W. Love, in the cattle business. They owned and used for grazing purposes about ninety thousand acres of land lying to the north and south of Sierra Blanca and they leased other lands adjoining, being one of the largest firms of cattlemen in this section. In 1911 the two brothers dissolved partnership and divided the land, Mr. Love still remaining in the cattle business. He keeps on the average about three thousand head of cattle grazing on his land and has improved his herd by the addition of fine Hereford stock. Mr. Love is also interested in business enterprises in the city of El Paso, where he conducts a commission business. He is also a stockholder in the Commercial Bank in El Paso. Mr. Love is now about fifty years of age and is one of the most prominent residents of this section of Texas, being highly honored wherever he is known.

Baylus N. Love was born at Alpine, Texas, on the 27th of September, 1888. He is the next to the eldest in a family of two boys and two girls, and he has grown up in Texas and New Mexico. He received his education in the public schools of these two states, and when he was through school he went into the cattle business with his father. He has been thus engaged since that time, now having charge of the ranch.

The entire Love family are members of the Democratic party, and Baylus N. Love is keenly interested in fraternal affairs, being a charter member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in the town of Sierra Blanca.

It was on the 31st of July, 1909, that Mr. Love was married to Miss Addie Finley, of Sierra Blanca. Mrs. Love is a daughter of J. T. and Jane Finley, her father having been one of the pioneers of this part of Texas. He is also in the cattle business, having a ranch on the Rio Grande and owning and leasing large tracts of grazing land. Mr. and Mrs. Love have two children, Helen, aged two years, and Mallie, a baby of five months.

JUDGE WILLIAM TECUMSEH POTTER. Among the prominent legal authorities in Taylor county, Texas, and indeed, in this entire section, is Judge William T. Potter, of Merkel, Texas. He is not only a prominent attorney but he has won a wide reputation as a politician and statesman. Gifted with a powerful mind and an eloquent tongue he is a notable speaker whether in the courtroom or the political mass meeting. He has built up a splendid practice in Merkel and is attorney for some of the most influential business firms in the county. When he takes a case the opposing counsel always realizes that the fight is going to be a hardly contested one, for Judge Potter inherits fighting blood from his ancestors and never acknowledges defeat until the last defense is taken.

William Tecumseh Potter was born in Hamblen county,

Tennessee, on the 9th of June, 1865. His father was George W. Potter and his mother was Emma Boyd before her marriage. Both George Potter and his wife were natives of Tennessee, and like many of the residents of eastern Tennessee, his sympathies were with the Federals when the Civil war came to a head. He enlisted in the Union army and served under General Grant, participating in many important engagements, among them being the siege and battles about Vicksburg. In 1882 George Potter removed with his family to Texas, locating in Grayson county, where he became a farmer and stock raiser. He soon became a prosperous and influential citizen of the community, and his death at Sherman, Texas, in 1908, removed a man highly beloved by his fellow citizens. Mrs. Potter is still living at the old home in Sherman, highly respected and loved by all. Prior to their residence in Texas, Mr. and Mrs. Potter had lived on their farm in Hamblen county, Tennessee, eight miles from Morristown, living there from 1865 until they came to Texas in 1882.

Seven children were born to George and Emma Potter, of whom Judge Potter is the eldest. Julia, the next in years, is the wife of James Gentry, a farmer and stockman of Van Alstyne, Texas. Mattie is the widow of Robert Francis and makes her home in Grayson county. Mary became the wife of John Evans and they make their home in Oklahoma where her husband is a farmer and stock raiser. James B. is a successful business man in Sherman. Lucy married Hugh Kleypas, a farmer of McLennan county, living near Waco, Texas. Ola married Wayne Shearer of Sherman, Texas, a successful commercial traveler.

The early education of Judge Potter was had in the public schools of Hamblen county, Tennessee. After his parents removed to Texas, young William Potter entered the Van Alstyne Collegiate Institute of Grayson county and after leaving this school became a student in the Sam Houston Normal at Huntsville, Texas. He was graduated from this institution in 1887 with the degree of L. I. Upon leaving college Judge Potter began his career in the world as a teacher. For ten years he followed the pedagogical profession. His first position was as superintendent of the schools of Whitesboro, Texas. He remained here for three years and then for the next three years he was superintendent of the schools of Vernon, Texas. The record which he made during these six years brought him before the notice of the school board of Tyler, Texas, and he was elected by them superintendent of schools in that city. For four years he held this position and it was during this period that he began the study of law.

It was in 1897 that he was admitted to practice law by the District Court of Tyler, in March of that year. He resigned his superintendency in June, 1897, and began the practice of his new profession in Tyler. He remained in this city for ten years, building up a fine practice and a splendid reputation as a lawyer. During his residence here he served one term as city attorney and was also sent to the State Legislature, serving one term in the Twenty-eighth Legislative Assembly.

Judge Potter came to Taylor county in 1907 and located in Merkel where he began his practice with the determination to succeed in a place where he was little known. In the campaign of 1908 he entered the political field with much enthusiasm and became one of the political leaders of the state, speaking throughout the state in behalf of Joe Bailey, Ex-Senator from Texas. Again in 1911, Judge Potter took an active part in the fight against the Prohibition Amendment to the State Constitution. In 1912 he "stumped" the state, speaking for the present Governor Colquitt.

In politics Judge Potter is a member of the Democratic party and he never loses an opportunity to serve his party. During his years as a teacher he was a member of the State Examining Board for Teachers, his term of office being during the years 1891, 1894 and 1896.



WILLIAM D. REYNOLDS

Among the many wealthy clients which Judge Potter has in Taylor county are two of the prominent banking houses of Merkel.

Judge Potter and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. The judge is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a Past Grand Master.

It was on the 28th of December, 1887, that Judge Potter married Miss Emma Bright, a daughter of James and Emma (Johnson) Bright. The grandfather of Judge Potter, Alexander Johnson, was one of the first to settle in Polk county, Texas. He was a well-to-do and wealthy planter before the war and in Tennessee was a large slave owner. Judge Potter and his wife have become the parents of three children, namely, one son, Lee, who has become the wife of Joseph D. Shepherd and lives in Dallas, Texas; Dorothy Lee Potter and one daughter, Mary Potter.

WILLIAM D. REYNOLDS. Whether as a cattle man or merely in the role of citizen, it is doubtful if any individual name in Texas has a larger current of familiarity and respect and admiration than that of Reynolds, as borne by the two noted old-time frontiersmen and stockmen, W. D. and George Reynolds. William D. Reynolds is now vice president of the Reynolds Cattle Company, whose offices are in the New Reynolds Building at the corner of Main and Ninth Street in Fort Worth, with which company his enterprise and residence have been identified for many years.

William D. Reynolds was born in Montgomery county, Alabama, April 22, 1846, and has been a resident of Texas since the Spring of 1847. Of Scotch lineage, his father, B. W. Reynolds, was native of Georgia, where he married Anna Marie Campbell. In 1847 he moved to Shelby county, Texas, bringing his two sons, W. D. and George. The oldest son had died in infancy. Twelve years later, just before the outbreak of the war, the father moved to old Fort Griffin in Shackelford county. This family were five sons and two daughters, all of whom made their home in and about Albany for many years. The son, Glen, had his home in Arizona, and was serving as sheriff of Gila county when he was killed November 2, 1890, by the notorious Apache Kid. The sons of B. W. Reynolds, the father, in the cattle business began in 1860, when he exchanged a negro slave for a few head of stock, and from that time until his death he was one of the well-known cattle men of West Texas whose headquarters were about the noted old military post and cattle town of Fort Griffin. The death of B. W. Reynolds survived him many years to a venerable old age.

Three years old when the family came to West Texas, William D. Reynolds spent his youth at a time when schools were by no means common in any part of Texas, and his education was of the most practical sort, resembling more the old Spartan ideals of education than those of modern times, since he was from earliest boyhood acquainted and trained in the physical and business exercises which would serve him in his career, and received only a very meagre training in the literary arts and such knowledge as comes from books. He managed to secure the assistance of a teacher during a few short winter days, when his services were not needed at home, but the chief result of this was an understanding of the most fundamentals of learning. Even those who most strongly insist upon the value of education in its usual sense cannot but confess that the training of Mr. Reynolds was best adapted for his career, and that he possessed the natural ability and talents which require little assistance for their development and exercise. His natural ability and enterprising spirit conducted him successfully through a career such as few of his contemporaries have enjoyed.

Mr. Reynolds' active life as a cattle man dates from October 22, 1867, when he took a position with Messrs.

Loving & Goodnight, and started with a herd of thirty-two hundred cattle for Colorado. His salary was fifty dollars a month, out of which he was expected to furnish his own horses and saddles. In the meantime he had possessed himself of forty-two head of cattle on his own account, largely through trading, and these were placed with the herd of his employer's, and sold at the same time the other stock was sold during that winter. The price of cattle was then running high, and having saved the greater portion of his salary, Mr. Reynolds on the last day of February, 1868, had seven hundred dollars in cash and a mule worth one hundred and twenty-five dollars. During this expedition to Colorado occurred one of the sad and familiar tragedies of the plains during that era of the sixties and seventies. Oliver Loving, one of the owners of the cattle, was killed by the Indians, and Mr. Reynolds was a member of the party who brought the body down the old Pecos trail to Weatherford. Mr. Loving was a great favorite among all the old cattle men and his loss was generally regretted.

Later in the spring of 1868 W. D. Reynolds and his brother George combined their cash capital and engaged in business together. Already known as shrewd, conservative young men they had no difficulty in purchasing several herds of cattle on credit, and took their stock into southern Colorado. That was practically the beginning of the Reynolds Land & Cattle Company, a combination which was later incorporated and was developed to such magnitude that the name has been familiar throughout all the grazing regions of the West. In the fall of 1876 a long and severe drought compelled the Reynolds boys to remove their herds and headquarters into Roberts county, in the Texas Panhandle, and they sold off most of their stock in the ensuing spring to Charles Goodnight. Mr. Reynolds then returned to the old family home at Fort Griffin and was engaged in the cattle business about that point until 1883. He then took up his residence in Albany, where he invested heavily in town property, and became interested in the First National Bank of Albany, of which he was later vice president. It would fill a large catalogue to mention in the most casual manner the various enterprises and fortunes and vicissitudes also of Mr. Reynolds in his connection with the live stock industry and other lines of enterprise in Texas during the past thirty years. He has been through the whole schedule, has witnessed and experienced the bad years with the good, has fought Indians, has endured drought and blizzards, has herded his cattle over the vast free ranges when only the buffalo and the Indians disputed his possession of the territory, and has also conducted his operations in the presence of the agricultural settlers and the railroads and with all the varied facilities and activities of modern civilization. The important fact is that Mr. Reynolds, by exceptional business ability and the persistent courage of the true cattle man, has always averaged a little bit above the standard of success, and for years has been one of the most influential and prosperous citizens of Texas.

W. D. Reynolds is a man whose figure and dignified bearing would attract attention in any company. His manner is modest and unassuming, and during his long eventful career he has made many friends. No man stands better or has greater influence with the people of his section, and there are few more careless of the honors that might be gained for the asking. He has no political aspirations and has never allowed his name used in connection with a public office. His greatest happiness has always been in his home surroundings, and in the companionship of his wife and children. Mr. Reynolds was married January 1, 1879, to Miss Susie A. Matthews, a daughter of J. B. Matthews of Albany, Texas. Mrs. Reynolds was a woman of accomplished intelligence and character, and besides giving inspiration to her husband in his practical career, also reared and gave careful training to their family of eight children. These children are named as follows: George Eaton Reynolds, Ella Reynolds, William D. Reynolds, Jr., Joseph Matthew

Reynolds, Annie Merle Reynolds, Watt Wendel Reynolds, John Reynolds, and Nathan B. Reynolds.

As vice president of the Reynolds Cattle Company, Mr. W. D. Reynolds is one of the owners of an aggregate of about one hundred thousand acres of land, located principally in the counties of Shackelford and Throckmorton and Haskell. At the present time their herds of cattle number about forty thousand head, and these are chiefly high grade Herefords, many of which are the finest specimens of the breed to be found in the entire state. Mr. Reynolds, aside from his connection with the cattle company, is an extensive owner of bank stock, ranch lands and city property. But like the majority of old-time Texans he values his wealth not for itself but for what it represents in a strenuous activity of many years and for what good he is able to accomplish with it. His generosity and liberality have been typical of the open-handedness always associated with the westerner. And his helpful influence has been behind a great many movements and enterprises which could be chronicled as practical benevolence.

JAMES EDWIN CAWTHON. A young lawyer who has done much to prove his ability and open a way for a successful career in the law, James Edwin Cawthon, formerly a resident and practicing member of the Grayson County Bar at Denison, but now of El Paso, is a native son of Texas, belongs to an old southern and Texas family, whose members have been prominent in the ministry, in the professions and in business. Besides the family accomplishments which have been his inspiration and environment, Mr. Cawthon possesses to an unusual degree the attributes that bring success in the law, including a legal mind, ability to concentrate, fidelity to his work, and the progressive ideas and ideals which characterize so many successful young Texans.

Mr. Cawthon was born October 1, 1881, near the old Brazos river town of Port Sullivan in Milam county, the oldest son of Dr. N. and Fannie M. Cawthon. Through his father he is Scotch-Irish and through his mother Scotch. His grandfather Cawthon was a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Tennessee and stood high in the Methodist Conference of the South. The maternal grandfather was Captain E. T. Thompson, now living retired at Port Sullivan, Texas, and who fought as a volunteer in the Confederate army from Alabama, holding the captaincy of his company and remaining in service from the early part of 1861 to the close of the struggle. Captain Thompson's wife, the maternal grandmother of the El Paso lawyer, was a Ghent, a sister of Dr. Henry Clay Ghent, a noted physician and surgeon who until his recent death had for many years resided in Belton, Texas. We pause here to say a word about this remarkable woman, who, though blind for thirty-five years prior to her death, was one of the most faithful and devout Christians that ever prepared, under such adverse circumstances, a diadem of beautiful deeds and little kindnesses, to be placed upon her brow as a reward for her beautiful life.

Dr. N. Cawthon, the father, was a native of Tennessee, came to Texas shortly after the close of the Civil war, and from Waco, which was then a small village, journeyed by stage to Salado to join his brother, William, who had already been a resident of this state for a number of years. At Salado Dr. Cawthon took up the profession of dentistry, continuing in the practice until his retirement a few years ago. Both parents are still living and have their home in Waco. The mother, who was born in Alabama, came to Texas in an early day with her parents, locating at old Port Sullivan. Dr. Cawthon previous to his removal to Texas had been a volunteer in the Confederate army, and was in the famous cavalry body commanded by that intrepid leader, General Forrest, his service keeping him on the skirmish line between the armies of the North and South during most of the war. He was in the bloody battle of Franklin,

Tennessee, where he was wounded, and at one other time had his horse shot from under him. Dr. Cawthon and wife were the parents of four children, James E. being the oldest son. T. S. Cawthon, a brother, living in Waco, engaged in the real estate and insurance business. N. M. Cawthon, the youngest brother, also of Waco, is teller in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank. This brother at the age of sixteen enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest banker in Texas and is a young man of much promise. The only daughter, Viola, wife of B. N. George, is living in Wichita Falls, where her husband is chief clerk of the freight department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway.

As a boy James E. Cawthon attended the Eddy Literary & Scientific Institute, at Eddy, Texas, graduating in 1900, and then entered Baylor University with the Sophomore Class. Ill health compelled him to leave school before graduating, and he sought the fine climate of El Paso, where he took up the study of law with the firm of Patterson, Buckler & Woodson. He was admitted to the bar April 3, 1912, after passing a creditable examination before the Board of Legal Examiners, and locating at Denison, the former home of his wife, immediately entered practice. There he rapidly acquired an enviable reputation and demonstrated his ability in numerous important cases. During the latter part of 1914 Mr. Cawthon, with his family, removed from Denison to El Paso, sacrificing an extensive and growing practice at the former place, for the excellent climatic conditions as well as opportunities offered by the latter. During the four years spent with the firm of Patterson, Buckler & Woodson at El Paso he gained a wide acquaintance in the city, and takes up his new work in that place with every guarantee of continued success. While a member of the Grayson County Bar, Mr. Cawthon was recognized by his fellow members as a thorough student, and distinguished by the open candor and fairness with which he treated all his cases.

In 1909, prior to his admission to the bar, Mr. Cawthon married Mrs. Alice Stobie Hay, a daughter of William Stobie, a prominent and extensive land owner of Sunnyside, Washington. Mr. Stobie was one of the pioneer promoters of irrigation projects in that state. Born in Scotland, William Stobie many years ago became identified with the northwestern sections of the United States, and his career as an Indian fighter would rival that of the famous Buffalo Bill. In politics Mr. Cawthon is a progressive Democrat, thoroughly in accord with the National Administration at present and an ardent admirer and supporter of President Wilson. He is a man of religious inclinations and practices, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in every important act of his career so far has stood rigidly for principles that make for the betterment of mankind and human interests.

MARTIN HANSON. Martin Hanson was but ten years of age when he first came to Brownsville, but his permanent residence here dates back to his twentieth year. For a long period he was prominently identified with the activities that contributed to the development and growth of the city along building lines, and the recognition of his abilities as a business man earned him preferment in public life, where he has proved no less capable in the dual capacity of fire marshal and building inspector. Mr. Hanson is a native of Louisiana, born at New Orleans, in 1857, and is a son of Martin and Christina Maria (Senstrum) Hanson. His father learned the trade of carpenter and builder in his native city of Christiana, Norway, and as a young man emigrated to the United States, pursuing his chosen calling in New Orleans and Baton Rouge until he had accumulated, through thrift and industry, enough means to enable him to establish a home of his own. He accordingly returned to Europe and married Miss Christina Maria Senstrum, who was born at Boros, Sweden, and shortly afterward they came



T M McBrony
L B McBrony

this country and located in New Orleans. From that time they came in 1866 to Brownsville, where both spent the remainder of their lives.

Martin Hanson commenced his education in New Orleans, and subsequently attended school in Brownsville, from which latter city he returned to New Orleans, where he completed learning the trade of carpenter and builder. There, in 1874, he became a member of the famous "White League," which was eventually successful in ousting the troublesome "carpetbaggers," and in overthrowing negro rule. Returning to Brownsville in 1876, he established himself in business here, and gradually became engaged in building and contracting. Many of the principal structures of the city were erected by him, among them the original public school, and he became one of the most widely known men in his line in Cameron county. Throughout his business career, although his extensive interests kept him busily occupied, he found time to devote to the needs of his city, was city alderman for four years and county surveyor for twelve years. He was prominent in all movements which made for progress and advancement along the lines of education and municipal reform. In 1911 Mr. Hanson was appointed city fire marshal, and as such has developed the fire department into a high state of efficiency, his high qualities of leadership being here brought forcibly into play. For the past several years he has also served as city building inspector, where his long experience in the erection of structures has enabled him to safeguard the interests both of the city and its people. Mr. Hanson is known as a conscientious official, who has brought to his work a high regard for the duties and responsibilities of public office. During his long residence in the city he has formed a wide acquaintance, in which he numbers numerous sincere friends. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and he was formerly a member of the original Brownsville Rifles, of which he held the rank of first sergeant.

Mr. Hanson was married to Miss Ella Lynd. He is the father of seven children, namely: Martin Charles; Matilda; Margaret, who is now the wife of J. A. Cobonini; John L.; Mary Christina; Richard Martin and Ella Lynd.

THOMAS M. McCORRY. A retired cattleman making his home in Stratford, Mr. McCrory has lived in Texas since the close of the war and in different counties of central and western Texas, acquired and operated large cattle interests until his retirement from the business in 1904, since which time he has made his home in Stratford.

T. M. McCrory was born in Butler county, Alabama, in March, 1849, the youngest of eight children born to Thomas and Nancie (Faul) McCrory. The father was born in South Carolina, and the mother in North Carolina, and they were married in Alabama. The father was a planter who emigrated to Arkansas, and then in 1866 came to Texas, locating in Freestone county, where he followed his regular occupation until his death in 1867 at the age of fifty-four. The mother died at Stratford in 1909 when at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

Mr. McCrory spent his school days in Arkansas, where he obtained the education which fitted him for his practical career. After the family came to Texas he began raising stock in Freestone county, gradually increased his holdings in proportion to his industry and good business management subsequently transferred his operations to Navarro county, and continued actively as a stock man from 1866 until December, 1904. He sold out part of his interests in Navarro county, moving to Stratford, where he was again identified with stock raising until 1904, since which time he has disposed of practically all his interest in that line and has enjoyed the competence of his early years. He is a director in the state bank.

He is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church. In Navarro county, in November, 1880, Mr.

McCrory married Miss Belle Gamewell, a daughter of J. C. Gamewell, who was from the State of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. McCrory have a fine family of children. Nora V., born in Navarro county in 1853, is now the wife of Mr. H. D. Hanks, of Freestone county, and has two children; Lou C. McCrory, born in Navarro county, in February, 1885, is cashier of the First State Bank of Stratford; Della, born in Navarro county in 1887, and died in Stratford in 1911; James G., born in Navarro county in 1890, died May 23, 1903, at Stratford; Vesta and Lester, twins, born in Navarro county, in 1894, the latter dying in November 1903, as a result of a fall from a horse.

STEPHEN E. COUCH. The owner of nearly two townships of land in Crockett county, a banker and business man of Ozona, Mr. Couch is one of the pioneers of Crockett county, where he has resided for a quarter of a century, and in that time has built up a generous portion and won many of the better things of life in addition to material prosperity.

Stephen E. Couch was born in Canada, on August 29, 1856, and spent about the first twenty-one years of his life in his native country. His early education was obtained in the public schools there and after leaving school he went onto his father's farm and worked until he crossed the international boundary line and started for Texas. He first located in Hamilton county, where he was engaged in ranch work for several years and then in 1888 he moved to Crockett county where he began operations on his own account. By good business management and by the energetic work which is necessary for success in ranching, Mr. Couch has become one of the leading ranchers and cattlemen of west Texas, and now has a fine estate of forty-five thousand acres near Ozona.

Mr. Couch is vice president and one of the organizers of the Ozona National Bank. This bank is housed in a fine stone building, two stories high, and the directors and stockholders represent the most influential and substantial elements in the county, so that the bank has prospered from the beginning. Mr. Couch was one of the organizers of the Wool Growers Central Storage Company at San Angelo, and is one of the vice presidents of that institution. He is a director of the San Angelo Bank & Trust Company, and is a member of the Ozona Commercial Club. In the town of Comanche in September, 1903, Mr. Couch married Mrs. Clara Lee Meadows, daughter of the late T. J. Holmsley, of Comanche county. Mrs. Couch is an active member of the Episcopal Church, and that is the church which receives her husband's favor and support. In Masonic circles, Mr. Couch is one of the leaders in west Texas. He has taken the degrees along both the York and Scottish Rite branches, and is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Shrine and with thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite. At one time he served as district deputy grand master of the Grand Masonic Lodge and while in this office was delegated to lay the corner stone for the beautiful new school building at Ozona, also for the bank building and the corner stone for the school house in Sonora. Mr. Couch is a Republican in politics and for a number of years served as county commissioner of Crockett county. During his membership on the board the present handsome court house was built at Ozona. Mr. Couch has many and varied affairs to interest him, but when away from the responsibilities of business he probably enjoys more than anything else his hours in his fine private library, and reading is his hobby.

LITTLETON E. COLLINS. Though not a native born Texan, Littleton E. Collins is in every way entitled to consideration as one, for he has made this state his home and scene of all his activities since he came within its borders in 1855 with his parents as an infant. Since 1876 Coleman has been his home, and here he has been

identified with many of the leading industrial enterprises of the city and county. Since 1892 he has been connected in an official capacity with the First National Bank, his status with that institution since 1902 being that of president. A brief record of his life and work thus far is as follows:

Littleton E. Collins was born in Troup county, Georgia, on February 11, 1855, the son of Henry W. and Loraine (Sturdevant) Collins, both of Georgia. The father was a merchant, and in 1855 he came to Texas with his family, settling in Upshur county, and there maintaining a continuous residence until 1888, when he established himself in business in Coleman county. He died in 1893, honored in the places where he had been known as a worthy citizen and as a veteran soldier of the Civil war, having fought in General Walker's division in the Confederate army. The mother is still living at the age of seventy-nine years, and is enjoying fairly good health.

Four children were born to these parents, the eldest being Littleton E. Collins of this review. He was born in Georgia, as has been stated, but being a mere infant at the time of the family exodus to Texas, he gained all his educational training in this state. He began in his teens to teach school, and continued with a pleasing measure of success in that work until 1878, when he engaged in the drug business in Coleman. That enterprise held his attention until 1892, in which year he accepted a position with the First National Bank as cashier. His rise was steady in that association, and in 1902 Mr. Collins was elected to the office of president of the bank, which post he still retains and has filled with honor and distinction.

Other business enterprises have claimed his notice in the years of his residence here, and he is president of the Coleman Compress Company, besides having served in an official capacity in the Coleman Cotton Oil Company from the time of its organization up until its dissolution about a year ago. He is now treasurer of the Coleman Sewer Company of this city.

A Democrat of the stoutest convictions, Mr. Collins has been active in political circles of the county. He is a Mason with Royal Arch and Chapter affiliations, and is also a member of the Eastern Star, the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs. The Coleman Club is a local organization of which he has been a member for some years, and his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, of which he is treasurer and a member of the board of deacons.

On February 18, 1880, Mr. Collins was married to Miss Cora Payton, in Coleman. She is a daughter of W. W. Payton, long engaged in the hotel business in Coleman and widely known in the state, but who retired a few years ago and died in 1911, in Fort Worth.

Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins, seven are living of whom brief mention is here made as follows: Mrs. Naynie Love; Mrs. Florence Pitman, of Rosebud, Texas, where Mr. Pitman is engaged in the drug business; Henry M. is a teller in the First National Bank; Nell, living at home; L. E., Jr.; Harry, and Mary Collins.

The family is one that enjoys a splendid social standing in the city, and their home is the scene of many pleasant social functions.

JOSE CASSIANO. It was as a member of one of San Antonio's most distinguished old families as well as for the honorable accomplishment of an individual career that the late Jose Cassiano was paid many unusual tributes of respect when he died at San Antonio February 7, 1914.

The history of the Cassiano family is closely interwoven with the picturesque and important details of old San Antonio life and customs. The founder of the Cassiano line was Jose Cassini, who was born of a noble family in Italy in 1787, and left home and at an early age began a life of wandering which in 1812 brought him to New Orleans, where as a merchant he acquired con-

siderable property, and then moved to San Antonio. In that period of his career he made a number of voyages from Galveston to New Orleans for supplies. His name gradually acquired the Spanish form of Cassiano. In San Antonio he did business on the main plaza where the Southern Hotel subsequently stood. About 1828 Jose Cassiano married the widow of ex-Governor Antonio Cordero, who was governor of Texas at the beginning of the nineteenth century and whose name figured prominently in the early annals of American exploration and intercourse in Texas. Mrs. Gertrude Cordero, who became the wife of Jose Cassiano, was the daughter of the famous Colonel Ygnacio Perez, head of one of the original thirteen Spanish families of Canary Islanders who founded the civic community of San Antonio. Colonel Perez is known in history as the Miles Standish of the old city. One of the landmarks of San Antonio most frequently visited is the old Governor's Palace on Military Plaza. The large iron ring on its front wall is said to have been used many times by Colonel Perez, when he tied his horse after returning to the city from a foray against the Indians in the vicinity of San Antonio. The Cassiano family also has many other relics including articles of the Cordero family, and books and parchments and jewelry and other possessions some of which have a history of several hundred years and go back to the original home of the family in Spain. An unusual honor was paid to Mrs. Gertrude Cordero Cassiano when she died in 1833 in that she was buried near the altar in the San Fernando Cathedral at San Antonio. This privilege was accorded her on account of her piety, charity and prominence in church affairs. During the Texas Revolution of 1835-36 Jose Cassiano and his family espoused the cause of the American forces, offering all of his holdings at San Antonio when the city was captured. During the Republic he recouped his fortunes, and was a man of large means and prominence in affairs of his community. His death occurred January 1, 1862. The only child of his marriage to the widow of Governor Cordero was Jose Ygnacio Cassiano, who was born in 1828, and who married Margarita Rodriguez, another direct descendant of one of the Spanish Canary Island colonists of San Antonio. Jose Ygnacio Cassiano died at San Antonio in 1882 and his wife passed away in 1877. They were survived by four sons and two daughters.

The late Jose Cassiano, the oldest son, was born at San Antonio in 1856, and was reared and educated in that locality. He early became prominent in local politics, and about his first occupation after leaving school was to take charge of a train of wagons engaged in freighting between San Antonio and Chihuahua. After that he was connected with the wool and the hide business during the high tide of its prosperity in San Antonio.

His first political office came in 1882 when he was elected county tax collector, and served four years. Mayor Callaghan then appointed him city tax assessor, and he served one term in that office, and in 1888 was again elected county tax collector and continued to serve in that capacity by election year after year, and always giving an unfaltering fidelity to his official performance, until 1898, having given eighteen years to his official duties.

On retiring from the collector's office Mr. Cassiano purchased considerable farm property and conducted two ranches near Elmendorf and a third in Wilson county. It was on his ranch at Elmendorf that he was suddenly taken ill and died. Mr. Cassiano was also president of the San Antonio Sand Company which had a large business in sand and contracting.

Mr. Cassiano married Miss Pauline Hafner, who was born in San Antonio and of German parentage. There are two sons: Frank Cassiano, who for a short time was city clerk of San Antonio; and Jose Cassiano, Jr. The late Mr. Cassiano was prominently identified with the upbuilding of San Antonio, and had a large circle of friends in business and political circles. He had mem-



James Meredith M.D.

ship in the Kranken Kassen Verein, the Beethoven Locomotive and the Sociedad Benevolencia, a Mexican charitable organization.

DUANE MEREDITH, M. D. The practice of medicine is his regular calling of Dr. Meredith at Wichita Falls, but his practice he combines much ability and inclination with the studious part of his profession, and enjoys nothing so much as original research. He worked as a young clerk to get money to complete his medical education, and as he is still in his early thirties, his friends predict for him a brilliant career in medicine. Duane Meredith was born near Rice, in Navarro county, Texas, March 3, 1881. His father, Elisha Meredith, a native of Mississippi, came to Texas in 1873, settling in Navarro county, where he was a farmer and stock raiser. During the Civil War he served six months in the Home Guards as a private, but saw no active participation in battle. He now lives practically retired in Archer county, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist church. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Brown-Duncan, a native of Mississippi, who died in 1910 at the age of sixty-three. She was the mother of nine children, six of whom are living, and Dr. Meredith was one of twins and third in order of birth. The paternal ancestors are English and were among the early settlers of Virginia. On the maternal side the Duncans were Scotch, and one of the maternal ancestors gave the name Durham, North Carolina.

Dr. Meredith received a common school education in Archer county, where he spent most of his youth, and completed his literary studies in the high school at Wichita Falls in 1900. When he left school at the age of nineteen he became clerk in the drug store of Dr. Robinson, where he not only picked up a knowledge of pharmacy, but gained much practical knowledge to help him in his subsequent career as physician. He worked as a clerk and licensed pharmacist for four years, and then in 1910 graduated from the Texas Christian University, at that time known as the Medical Department of Fort Worth University. In 1905 he passed the State Board medical examination and received a license to practice medicine from the State Board of Examiners, and has since been identified with his profession since that date. His first practice was at Petrolia, but after six months he moved to Dundee, Texas, where he remained three years. In 1910, on graduating M. D., he located in Wichita Falls, and has a satisfactory general practice. Dr. Meredith has served as assistant professor of pathology and chemistry during the last year of his college work, and has a standing offer of a chair in the University. At Wichita Falls he maintains a finely equipped laboratory for private research work, and as an investigator and chemist probably ranks foremost among the medical fraternity of Wichita Falls. He is examiner for the Oklahoma National Life Insurance Company, for the Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Houston, and for the Knights of the Maccabees. He has membership in the County and State Medical Society, and for the past two years has served as secretary of the Wichita County Society. He also belongs to the American Medical Association and the Pan-Handle District Medical Society. His lodge and civic associations are with the Blue Lodge of Masonry, the Maccabees, the Eastern Star, the Chamber of Commerce and he is a deacon in the Southern Presbyterian Church.

At Wichita Falls, December 7, 1905, Dr. Meredith married Miss Amelia Kerr, a native of Missouri, and daughter of A. F. Kerr, who is district clerk of the one hundred and thirty-fifth judicial district. The three children born to Dr. Meredith and wife are: Mary Caroline, born at Dundee, Texas, August 31, 1907; Elisha Elmore, born at Wichita Falls, April 1, 1909, and John Albert Meredith, born at Wichita Falls, May 8, 1912. Their home is at 1200 Broad Street, and the doctor's offices are in the Moore and Bateman Building. Dr. Meredith in politics is a Wilson Democrat, and at

times takes an active interest in political affairs, especially in the way of helping his friends, but has never sought office for himself. All his time is devoted to his profession and to the research work of which he is so fond, and as he is a man of literary tastes and enjoys his home, he never lacks for diversion and wholesome occupation.

JAMES W. A. CLARK. Now living retired at Corsicana, which as a business man he has aided in its growth and development for nearly forty years, James W. A. Clark is distinguished among the old settlers of the town as proprietor of the first laundry of Corsicana, and the business which he founded in the early days is still continued by a relative. He also served in the office of postmaster, and has had an interesting career.

A native of London, England, James W. A. Clark was born in Chingford within the sound of the Bow bells, and was about the last child christened in the old church that Dick Turpin robbed. His birth occurred April 17, 1841. His father, James Clark, a native of Essex, lived and died in Hertfordshire, was a miller by trade, and represents old Anglo-Saxon stock that settled in eastern England many generations ago. James Clark married Annie Wheeler, and their children were James W. A.; Emma, who married F. Hand; Sarah; Lizzie; Joseph; and Zoe, all of whom except James spent their lives in England. In the earlier generations of the family and through a female branch was the famous portrait painter, Thomas Gainsborough, who lived from 1727 to 1788, and whose pre-eminent place among British artists is a standard fact known by all who are familiar with English paintings. It was Mr. Clark's grandfather who told him the story of Gainsborough, and hoped that he would never forget that the family in the earlier generations produced this eminent artist, a number of whose splendid portraits are found in the galleries and private collections and whose painting of the Duchess of Devonshire disappeared some years ago, and a large reward is still outstanding for its return.

James W. A. Clark grew up in London, was educated in the national schools and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1872 he was a passenger on board the ship *Constantine*, called a "swallow-tailed liner," leaving England and arriving some weeks later in New York. Mr. Clark went directly to Chicago, thence to Menominee, Michigan, found work in a saw mill, spent the following winter in Tennessee, the next summer was in northern Iowa and working at his trade in North McGregor, some months later was a carpenter doing service for people at Carthage, Illinois, later at New Athens in the same state, and after a few weeks spent at Austin, Minnesota, came down into the southwest and has been continuously identified with the great state of Texas ever since. His first location was at Sherman, where he had his first experience in the laundry business. The winter of 1875 was spent in Galveston, and in March, 1876, he came to Corsicana and from that time until 1902, when he retired, did a valuable service to the community as a laundryman. Mr. Clark was among the first white laundrymen in the state, and was the first to engage in that business in Corsicana. His first shop was a hand laundry at the corner of Seventh street and Fourth avenue, and later a steam laundry plant was erected in the same location. When he retired from business in 1902, the plant was turned over to Roy Cannady, his step-son, and the Clark Steam Laundry and the old Corsicana Steam Laundry are now operated as one concern.

Mr. Clark was naturalized as an American citizen in Corsicana soon after he came there, but first declared his intentions at Menominee, Michigan. He even went so far, on the urging of his friends, as to vote at Menominee during the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872. At that time he had not yet declared his intention of becoming a citizen, but owing to the lax regulations and the excitement of politics he was allowed to vote. Mr.

Clark on becoming a citizen accepted affiliations with the Republican party, and has never deviated from that faith. He has been chairman of the congressional district committee, and his party gave him the nomination for congress in 1908. He has served as precinct, county and congressional chairman, and has been a delegate to many Republican state conventions. He fought the "Bull Moose" movement and is still one of the strong supporters of the old party. In 1901 Mr. Clark was appointed postmaster at Corsicana as successor of L. Revare, and gave capable administration of that office for four years and ten months. President McKinley during a recess of congress first selected him for the office, and President Roosevelt gave him a formal appointment which was confirmed by the senate. When Mr. Clark retired from the office in 1906, he was succeeded by H. E. Kinslow. Since that time he has lived practically retired, looking after his private affairs, and during the course of his business career has erected a number of houses upon vacant lots, and in that way has contributed to the upbuilding of the city. Mr. Clark is an Episcopalian in religion, and has no affiliations with secret orders.

At Dallas, Texas, in 1879, he married Mrs. Lena Cannady, who was born in Ohio. During the Civil war she was engaged as a teacher at Bluffton, Indiana, and it came to her attention that some persons were assembling stealthily at her schoolhouse after the close of the daily session. Her suspicions were aroused, and without taking counsel from anyone she determined to discover what the purpose of the meetings was. Procuring a ladder, she climbed into the loft of the building, pulled the ladder up after her and closed the trap door. She waited a while, and then heard and saw three persons enter the room, and begin a discussion of plans for introducing arms into Indiana for the friends of the Confederacy known under the organized name of Knights of the Golden Circle, whose purpose was to distribute these arms among the Knights, and at a given time and signal to attack the guards of Confederate prisoners in the state and kill off all the Union men in that locality. The Knights who thus met in session in the little schoolhouse were Dr. Horton, Milligan and Courtright. As a result of the disclosures made during that conference Mrs. Clark learned that arms were to be shipped to Terre Haute billed under a label as Sunday school books, and were to be delivered to members of the disloyal organization authorized to receive them. Mrs. Clark lost no time in revealing the conspiracy to the Federal authorities, who promptly arrested Dr. Horton, and subsequently captured other offenders when they attempted to get possession of the supposed Sunday school literature at Terre Haute. While Mr. and Mrs. Clark have no children of their own, Mrs. Clark by her first marriage has a son, Roy Cannady, already mentioned as the proprietor of the Corsicana Steam Laundry.

WILLIAM CARSON BOYETT. As a merchant, as a stock raiser and farmer, and in public affairs William Carson Boyett has been identified with Brazos county for many years and in the community of College Station is now serving in the capacity of postmaster.

William Carson Boyett was born in Brazos county, Texas, August 8, 1860. His father, James Boyett, who settled in Texas before the war, was well known in his time in Brazos county, and among his other children is Captain Bovett of Bryan, whose career is noted elsewhere in this work. In the community now known as College Station, William C. Boyett spent his boyhood, and had acquired all his education before the state established the Agricultural and Mechanical College at that point. He therefore began his career as a farmer and stockraiser without the scientific equipment and laboratory experiments with which young farmers in that vicinity now execute their business, and his own educational

advantages were simply those of the country school. He was interested in and aided from early boyhood the stock business as conducted by his own family, and when he became of age he located within a mile of College Station and continued the cattle business as a grower, feeder and shipper. That industry he followed actively for twenty years, and is still more or less closely identified with it, and owns a large and well improved and valuable farm in Brazos county. In 1887 Mr. Boyett engaged in the mercantile business at College Station, and the store under his name has been conducted without interruption for more than a quarter of a century. Soon after he began to purvey merchandise to the community he was also appointed postmaster, and has combined merchandising with official duties for many years.

Reared in a Democratic atmosphere and acting with that party all his life, Mr. Boyett began going to state conventions when a young man. His first service as a delegate was in the convention that nominated Sul Ross for governor; subsequently was in the Hogg convention of 1890, and in the famous Houston car-shed convention where the Hogg and Clark faction split, and his support was given to the candidacy of Governor Hogg; was in the convention naming Hon. Charles Culberson for governor, later when Governor Sayres was named for the party ticket, was on the roster of delegates at the convention which made S. W. T. Lanham governor of Texas, and the Campbell convention which named the Palestine statesman found him again on the roll of delegates from Brazos county. Mr. Boyett supported Colquitt in both his campaigns for governor.

Aside from his local service as postmaster, Mr. Boyett was himself chosen to public office for the first time in July, 1904, when nominated against another candidate for county clerk, and elected in the following November. He was re-elected in 1906, and served four years altogether. He took office succeeding Mrs. McMichael, who filled out the term of her deceased husband. When his service as county clerk was over Mr. Boyett returned to his former business enterprise. At the present time he is one of the directors of the Bryan Cotton Oil Mill. There are no relations with fraternal orders to be noted, and he was brought up in the Methodist church.

Mr. Boyett was married in Brazos county in December, 1879, to Miss Lillie Medora Royall. She was one of seven children, and her father, William B. Royall, came to Texas before the war, was a Confederate soldier, and spent his active life as a farmer. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Boyett are briefly named as follows: Bertha, who is the wife of Wade Cox of Bryan, has one daughter, Lorain; Claud by his marriage to Jessie Wicker has a son, Raymond; Wert, who is state feed inspector of Texas at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, married Ethel Deaton; William A., who is a farmer, married Annie McGregor and their three children are Linwood, Annie Bess and Jack; Ima, whose husband Will Edmonds is manager of the College Station store for Mr. Boyett, has one son, Will; Gladys is the wife of Coleman Hardy of Brenham, Texas; Guy is a member of the class of 1916 in the A. & M. College, and the younger children are Norman, Oran and Alton, the latter two being high school students in Bryan.

LAWRENCE B. WESTERMANN. One of the ablest and best known building contractors in Texas resides at Fort Stockton in the person of Lawrence B. Westermann. Mr. Westermann has been identified with Texas since 1900, was a resident and in business at Big Springs until 1911, and since then has had his business headquarters at Fort Stockton. He has a large establishment for dealing in general building material, including lime, cement, all kinds of lumber and mill timbers, and conducts an extensive general retail business in this line. As a building contractor he has been a competitor with the largest



THOMAS H SPRINGER

ms in the state, and has secured some of the best contracts, particularly in west Texas.

Mr. Westermann at the present writing is completing a new courthouse and jail at Fort Stockton, which the county is erecting at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, and these buildings are of stone and of splendid construction that will last for years, and will serve as a monument to his individual enterprise as well as to the public spirit of the community. Mr. Westermann has also built the First National Bank at Fort Stockton, a building in colonial style with four massive colonial columns supporting the entablature; he built the First State Bank in this city, the Pioneer Building, the Rooney Mercantile Company's building, the Stockton Building, the Park Company's building, the Rooney Gibson Building, Judge Odom's beautiful residence and many others. He is at this writing just beginning the concrete work on the main canals of the Fort Stockton Irrigated Land Company. He is an architect and has himself drawn the plans for the construction of the new First National Bank Building. Mr. Westermann organized the Stockton Building Company, and also organized the Park Company, which erected the Park Building, and is a prominent stockholder in both concerns.

Lawrence B. Westermann is a Kentuckian by birth, and belongs to one of the old families of that state. He was born in Newport, Campbell county, April 24, 1874. His parents were E. F. and Martha (Rowland) Westermann, both born and reared in Kentucky, and later residents of Fort Worth, Texas. The father was a contractor and builder by profession, and it was under his direction and instruction that the son entered the same business.

Lawrence B. Westermann had a public school education in Kentucky, and spent most of his early years at Paducah. He took up building and contracting on an independent basis, after he had been associated with his father for some time, and first came to Texas in 1900, following the destructive storm of September which practically wiped out the city of Galveston. His services as a building contractor were very useful and opportune during the year which he spent in that city, and he was connected with many important works of reconstruction and remodeling after the flood and hurricane. From Galveston he came to Dallas, which continued to be his business headquarters until March 7, 1907, when he took up his residence at Big Springs. Mr. Westermann during his residence in Dallas erected among other large buildings, the structures at Lake Cliff Park and built a great many private residences in that city. He was awarded a contract for the construction of the court house at Howard county, and that building was completed in 1908. He had done much building in Pecos City, including the store of the Pecos Mercantile Company and the First Baptist church of Pecos. He built in 1909 the high school building at Odessa, the county jail in Howard county and the complete list of his important contracts would be too long for mention in this article.

Mr. Westermann is a Republican in politics. Throughout his residence in Texas he has been first of all a practical and successful business man but at the same time has manifested a degree of public spirit which has been useful in every community where he has made his home. He was married July 26, 1895, to Miss Nellie Bingham, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of the late Major John Bingham, a former officer in an Ohio regiment during the civil war and later a prominent citizen of Athens, Ohio. He has three children of Mr. and Mrs. Westermann are Kathleen, Laurys and Burwick. Mr. Westermann and wife are members of the Methodist church south, and are highly esteemed citizens of Fort Stockton.

Concerning Texas, Mr. Westermann says that after traveling over many states it has become his settled conviction that west Texas offers more golden opportunities to the young men of honor and ambition and persistence

than any other part of the country. He himself has been successful and he enjoys evidences of prosperity in others.

THOMAS H. SPRINGER. Of the old and well-remembered merchants of El Paso, one of the most prominent was the late Thomas H. Springer, who had been a wholesale and retail furniture dealer in this city for a quarter of a century. A successful business man, he displayed much public spirit in civic affairs, was a kindly and highly esteemed associate and friend. His death, which occurred January 9, 1909, closed a career of substantial achievements and good citizenship.

The late Thomas H. Springer was born May 23, 1859, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, a son of Thomas H. and Sarah J. (Harding) Springer. The father was born in Wilmington, Delaware, and the mother in Philadelphia. The Springer family has an interesting ancestry. The founder of this branch in America was Charles Christopher, one of the Swedish colonists, who in the seventeenth century established a colony in Delaware and vicinity. The land on which is now located the city of Wilmington was originally owned by this Charles Christopher. The late Mr. Springer was in the seventh generation from that original settler in America.

Mr. Springer obtained his education in the schools of his native county, and finished at Wilmington, Delaware, where he made his home with an uncle, Lewis R. Springer, a prominent architect of that city. His father, being a farmer, Thomas H., was reared in a country environment and had the wholesome training of a farmer's son. When twenty-one years of age he came into the Southwest, locating at Abilene, Texas, where he owned a furniture business for about three years, and then in 1883 came out to El Paso, thus becoming one of the pioneer residents of this city. For a time he was employed by others and then in 1887 established a furniture business by opening a small second-hand store on North Stanton street. From this beginning he developed an enterprise which for many years was of pretentious proportions, and one of the best known establishments for furniture, crockery and chinaware in west Texas. At 216-218 San Antonio street he had a large double store, one side being devoted to furniture and the other to chinaware, and he also occupied the second and third floors as salesrooms. Through honorable business methods he built up a large trade and the business was continued after his death until 1912.

In politics the late Mr. Springer was an active and influential Democrat. He represented the third ward in the city council during the administration of Mayor C. R. Moorehead, and did much community work, especially in connection with the Chamber of Commerce and the fire department. He was one of the founders of the Business Men's Protective Association and took a leading part in developing its activities to a point where they were especially useful to the local business welfare. In Masonry Mr. Springer had taken both the York and Scottish Rites, was a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and had attained thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite. He was also affiliated with the Order of Elks. He gave much attention to religious affairs, and from 1902 until his death was treasurer of the Baptist church.

At Abilene, Texas, on November 16, 1885, Mr. Springer married Miss Mary Louise Rogers, daughter of Stephen and Rhoda Jane (McKnight) Rogers. Mrs. Springer was born in Karnes county, Texas, March 27, 1865, and belonged to one of the pioneer families of this state. Her father and mother were respectively natives of Texas and of Tennessee. Her grandfather, Davis Rogers, had come to Texas during the era of the Republic. The five sons and one daughter of Mr. Springer and wife are Roy H., Victor T., Charles E., Frank P., Louise Isabel and Lewis R. Mrs. Springer and several of her children reside at 709 North St. Vrain street. It was in the circle of his home that the late Mr.

Springer found his best recreation and pleasure, and he not only provided well for his family in a material sense, but gave them a wealth of affection which established him securely in their loving memory.

WILLIAM N. FOWLER. Postmaster at Fort Stockton, Mr. Fowler began his career in the stock business in west Texas thirty-five years ago, identified with various localities, and experiencing all the ups and downs of the business for many years, and since 1907 has held his present office in Fort Stockton.

William N. Fowler was born in Brown county, Texas, March 28, 1859. He has the distinction of being the second white child born in Brown county, and his parents were the first couple married in that civil subdivision of the state. His father, James H. Fowler, who was born in Missouri, and is now living retired at Sweetwater, came to Texas in 1846, and spent all his active career in the stock business. During the war he served as captain of a company of scouts for frontier protection and has seen every phase of the developing of Texas since it first became a state. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church and has always interested himself in religious affairs. His fraternity is the Masonic Order. He married Mary Ann Chandler, who was born in the State of Mississippi and they were married in Brown county, Texas. She is also living and is a member of the Presbyterian church. They had seven children, of whom the Fort Stockton postmaster is the oldest.

William N. Fowler has spent all his career in his native state, had his early education in private schools in Johnson county, later finishing with a course at Mansfield College, and up to the age of twenty remained at home and worked on his father's farm. His father was engaged in the horse and cattle raising business and he was thus given a thorough training in the occupation which he himself has followed for so many years. When he started out on his own account in 1878, he chose his first location in Nolan county, where he was in the hog and cattle business until 1885. He then moved his stock and outfit to Brewster county, where he remained three years, during which his enterprise was constantly growing and he was getting rank as one of the largest and most successful stockmen of the west. After selling out his interests in Brewster county, he spent about three years in traveling over the various states and territories, and thus located in Sweetwater, where he turned his attention to the sheep business. For seventeen years he was one of the large raisers of sheep, and his flocks roamed over thousands of acres of range land of west Texas. He then moved to Fort Stockton, and conducted a store here for a time, which he later sold, and since 1907 has been postmaster of the city.

Mr. Fowler in Ellis county on January 26, 1880, married Miss L. May Powell, daughter of Ben Powell of Bosque county, Texas. Mrs. Fowler was the devoted wife and mother of the family for fourteen years, was a good Christian woman, an active member of the Baptist church, and her death occurred in 1894 at the age of thirty-three. They were the parents of four children, three daughters and one son, namely: Mary Lou, deceased; Ana, wife of E. E. Shaw, a resident of Abilene; Otho, who is assistant postmaster, and Della, wife of Elmer Moore, of Fort Stockton. Mr. Fowler was reared in the Presbyterian faith and favors that denomination. He belongs to the Fort Stockton Club, and is an active worker for the Republican party. He enjoys outdoor life and nothing better suits him than traveling by team and wagon over the country, and spending his nights in camp. He owns valuable property interests in Fort Stockton, and while not a wealthy man has prospered and has provided liberally both for himself and family.

GEORGE J. TRAINER. County assessor for Sutton county, Mr. Trainer has been connected with the official life of

this county for a number of years and is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Sonora and vicinity.

George J. Trainer was born in the city of San Antonio, August 5, 1872, and has practically spent all his life in this state. Mr. Trainer says that his fondness for Texas is the result of his belief that everything good can be found in this state, which is remarkable for its resources and opportunities, the character of its people, and its schools, churches and other facilities for good and wholesome living. Mr. Trainer received his early education in the public schools and subsequently entered college at Canandaigua, New York, where he attended for two years. At the age of eighteen, he left college and began his practical career as a ranch foreman on a ranch in West Texas. After about four years he moved to Sonora, where he began clerking in a store. After about three years he engaged in business for himself, and had one of the prospering mercantile houses of Sonora for about seven years. He then sold out and returned to his former position in the store, and is still engaged in that capacity.

In November, 1912, Mr. Trainer was elected county tax assessor for Sonora county, and previous to this had served in the position of county commissioner for eight years, or four terms. He was married in Sutton county, December 22, 1895, to Miss Frances Adams, a daughter of D. Q. Adams and wife of Sutton county. Eight children, four sons and four daughters, have been born to their union, named as follows: Corinna, deceased; Ralph D.; F. Alice; George J., Jr.; Evelyn; Gracie A.; Columbus E.; and Wiley M.

Mr. Trainer while a member of no one church prefers the Catholic, and favors and supports all benevolent and religious works. He is a Democrat and one of the leaders of his party in Sutton county.

ROBERT E. JOHNSON. The picturesque and flourishing little city of Marble Falls will always keep alive the memory of the Johnson family, of whom General Johnson was the founder of the town many years ago, and his son Robert had the distinction of serving as the first mayor after it was incorporated as a city, and at the present time is again filling that office with efficiency.

General Adam R. Johnson, one of the oldest and most venerable Texans, who is now living at the age of nearly eighty years, passing his days in blindness at his home in Burnet was born in Kentucky in 1834, and came to Texas in 1854. He lived on the frontier, was an Indian fighter during pioneer times, and went through many of the arduous and dangerous experiences of the early days on the west Texas border. A surveyor by profession, he followed a pursuit which particularly brought him into connection with the roughness and dangers of outdoor existence. From Texas he entered the Confederate army during the war in the capacity of scout, and by merit and efficiency as a soldier was promoted from one grade to another until he came out as a general with a distinguished record, which will be found in more specific works relating the service of Texas troops in the war. He came home from this service and for some time was a merchant in Burnet county. He became the founder of the town of Marble Falls, owning the town site and promoting its early growth and development. In 1890 he built the college which is so important an institution at Marble Falls. For many years he combined his real estate interests with a large enterprise as a rancher and cattle raiser. He has been influential in Democratic circles of the state, and was frequently prominent in public affairs until his retirement. General Johnson married Josephine Eastland, who was born in Tennessee, but they were married in Texas. She is a devout member of the Episcopal church. There were nine children in the family, of whom Mayor Johnson was the second and the oldest son.

Robert E. Johnson was born in Burnet, Texas, February 27, 1868, and with the exception of about three years,



Benjamin F. Lacey

ring which time he was in Arizona and Old Mexico, lived in Texas all his life. As a boy he attended the public schools of Burnet, and also had a short course of study in the University at Georgetown. When fourteen years old he accepted a place in his father's office at a salary of fifteen dollars a month and board. After gaining the advantage of this experience for six years, he moved to Marble Falls, and took charge of the business relating to the promotion of the new town, which his father had established. During that time he had charge of the sale of lots and other matters in connection with the town, and conducted a general real estate business. From there he moved to Llano and was in the lumber business for about two years. He was then associated with Mr. F. H. Halloway, for whom he managed a large cotton business at Llano for about ten years. After that he was in Arizona and Old Mexico for three years, in mining, enterprise, and then returned to Marble Falls, and opened his office as a real estate man. He carries on a general real estate business with loans and abstracting, and operates extensively throughout this part of the state. For years prior to the Spanish-American war, Mr. Johnson was a member of the Texas State militia, and on the outbreak of the war with Spain he accompanied his company as second lieutenant, and joined the first Texas volunteer infantry, which served in Cuba during the war. Mr. Johnson was married in Burnet, December 7, 1886, to Miss Maria Lewis Williams, daughter of R. B. Williams of Botetourt county, Virginia. Their six children, four sons and two daughters, are as follows: Mary Burks and Thomas Badger, deceased; and Adam Rankin, Charles Eastland, Ross Hudson, and Maria Lewis. The family worship in the Christian church, and fraternally Mr. Johnson is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He is an active member of the Business Men's Association, and is an influential worker in the Democratic party, a keen student of local affairs, and larger politics. As already stated, he was the first citizen to be honored with the choice of Mayor of Marble Falls, after its incorporation, and after an interval of about six years, he was again chosen to the office, in which he is now serving. Mr. Johnson is very fond of the game of baseball, and music, literature and all the good things of life appeal to him. He is a firm believer in the opportunities and resources of the great state with which he has been identified from birth and is of the type of modern Texan, who is doing most for the progressive development of his state.

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON TILLAR. The residence in Fort Worth of Benjamin Johnston Tillar dates back to the year 1894, and from that time to the present he has been engaged in a variety of pursuits, all connected with the rising mercantile, commercial and financial interests of the city, with whose growth he has been intimately related, and with whose phenomenal prosperity he has prospered. Mr. Tillar has been interested in a number of financial institutions, as a matter of business or duty, and has been trustee and director of a number of large enterprises, where his prudence, sagacity and capacity, united to an unswerving fidelity, have been of great service in tiding them over the shoals and quicksands which ruin so many great ventures. In the management of his father's large estate, he has been called upon to exercise the highest order of ability, and in no particular has he failed in fully discharging the trust reposed in him. Few men of the city have been charged with such great responsibility; none have been more faithful to their charge.

Benjamin Johnston Tillar was born at Selma, Drew county, Arkansas, September 17, 1866, and is a son of T. W. and Antoinette (Pruitt) Tillar, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Mississippi. After early preparation in the primary schools, Mr. Tillar pursued an academic course in the University of Arkansas, where he was graduated in 1886, with the degree of Bachelor

of Arts. Succeeding this he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, Arkansas, with whom he remained one year. Mr. Tillar still feels that he owes a debt of gratitude to Judge Rose for his wise counsel, his earnest, zealous teachings and his kindly interest in his pupil. One of the ablest lawyers of Arkansas, at one time Judge Rose was called upon by a joint committee of senators and legislators, soliciting him to accept the United States senatorship from his State, but this offer was refused. In 1887 Mr. Tillar entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1888, and in that same year returned to Little Rock, and entered the office of Judge W. S. McCain, with whom he remained two years. At the end of this period his health failed, and he was advised by his physicians to engage in out-of-door work, and accordingly in 1891, he became a cowboy on a cattle ranch in the western part of Texas, and in the vicinity of Midland was engaged for three years in the various duties that fall to the lot of the "puncher." Refreshed in mind and strengthened in bodily health, in 1894 he came to Fort Worth and embarked upon his career as a financier, identifying himself with the National Live Stock Bank, of which he was vice president at the time it was merged with the American National Bank of Fort Worth, in 1897. He is still a member of the directing board of this institution. In the meantime, in 1895, he had re-entered the ranching business, this time as a member of the firm of Bush & Tillar, which eventually became one of the great enterprises of its kind in the Lone Star State. He continued in partnership with Mr. Bush until June, 1906, when he disposed of his holdings, and during the following two years sought rest and retirement from the multitudinous duties and cares that had attended his handling of the vast interests with which he had been connected. He was not permitted to live in retirement for long, however, for in June, 1908, his father died, at the age of seventy-five years, and his enormous estate, valued at several millions of dollars, was turned over to the administration of Mr. Tillar, who, as trustee and manager, has continued to handle the interests of the heirs to the present time. It would be difficult to name an individual who possesses in a greater degree the confidence of his associates and the public at large. His prudence and conservatism are exceptional, and yet he possesses the contradictory qualities of boldness and courage when opportunity appears; his prescience is almost infallible; his integrity of the highest. To name the great enterprises with which he is connected would be to transcend the limits assigned for this review, yet the mention of a few of the more important may give some idea of the scope of his operations: The Westbrook Hotel Company of Fort Worth, of which he is vice president; the Greater Fort Worth Realty Company, of which he also is vice president; the Fort Worth Wagon Company and the Syndicate Land Company, in which he holds directorships; and the Bush & Tillar Cattle Company and the Rennolds & Tillar Land & Cattle Company, of which he is manager. He is a director of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, where he is relied upon by his fellow-members for counsel, guidance and leadership. He has not been indifferent to the social amenities, and has numerous warm friends in the Fort Worth Country Club, where he is a member of the directing board.

Mr. Tillar was united in marriage with Miss Genevieve Eagon, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Eagon, a prominent practicing physician of Dallas.

WILLIAM G. SNIPES, M. D. The profession of medicine in Fannin county is represented by a body of physicians, efficient, successful and earnest men, who come largely from the common people in the humble and industrious walks of life. The tendency of its leaders is toward a

studious and observing life and to keep the profession abreast of the advance in science and to render real service to the race.

Closely associated with relief work in the medical sphere in Fannin county is Dr. William G. Snipes of Ladonia, whose career of practice and residence here spans a period of a dozen years and whose achievements mark him as a frontiersman and a pilot among his professional brethren. His literary preparation for life was acquired in Cloverport Academy, Hardeman county, Tennessee, and his personality was introduced to the professional world as a country teacher in his native heath. After two years he took up the study of medicine at Vanderbilt University and finished his course there with graduation in 1887.

Dr. Snipes came from the farmer class of citizenship and was born May 20, 1860. His father was John Wesley Snipes, born in North Carolina and a son of a Methodist minister who spent his life in that state and was of the Scotch strain of the British Isles. The latter reared a large family containing several sons whose posterity fill the professions of law and medicine and is represented among the citizenship of the commonwealths of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas.

John Wesley Snipes was born in 1820, was educated after the fashion of his time, and came to mature years with a knowledge of one of the real essentials in education. His physical ailments prevented his rendering active aid to the south in the war, and his rheumatic afflictions made his life on the farm something of a burden. As a man he ever displayed that character of honor found in the gentleman of the old school, and his influence for morality and righteousness worked to the advantage of the Methodist church in which he brought up his family. He married Miss Sallie Bradshaw in Tennessee, and passed away in 1895, while his wife died in 1900. Their two children were William G. and Walter L., the latter being a lumber dealer of Jackson, Tennessee.

Dr. Snipes engaged in active practice upon his graduation and located at Mercer in his native county. He did his work there until his departure for Texas in 1901. That year he identified himself with Ladonia and has been ministering to the afflicted and sharing the duties of citizenship in social life for more than a decade.

After practicing a number of years, Dr. Snipes spent one winter in the Douglas Sanitarium in Nashville and since coming to Texas he added to his efficiency by taking post-graduate work in the New Orleans Polyclinic and in the Chicago Polyclinic. He affiliates with the county and state medical societies as a member and with the Odd Fellow and Woodmen of the World fraternities, and is identified with the church of his fathers. In his social sphere he is simple and unaffected, denoting the strong man he is held to be, and nature endowed him lavishly with ideal qualities for the profession he graces.

On February 22, 1894, Dr. Snipes married in Memphis, Tennessee, Miss Armine Pope, a daughter of Reverend Joseph Pope, a Presbyterian minister and a representative of one of Tennessee's early families. Rev. Pope married Miss Sophronia Estes and passed away where he spent the active years of his life. Dr. and Mrs. Snipes are without children.

TOM E. CRANFILL. Different members of the Cranfill family have been distinguished in Texas for several generations. Dr. James B. Cranfill, LL. D., has a national reputation as an editor and author, a clergyman, and a leader in the Prohibition party. A son of this distinguished Texan is Tom E. Cranfill, of Dallas, a young business leader whose achievements easily give him rank among the foremost in the commercial circles of the north Texas metropolis.

Dr. James Britton Cranfill, who is now retired from professional work of all kinds and is engaged in business at Dallas, has achieved success and precedence in three professions,—medicine, the ministry, and journalism and authorship. He was the founder, and for many years

the editor and publisher, of the *Baptist Standard*, which during his ownership and individual control was the greatest Baptist paper in the world. Dr. Cranfill was born in Parker county, Texas, on the 12th of September, 1858, a son of Eaton and Martha Jane (Galloway) Cranfill, who were numbered among the pioneer settlers along the northwest frontier of Texas. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Gonzales county, and in 1879 he was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the Texas Medical Board. Among other honors paid him for the practical achievements of his career was the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him by Simmons College, in 1900.

Dr. Cranfill was engaged in the practice of medicine from 1879 until 1882. He then took up newspaper work, as editor of the *Gatesville Advance*, in the county seat of Coryell county, and he continued as the publisher of this paper until 1886, from which year until 1888 he was editor of the *Waco Advance*, in the city of Waco. He was financial secretary of Baylor University during 1888-9 and was superintendent of the Baptist mission work of Texas from 1889 to 1892. In the year last noted, Dr. Cranfill founded the *Texas Baptist Standard*, of which he continued as editor until 1904. He was editor of the *Baptist Tribune* during the period from 1905 to 1907, inclusive, and has filled a position as editorial writer for the Associated Prohibition Press. Dr. Cranfill was ordained a clergyman of the Baptist church in 1890, and was vice president of the Baptist Young People's Union of America in 1891-3. His prominence in the Prohibition party caused him to be selected as its candidate for vice-president of the United States in 1892. Since 1888 he has served as a member of the executive committee of the party. Dr. Cranfill has been a trustee of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, and has honorary membership in the Texas Eclectic Medical Association, the Philomathean Society of Baylor University, and the Dallas Art Association. To many he is best known for his work as author and editor. He is the author of two earnest and helpful works, entitled: "Courage and Comfort," published in 1899, and "Cranfill's Heart Talks," published in 1906. In 1895 he edited "Carroll's Sermons," and in 1907 published Riley's History of Texas Baptists.

On the 1st of September, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. James B. Cranfill to Miss Ollie Allen, of Crawford, Texas. Of this union Tom E. Cranfill was born in Coryell county, in 1881. He was reared and educated in Waco, and spent several years as a student in Baylor University, at the time when the distinguished Dr. Burleson was the administrative head of that institution. Mr. Cranfill took a prominent part in college affairs and was captain of the first football team at Baylor University, besides which he participated actively in other branches of college athletics. After the opening of the great oil field about Beaumont and during the excitement there in 1902, Mr. Cranfill left the university and added his vigorous young personality to the throng of eager fortune seekers. Although he had just attained to his legal majority, his acumen and good judgment brought to him success in the oil business. In the latter part of the year 1902 Mr. Cranfill removed from Beaumont to the city of Dallas, where he has since been actively engaged in the real-estate business, with operations whose scope and importance have made his reputation far transcend local limitations. Although still in his early thirties, he has established the foundation for a splendid fortune. Mr. Cranfill became a member of the firm of Seay, Cranfill & Company, and upon its incorporation under this title he assumed the office of vice president, a position which he now holds, the other members of the executive corps being as here noted: Ben T. Seay, president; Robert B. Seay, Jr., secretary and treasurer; and Britt Cranfill, assistant secretary.

This alliance of successful, hard-working men, each



Yours truly,
Reese Saturn.

an expert in his respective line, is noted for its remarkable success. It has the world's record for lot sales. This record was established during a sale in Trinity Heights, south of Oak Cliff, where within four days a total of 487 lots were sold,—762 having been sold in a single day. Another fine record made by the firm, or company, is that since 1903 they have sold the lots on which more than 35,000 Dallas citizens are now living,—enough to make a large city. Furthermore, it is the record of this firm that not a single purchaser has ever lost a cent in his investment, while most of the investors have enjoyed a large increase in the value of their properties. Seay, Cranfill & Company have promoted, sold and populated the following named tracts and additions to Dallas, and each one represents residence property of the highest grade: Trinity Heights, Ray's Addition, Deere Park, Columbia Addition, McKell's Homestead, Ross Avenue Annex, McKell's Addition, Ross Avenue Addition, Fairland Annex, Grand Avenue Addition. Huaco Heights in Waco and Crockett Place in Galveston.

Aside from the important work thus achieved in connection with the real-estate operations that have greatly conserved civic and material progress in Dallas, Seay, Cranfill & Company have gained a reputation that has brought them into prominence in similar enterprises in other cities of Texas, so noteworthy has been their success in promoting these extensive enterprises. Mr. Cranfill personally represented his corporation at Galveston, in June, 1914, where they placed upon the market the beautiful Crockett Place Addition, in which they sold between 900 and 1,000 lots within an almost incredibly short period. In connection with the development of the fine Huaco Heights Addition to the city of Waco, Mr. Cranfill, who is president of the Huaco Heights Company, sold within one year residence lots in this addition to the value of \$300,000.

Seay, Cranfill & Company in recent years have had an interest in nearly every large enterprise launched in Dallas, and deserve a large share of credit for their participation in the growth and development of the city during the twelve years of their identification with its interests. Not only through the sale of residence additions but also in the handling of business property have they enjoyed continuous success. In matters where the object is to invest and safeguard large amounts of capital in property for commercial or industrial enterprises, their advice and counsel have been sought in constantly cumulative way, and those who have entrusted important affairs to the care of this firm know how well and honorably their interests have been conserved.

In this highly efficient organization Mr. Cranfill is a specialist in the sale of additions, of which department he has had personal charge, as intimated in foregoing statements. Therefore the record-making sales previously noted must be accredited largely to his initiative and executive ability. Added to his optimism in the matter of the present greatness and splendid future of Dallas, and an enthusiastic love for his work, are unbounded energy and alertness and a thorough knowledge of his business. In a day when only the most highly trained and most efficient can hope to succeed in the face of ever increasing competition such as exists in a city of the metropolitan status of Dallas, Mr. Cranfill stands as a young man who easily, and without apparent effort, is a leader among his fellows.

Mr. Cranfill is a member of the board of directors of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, in which body he represents the real-estate fraternity of the city. He is secretary and treasurer of the Texas Mortgage & Investment Company, and is president of several local corporations. Fraternally, he has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, besides having received the chivalric honors in a Dallas commandery of Knights Templar, representing the maximum York Rite affiliation, and he holds membership also in the

adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Cranfill has a home and family of which he is justly proud. In Dallas was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mai Seay, daughter of Ben T. Seay, and more specific data concerning the well known Dallas family of which she is a representative will be found on other pages of this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Cranfill have four children: Mona Mai, Isabel, Thomas Mabry, and Martha Eleanor. The two children last mentioned are twins, and in the baby show held in Dallas in May, 1914, they brought distinction to themselves and pride to their parents by being selected as prize winners. The boy, Thomas Mabry Cranfill, won first prize offered for boy babies, and scored 99.5 points. This is said to be the highest score ever made by a twin babe in a contest of this character. The little daughter, Martha Eleanor, made a score of 99, which no doubt would have been higher save for the fact that she had been ill prior to the show.

REESE TATUM. The mayor of any of the thriving western towns of comparatively few years' growth has about as much on his hands as has the mayor of a small-sized eastern city, for though life is not so complex, a western town accomplishes as many miles along the road of progress in a year as an eastern city has covered in the past ten or fifteen. Therefore, Mayor Tatum of Dalhart has a position that is no sinecure. That he has succeeded in filling the post to the utmost satisfaction of the citizens of this important town in the Panhandle region of Texas is proof of his executive ability, as well as his good business sense. He is one of the most successful criminal lawyers in this section of the state and has won his prominent position by dint of painstaking study and hard work.

Reese Tatum was born in Maury county, Tennessee, on the 4th of April, 1878, the son of Jesse B. and Harriet E. (Reese) Tatum. His father was a native of Rutherford county, Tennessee, and spent his life as a farmer. He was at one time a prominent stockman in Tennessee, but during the Civil War became totally insolvent by paying security debts and the freeing of his slaves. Later in life he removed to Van Buren county, Arkansas, where he died on June 21, 1890, at the age of sixty-seven. Mrs. Tatum was born in Alabama, near Tallahassee, but was only a child of three when her parents removed to Tennessee. Here she grew up and was married. Two of her brothers were prominent in the Civil War, both of them being captains at the close of the war. Mrs. Tatum died in Texas, on the 9th of August, 1903, at the age of seventy-three. Fourteen children were born to Jesse B. and Harriet Tatum.

Of these children, Reese Tatum was the youngest. He was sent to the public schools of Tennessee during his boyhood, but he was not very old when he had to stop school and help his father on the farm. He was an ambitious lad and determined that he would some day be something else than a small farmer, for scientific farming with all its possibilities had not then been introduced into the South. He, therefore, at the age of nineteen began to read law, and for one year struggled along by himself. At the end of this time he entered the offices of Colonel Wm. Crawford and Chas. W. Crow, at Corsicana in Navarro county, Texas. This firm had a reputation for handling criminal cases throughout the State of Texas, and was probably at that time about the best firm of criminal lawyers in the state. He remained with this firm seven months and was then admitted to practice. This comparatively short time of preparation shows what unusual gifts the young man possessed, not only mental gifts, but the power of concentration which brilliant men so often lack. After his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession in Corsicana, still remaining with the firm under whom he had studied. He was with them for two years and then, in 1902, came to Dalhart, and opened up a law office. He soon

proved his worth and his practice has been constantly on the increase. He is looked upon by members of his profession in other sections of the state as an authority on both civil and criminal law, and his personal popularity with them is great. Mr. Tatum was elected mayor of the City of Dalhart on the 4th day of April, 1911, and still holds this office. He has proved most efficient and has won an enviable reputation as an executive. He has one of the most complete law libraries in the state and his literary library in his home is considered one of the most elaborate in the state and is one of the best selected libraries to be found.

In politics Mr. Tatum is a member of the Democratic party. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a Yeoman. He is very enthusiastic over the future of the Panhandle region of Texas. He believes that in the course of time, and that the time is not far off, this region will be the most prosperous part of the state, and now it is the greatest section for stock raising in the United States.

Mr. Tatum was married to Miss Fannie B. Hunter at Waxahachie, Texas, on the 7th of August, 1900. Mrs. Tatum was born in the State of Texas, the daughter of George J. and Virginia (Blanco) Hunter. Mrs. Tatum died on March 15, 1910, at the age of thirty-two, leaving two daughters. Regina B. Tatum, who was born August 22, 1902, in Corsicana, Texas, is now in the high sixth grade of the high school of Dalhart. Margaret H. Tatum, who was born in Dalhart, on February 5, 1905, is in the third grade of the Dalhart public schools.

CYRUS S. MCFARLAND. The mercantile enterprise of Ladonia is unusually well represented in the firm of Jackson-McFarland, a business which successfully endeavors to supply all the wants of the trade throughout a large radius of country surrounding Ladonia, and whose annual volume of business is exceeded by few similar establishments in northeast Texas. The manager of this business is Cyrus S. McFarland, who represents one of the oldest families of northeast Texas and whose career as a farmer, merchant and public spirited citizen is worthy of more than casual note.

Cyrus S. McFarland is a son of the late Jackson McFarland and a grandson of James McFarland, both of whom were pioneers in the Republic of Texas, and among the very first settlers in Fannin county. It is a very interesting and exceptional family record, and a more detailed account of the earlier generation of McFarlands will be found on other pages of this work in the sketch of James F. McFarland, a brother of Cyrus S. "Bose" McFarland as Cyrus is everywhere known in Fannin county, was born at the old family home five miles north of Ladonia, March 1, 1865. He was trained to the labor of the farm and his education was in the country schools and the schools of Savoy. He was past his majority when he left the farm and on beginning commercial life in Ladonia he engaged in the retail liquor business, a line with which he continued until the liquor traffic was prohibited in Fannin county. He also owned a meat market during a portion of the time and finally gave up both those lines of enterprise in order to engage in general merchandising as a member of the firm of Blakney-Stevens-Jackson Company. This was subsequently reorganized as the Jackson-McFarland Company, of which the constituent members were J. E. and C. T. and Miss Fannie Jackson, and C. S. and S. J. and James F. McFarland and N. T. Scott. The retirement of the first two mentioned Jacksons, leaves the McFarland brothers and Miss Jackson and N. T. Scott as proprietors, with "Bose" McFarland as manager of the firm. This store embraces three distinct departments with important adjuncts, and has the confidence of the trade over a wide scope of territory.

Although busy with commercial pursuits for a number of years, Mr. McFarland has never lost interest in his old vocation. Farming has always been one of the profit-

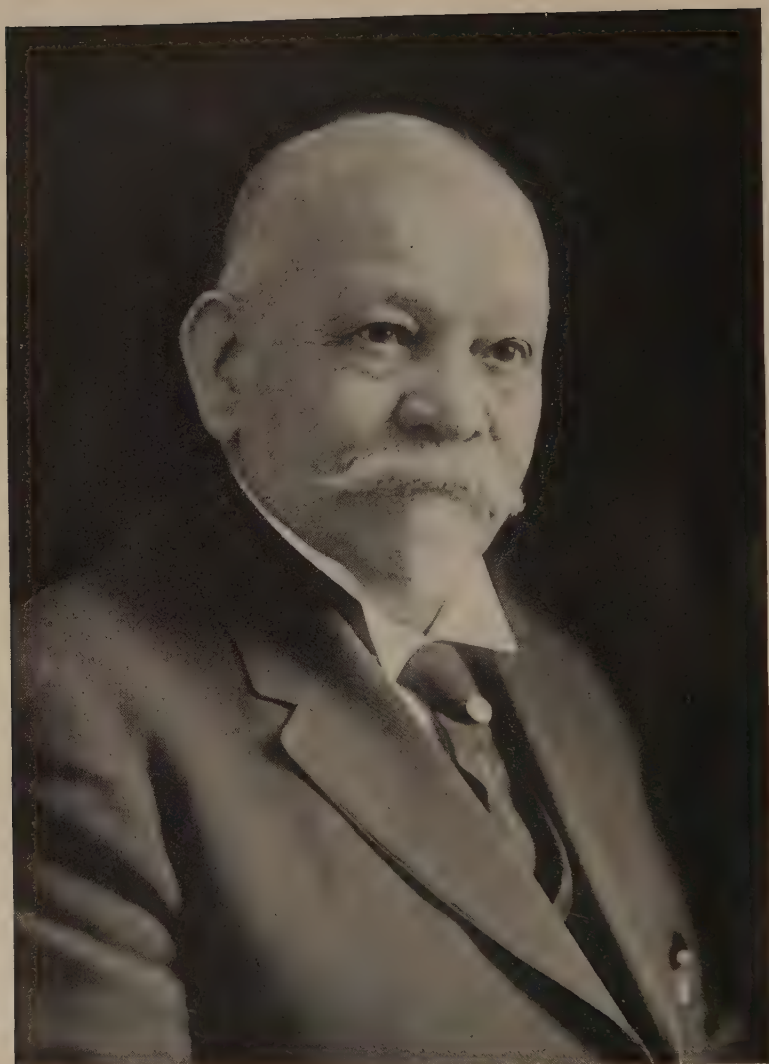
able features of his enterprise, and he has done much to increase the general upward tendency in rural development upon all the lines controlled and operated by him. He has about two hundred and fifty acres under plow, besides much other land devoted to pasturage and other uses. He makes a specialty of the raising and breeding of mules, and he sends a number of this stock to market every year.

On December 26, 1886, Mr. McFarland married Miss Susie Lee, a daughter of Rev. Reece D. Lee, whose life has been devoted to the ministry of the Christian church and to farming in Fannin county, where his people were among the pioneer settlers. The Rev. Lee first married a Miss Cobb, and their children were J. Houston G. Lee, now a practicing lawyer in Bonham, and Mrs. Halsey Bufford of this state. The second wife of Rev. Lee was Miss Nancy Oliver, and Dr. Robert E. Lee of Windom and Mrs. McFarland are the children of that union. Of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, the first died in infancy. William S. is a graduate of the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth in the class of 1913, and Miss Ethel graduated from Belmont College at Nashville in the same year.

JACK R. GARLAND. Three generations of the Garland family have contributed to the agricultural activities of the state of Texas, and all of them have been prominent and prosperous, taking their places among the leading men of their communities, and wielding an influence commensurate with their positions and their personalities. Jack R. Garland represents the third generation, and, though still a young man, he has made worthy progress in the field of enterprise that he has identified himself with. An extensive farmer and a foremost dealer in real estate and insurance he will be found an influential factor in the affairs of the town of Annona at all times, and his popularity and position in the community in which he was born and has passed the most of his life thus far is well established.

The Annona business man and farmer whose name heads this review was born at the country home of his parents less than two miles distant from Annona, on September 1, 1874, and his childhood, youth and more mature years have here been passed. He is the son of Joe D. and Jessie (Latimer) Garland, and the grandson of Jack Garland and his wife, Nancy (Johnson) Garland. It may be stated here that Jack Garland, the paternal grandfather of the subject, was born east of the Mississippi river in North Carolina.

He came to Texas with his family in 1853, settling four miles west of DeKalb, in Bowie county, this state. He was the owner of slaves, and as a farmer and trader he manifested a remarkable prowess, and gained a pleasing state of prosperity. His surplus cash he invested steadily in Bowie and Red River county land, and at one time in his career owned as much as twenty-three thousand acres, and was properly numbered among the land barons of East Texas. Among his business enterprises was a tanyard which he operated for a number of years following the war, and the people whom he employed as laborers constituted a veritable colony, rendering his influence over the two counties a most widespread one. Despite his many cares and responsibilities he continued in social and business harmony, at ease with the world and enjoying life at its best. He was a hopeful, cheery and trustful man. He maintained no religious belief that might be named as such, and in all his life was never found allied with any fraternal society. When he passed away the community lost a master financier and business man, and one of the most influential characters the county had known. His wife, Nancy (Johnson) Garland, died in 1882 and their children were: Mrs. M. C. Sloan, of Annona, who died December 31, 1913; Mrs. Maggie Winston, now deceased; and Joe D., the father of Jack Garland of this sketch and who died April 21, 1914.



Manuel E. Flores

Joe D. Garland was born at Henderson, Tennessee, in 1836, and was a boy of seventeen years when he accompanied his father's family to Texas in 1853. He had gained some little education in the log cabin schools of the day, but fell far short of having gained what might be termed an education. There was nothing to detract his thoughts from the farm and farm life until he reached his majority, and at that time the Rebellion came on, with its demand for men. Joe Garland promptly enlisted in the Texas Cavalry, and was serving with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel when the conflict closed. He had served in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and had participated in many of the engagements of the war. He escaped without personal injury, although he was captured and incarcerated in prison, from which he managed to effect an escape after some time, and duly rejoined his regiment. When the war ended and peace once more settled down over the land, Joe Garland returned to his native fireside and turned his energies to the work of the farm. He established his home in Red River county, where he held closely to his vocation as stockman and farmer, and the evening of life found him surrounded with all the comforts of life, and the maturity of his earlier plans is everywhere manifest in the substantial improvements everywhere seen on his vast domain. Like his father before him, he maintained an attitude toward the public and toward the general welfare of the community that made and held him a conspicuous figure therein, and gave him rank among the best citizenship of the place.

Politically, Mr. Garland continued unambitious and inconspicuous. He affiliated with the dominant party in Texas, however, in a somewhat impersonal way, and his churchly relations were with the Methodist body, and were distinguished by the enthusiastic support he has long given the denomination. He lived a straightforward, honest Christian life, never wavering in his allegiance to church and cause, and responded generously to the demands made upon him for service as steward, trustee or Sunday school superintendent, as the call to service came. His bequests to church work in its varied forms were ever in keeping with his means and with his zeal, and he was a well known layman at annual conferences of the church.

Prosperity walked hand in hand with Mr. Garland, and his business enterprises always met with favor. His estate, comprising nineteen hundred acres of the choicest land in the vicinity of Annona, is valued at one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, and with the profits of his extensive interests he generously advanced and enhanced the social conditions of his locality by looking well to the higher education of his children. He was a firm and sturdy advocate of education as a guaranty of good citizenship, and every dollar he spent with that principle in mind showed a goodly return of interest. Mr. Garland married Jessie Latimer. She was a daughter of Russ Latimer, one of the old pioneers of Red River county, and a member of the state legislature prior to the war. Mrs. Garland died in 1895, leaving six children, of whom brief mention is made as follows: Nannie, the wife of Dr. J. C. Barton, of Clarksville, Texas; Mrs. Joella Dooley, of Muskogee, Okla.; Leda, the wife of J. B. Wright, of Selina, Texas; Jack R. of this review; Wirt R., one of the able young business men of Annona, and Roy, who is finishing his education at the A. & M. College of Texas.

Jack R. Garland followed his country school training by a course of study at the Davis Military Academy at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, then spent a year at Blossom, Texas, in Lamar College, then a season at Central College, followed by a course in the Southwestern University at Georgetown. Mr. Garland chose a commercial career, rather than that of the farm, to which he had been trained by his father, and when he had completed his education he engaged in the merchandise

business at Annona as a member of the firm of Garland & Daniel. The firm continued thus until 1904, when Mr. Garland purchased the interest of his partner and continued alone until 1910, when he was succeeded in the enterprise by Adams & Williams, by purchase, after which the young merchant turned his attention to real estate and insurance, together with the conduct of his own large farm. The place, comprising one thousand acres under plow, employs twenty-two families in its maintenance, all housed in comfortable tenant homes, built or maintained at his order. His substantial contribution to his home town is seen in a fine double brick store, in which his father joins him in ownership, and in his own residence, the finest example to be found in the town. His activity in real estate is expended in the capacity of a broker, and his insurance contracts embrace both life and fire. He helped to promote, as an original stockholder, the First National Bank of Annona, and his substantial and well sustained aid of the movement for improved roads is a matter of common report. He has never broken the example and practice of the men of his family with respect to the non-seeking of official life. Alert and ready for any emergency, he stands among the foremost men of his town, and is never in the rear guard when there is work to be done in the advancement of the best interests of the community, and his enthusiasm for such matters is ably supported by his native vigor and capacity for service.

On December 1, 1896, Mr. Garland was married at Blossom, Texas, to Miss Mary, the daughter of Judge John A. Brewer, an uncle of Governor Earl Brewer, of Mississippi, whom the judge brought up in Lamar county, Texas. Judge Brewer and his wife, who was a Miss Johnson, are the parents of Mrs. Garland and a son, John Brewer, of Blossom, Texas. The Garlands have two children, Joe D., and Jessie Louise.

MANUEL E. FLORES. For more than forty years a resident of El Paso, there is no one among his contemporaries who bears a finer reputation for probity in business and private life than Manuel E. Flores, whose career in this city has identified him closely with public and business affairs, and who is known and esteemed by all classes of citizenship.

Manuel E. Flores was born in Santa Fe, New Mexico, January 13, 1851. His parents were Santiago and Refugio (Cisneros) Flores. His father was born in Sonora, Mexico, and his death occurred in 1871 and his remains now rest in the Juarez, Mexico, cemetery. The mother was a native of New Mexico, where she died at the age of forty-two, and she now rests at Santa Fe. The parents were both devout members of the Catholic faith, and were noted for their kindness of heart and charity in all their relations with their fellow-men. The Flores family, through its various representatives, has typified the best of the kindly, courteous qualities of the Spanish race in the southwest, and it has produced in Mr. Manuel E. Flores one of the ablest and most useful citizens of the city of El Paso.

Manuel E. Flores received his early education in private schools in New Mexico, and from there went to Oakland, California, where he took a special course in the Oakland College. Subsequently he pursued a thorough course in the Sonora College at Hermosillo, Mexico, where he was graduated in 1878. There is probably not a citizen in El Paso who surpasses Mr. Flores in scholarship and linguistic ability, and he has thorough and fluent command over several languages.

His home was in New Mexico until he was about eighteen years of age, since which time El Paso has been his residence, although his activities have often taken him from this city. During the first eight years of his active career in Franklin, now El Paso, he managed a large mercantile establishment for Eynocente Ochoa, the multi-millionaire banker of Juarez, Mexico. Follow-

ing this experience he was engaged in teaching in both El Paso and in Juarez, for about four years, and then he entered the government service in the customs department under Dr. Dwight C. Marsh. He was stationed at Franklin, Texas, now El Paso, and was continued in the customs service for about six years. He then received nomination for district and county clerk of El Paso county, and it is a high tribute to his citizenship and standing as a man that he was elected by the largest majority in the history of the county. His popularity among the people and his efficiency as an official caused him to be retained in that office for fourteen years. He then had charge under special contract of the commissary department in the El Paso Smelting Works for four years. He was then engaged in the mining business himself for a time until he opened his present office.

Mr. Flores does a general brokerage business and is now, and has been for many years, the official Spanish interpreter for the United States district court for the western district of Texas. His fluent use of Spanish, English and French equipped him pre-eminently for this office, and he is a valued official of the court in expediting its relations among the several people who compose the larger part of this population in this section. He does a large real estate business, especially among the Mexican people. He is not a regular member of the bar, yet his business both as interpreter and in other lines has made it necessary for him to be thoroughly posted on both Mexican and American law.

Mr. Flores has been twice married. His first wife, Leonora Stevenson, died and is buried in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. She was a daughter of Hugh Stevenson, one of the pioneer Americans who settled in El Paso in the fifties, and became very wealthy. Mr. Flores' second marriage occurred in El Paso in 1894 when Paula Pino became his wife. She formerly resided in Socorro, New Mexico. The three daughters and two sons of Mr. Flores are named as follows: Refugio, who married A. Salas, and resides in El Paso; Thresa, William, James, and Paulito, all at home. All have received excellent advantages in the local schools and colleges, and are well fitted for the responsibilities of their individual careers. Mr. Flores and family affiliate with the Catholic church. He has been president of the Fraternal Brotherhood and one of the most active official members of that organization. He has been a member for many years of the Spanish-American Society known as La Mutualista of El Paso. He is also a member of the Spanish Syndicate. In politics he is a Republican, though he now takes no active part, except as a voter. Mr. Flores owns a fine ranch near El Paso and the activities of this place afford him his principle diversion from other business cares. Mr. Flores is one of the business men of El Paso, enjoying the respect of all citizens as a high-class and cultured gentleman, and in all the exigencies of life has acted his part with honor and fidelity. As one who has lived for more than forty years with a record of honorable achievement and activity in one of the most important of Texas cities, his career has a fitting place in the history of this great state.

ALEX W. MAAS. Although a resident of San Antonio only since 1910, Alex W. Maas has become well and favorably known in business circles of the city by reason of the extent of his dealings in city realty. He belongs to a German family, which for several generations has been prominent in Berlin, in which city Mr. Maas himself was born, in 1863, a son of Albert William and Fredericka (Lineous) Maas.

William Maas, the grandfather of Alex W. Maas, was born in Germany, rose to high position in official life there, and for a number of years served as police commissioner, or chief of police, of Berlin. The family was founded in the United States by Albert William Maas, who with his wife and children came to this country in 1869 and located in the city of Chicago. An architect by

profession, Mr. Maas became distinguished in his calling, worked for some years with Mr. Root, of the later firm of Burnham & Root, famous World's Fair architects, and eventually became senior member of the firm of Maas & Koneman, and as such superintended the construction of Chicago's first building of sky-scraper proportions, a ten-story structure at the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street. He was also the architect for buildings for the old Chicago, Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, was a man of splendid education in his calling, having taken a course of seven years in architecture in Berlin, and was very active, energetic and progressive. Although his advanced ideas and utter indifference to the rules of precedent caused him to lose several large fortunes, his indomitable perseverance and unending resource led him to attack each new venture with the same zeal, energy and enthusiasm. In 1897 he left Chicago and went to Mississippi, having promoted and organized the German Silk & Agricultural Company, an ambitious colonization project, founded the town of Colonia, and colonized a large number of German farmers. This idea was too advanced for his day, and Mr. Maas lost fully a half million dollars in the project, a loss from which he never fully recovered. He died in 1907, having spent several of the remaining years of his life at Meridian, Mississippi. His wife was born at Glambaag, near Berlin, Germany.

Alex W. Maas was a lad of six years when brought to the United States, and the greater part of his education was secured in the public schools of Chicago. For six years he also attended the German-American Institute in that city, and learned the profession of architecture, which he followed for several years in connection with building operations. Removing from Meridian, Mississippi, he lived for eighteen years in New Orleans, and was married in that city to Miss Josie Holland. Subsequently he spent about three years in the Beaumont (Texas) oil fields, where he became associated with prominent and wealthy Texans in several large oil projects, and early in 1910 came to San Antonio, where he has since made his home. He has devoted his attention to dealing in real estate, and is now known as an expert in realty values. His business has grown to large proportions, and his sound judgment, unswerving integrity and great energy have placed him in a position of prominence among the business citizens of his adopted city. Mr. and Mrs. Maas have four children: Bessie, Shirley, Esther and Herbert.

Among the most treasured possessions of Mr. Maas is a sword, which at one time belonged to no less a personage than the great Marshal Ney of France, given to that famous officer by Napoleon. The interesting history of this weapon, and the manner in which it came to its present possessor was fully given in an article which recently appeared in a San Antonio paper, from which we are allowed to quote:

"It does not often fall to the lot of any person to be in possession of an implement of war valued at \$50,000. But Alex W. Maas, of 409 Kendall street, has such a weapon. As would be supposed, it does not stand in the corner of the hallway or on the front porch, but is kept in a vault of the San Antonio Loan and Trust Company. This sword is a treasured heirloom in the Maas family. It is said to have been given by Napoleon Bonaparte to Marshal Ney directly before the ill-fated invasion of Russia and, as the story that has come down through the years goes, was worn at the battle of Moscow by the man was unto Napoleon as his right arm.

"Though the French Eagles were forced back from the land of the Czar by the burning of the Russian capital and the inhospitable snows, Bonaparte continued to sway the rest of Continental Europe, and one year after the horrors of the retreat from the empire of the Russ, Ney was sent by his imperial master to preside over the capital of Prussia. With him went his wife



Marshall Spooner

nd daughter. It was there that love, making light of international complications, laughing at the hate of the average Prussian for the average Frenchman, made its residence known in the same, sweet, conquering way.

"The grand-uncle of Alex W. Maas, loving everything Prussian, despising everything French, wooed and won the heart of Mlle. Ney. Death intervened to prevent a marriage which, in all probability, both French and Prussian influences would have sought to stop. On her deathbed, Mlle. Ney requested that her German lover receive her father's sword and one of his uniforms. That is how Edward Maas came to own this almost priceless relic and it tells why the San Antonio representative of the family has it in his possession now.

"The man who got the sword by the wish of a dying woman never married. It came to Alex W. Maas' grandfather, William Maas, to his son, Albert William Maas, and then to its present owner. Both the grandfather and granduncle of Alex W. Maas were police commissioners in Berlin and the family was one of prominence a century ago, the time at which the romance between Maas and Mlle. Ney started, and ended in her death.

"Twenty-six years ago the sword was exhibited in the hall of the United States Senate and every member of that body held it in his hands during that exhibition. About that time, too, Albert Maas was offered \$26,000 for the relic. The offer came from Paris through a Mr. Coffee of the Leonard Company of New York. Mr. Maas refused to accept this sum. Though more than a century old, the sword still preserves much of its original beauty. On one side of the shield is the coat-of-arms of France. On the other is the letter 'C,' showing it to have been made while Bonaparte was consul and before he donned the imperial robes and adopted imperial ways. This fact leads to the conclusion that the weapon must have been worn by Napoleon himself, it probably having been at his side at some of his most notable victories.

"Owning a sword graven with a history like this entails, it is little wonder Mr. Maas values the relic at half a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Maas' children have displayed the sword to their playmates at both the High school and the Brackenridge school. Naturally, it has aroused much interest."

ANDREW F. JONES. For about thirty-seven years Andrew F. Jones has been identified with the free and open life of the west Texas country, for many years having been one of the range cattlemen, and now a successful modern stock farmer in Sterling county. During this period of thirty-seven years he has prospered in a material way, and has well deserved all that he has won. At the same time he has reared a family, and as a tribute to the climate he states that he has never had to call a physician in service to any member of his household.

Mr. Jones spent his boyhood during the troublous period of the Civil war, and thus had little schooling, and learned his chief lessons by practical work, rather than from any books or school instruction. He was born June 10, 1852, in Walker county, Georgia, where the family, of Welsh and Irish stock, were numerous in the early days, and were slave holders and planters both in Georgia and Tennessee. His parents were Lewis and Sarah Jones, both of Georgia. The father was a farmer, and died in 1852 in the same year that Andrew was born. The mother died in 1861. Andrew was the youngest of the eight children. The mother brought her children to Texas in 1859, locating in Hunt county, where Andrew grew up and where from his earliest boyhood he worked in order to support his mother and sister. When he started out for himself, it was as a worker for wages, and he was for several years connected with a business which at the time was a very important one, and which many years ago was supplanted by the railroads and other transportation facilities. He engaged in freighting with ox teams, and mules from Greenville to Jef-

erson, and also further north to Sherman, White Rock, McKinney, Kentuckytown, the distance from Greenville to Jefferson being one hundred and twenty-five miles, and the other places lying from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty miles further north. It required many days of slow and toilsome progress to take a load of goods over this route, and the work was not without much variety of incidents and occasional danger. He continued in that line for five years and in 1874 sold out his interests and quit the transportation business. He then went to Coleman county, in 1875, and spent a number of years on the extreme frontier. Coleman county was practically unsettled at the time, and railroads were many miles to the east and the south of that locality. He engaged in the cattle business, and the first five years was employed as a cowboy for other cattlemen. He then moved to Sterling county, and continued working for wages at from thirty-five to forty dollars a month. Then in 1880 he bought a small herd of cattle, and from that start has been continuously engaged in the cattle industry up to the present time. At different times he has also done a great deal in raising horses. In a few years time he had increased his herds to one thousand head, and was considered one of the prosperous cattlemen of the west. Thirty years ago such cattle as he has, sold from eight to ten dollars per head. The old Texas steer which then made up practically all the great herds in west Texas, has long since gone out of existence, but the same grade of cattle at the present time would bring from thirty-five to fifty dollars a head. When he began the cattle business, the entire region of west Texas was free range, and there was practically no limit to the feeding range until after 1886. In 1883 Mr. Jones, with foresight in anticipation of a time when the range would be overcrowded, began taking up state land, and is now living on a section of the land which he acquired thirty years ago. He has increased his holdings from time to time, until his modern stock ranch in Sterling county comprises fifteen hundred acres. When he first saw west Texas, the plains were still the haunt of buffalo and Indians, and the stockmen lived more or less in constant fear of Indian raids. In 1881 occurred perhaps the last general raid from the Indians, and in that year the troops and rangers and cattlemen effectually cleared the country of their ancient foe. Mr. Jones was in one hard clash with the Indians, in company with four other cowboys, some eight or ten rangers, and a man named Anglin was shot in that fight and fell from his horse as he was charging the Indians, his body falling by the side of Mr. Jones.

From the time he cast his first vote until the present, Mr. Jones has been a loyal supporter of the Democrat party and its principles. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. On January 18, 1883, Mr. Jones married Miss Lee Miller of Sterling county, a daughter of Gideon Mills. Her father was a well known stock farmer, and had a noteworthy military record having served in the Mexican war, and also as a Confederate soldier, going through the Civil war from 1861 to 1865. He died at the good old age of eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have three children, a son and two daughters. Willis Jones is married and lives in Sterling City. Miss Birdie and Miss Myrtle make their home with their parents.

MARSHALL SPOONTS. A Fort Worth attorney who represents one of the largest corporations engaged in business in the state, Marshall Spoonst is one of the younger members of the Texas bar, but is a creditable and worthy successor of his eminent father, the late Morris Augustus Spoonst, whose career in the law and public service gave him a place among the foremost Texans of his day.

The Spoonst is of genuine Holland Dutch stock. The notable facts which would distinguish it from almost any

family that might be mentioned is the fact that every male member, excepting one for several hundred years has followed the practice of the law. This exception was in the case of the grandfather of Mr. Spoonts. Grandfather Spoonts was exiled from Germany by Napoleon, and after the reconstruction came to America and settled in Leesburg, Virginia. He was an architect and builder, and it is an interesting fact of the history that he erected the wing of the capitol at Washington, now occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States. The grandmother of the Fort Worth lawyer was Miss Mary Vanderbilt, a niece of Commodore Vanderbilt. When she was eighty years of age she was considered one of the handsomest old ladies in America.

The late Morris A. Spoonts, father of Marshall Spoonts, had a career as a lawyer and public man too well known to need extensive mention. He easily occupied the front rank in the Texas bar. He represented as a lawyer many large institutions and corporations, and was chief counsel for many railroads. His death occurred July 27, 1912, and he left a comfortable fortune which represented his many distinguished services as a lawyer and a reputation that will long give his name distinction in this state.

Marshall Spoonts was born at Buffalo Gap, in Taylor county, Texas, December 18, 1879, a son of Morris A. and Josephine (Puett) Spoonts, both of whom were native Texans. His education was continued from the public schools and the Fort Worth University, but he did not graduate, instead entering the office of his father, with whom he remained for five years. He was admitted to the bar of Fort Worth on January 20, 1903. After five years' association with his father he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Morgan Bryan, and the law firm of Bryan & Spoonts had a liberal share of the legal business in the courts of Fort Worth and Tarrant county during the five years of its existence. The firm represented several railways and corporations. In January, 1913, Mr. Spoonts opened up his present luxurious offices in the Thomas Building, and enjoys a large general practice, but particularly as representative of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad in its state litigations, and also as representative for a number of insurance companies transacting business under the Texas laws.

On July 9, 1907, Mr. Spoonts married Miss Lorine Jones, daughter of William W. Jones, of Corpus Christi, Texas. They have no children. Mr. Spoonts is a member of the Masonic order, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

ENCARNACION SALINAS is a native of Mexico, but has resided in Texas for more than thirty-five years, and during this time has been prominently identified with agricultural pursuits and with the official life of Starr county, where for the past nine years he has served in the capacity of county clerk. His successive re-election to this office gives evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of his county, and his wide popularity is shown by his numerous friends throughout this section.

Mr. Salinas was born at Mier, Tamaulipas, Mexico, in 1865, his parents being both natives of that country, and in 1877 accompanied them to Starr county, Texas, where his father became a successful rancher and stockman, having a large property north of Rio Grande City. Mr. Salinas was given good educational advantages, and his boyhood and youth were spent on the home ranch, where he remained until 1904, in which year he was first elected county clerk of Starr county. At that time he took up his residence in Rio Grande City, and every two years he has been re-elected to this office. His service has been of a conscientious and efficient nature, and he has at all times shown his ability in handling the large business interests of the county.

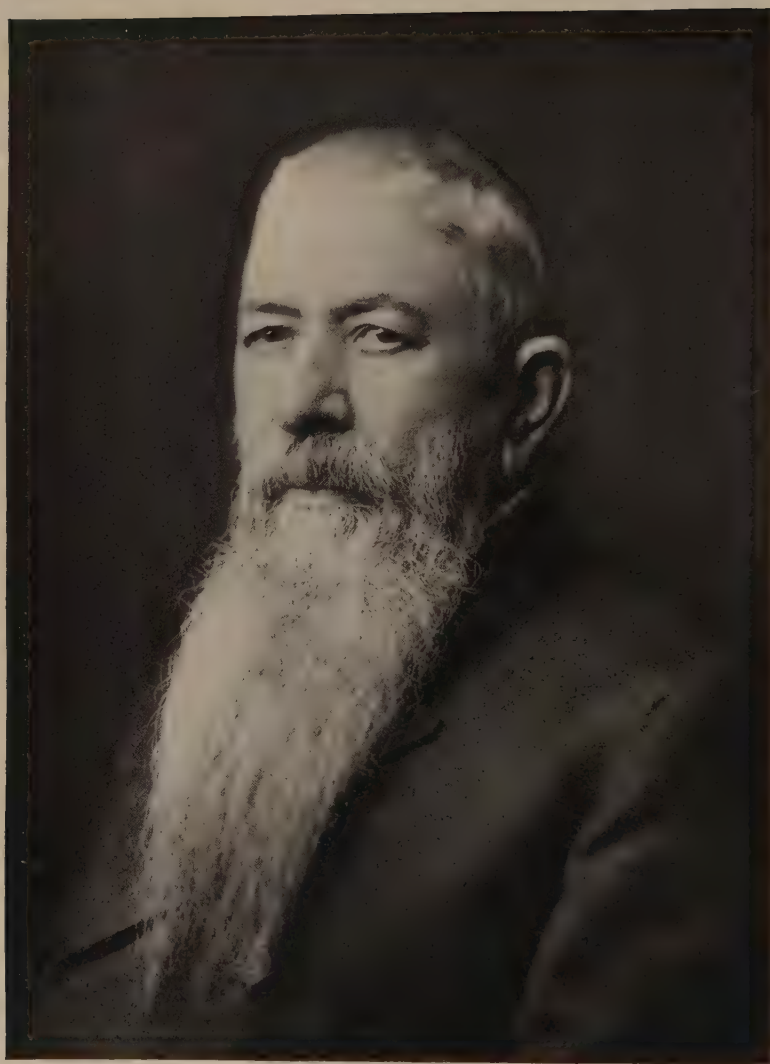
Mr. Salinas was married to Miss Rafaela Munoz, who was born in Mier, Mexico, and they are the parents of

four children, namely: Amalia, who is the wife of Adolph Oosterveen; Encarnacion A., now a student at Cumberland Gap College, Tennessee; and Daniel A. and Narzaria, who both live with their parents.

PUTT DARDEN MATHIS. An enthusiastic Mason since he reached his majority, Putt Darden Mathis, recently appointed Secretary of the Scottish Rite Masonic Bodies in San Antonio, is a most fitting person for such a position, and that it is one that will be well handled by him is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Mathis resigned his position as despatcher of trains with the International & Great Northern Railroad Company on February 1, 1913, to assume the duties of his new office.

Born in Choctaw county, Mississippi, on February 9, 1883, Putt Darden Mathis is the son of W. G. and Alice (Barmore) Mathis. The father was a native son of Choctaw county, born there in 1850, and he lived for many years at Mathiston, Mississippi, a town named in his honor, on the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, where he owned a large body of land. Some of that land Mr. Mathis donated to the railroad company, including a station site, as a bonus toward the building of the road, which was then known as the Georgia Pacific. With the completion of the road, Mr. Mathis became the first station agent at the place, which the company designated as Mathiston, and he continued in the railroad service for several years, but later removing to Hattiesburg, Mississippi. In 1902 he removed from that town to Texas, taking his family with him and locating in the town of Taylor, where he is now engaged in the tailoring business, in partnership with his youngest son, W. T. Mathis. The Mathis family, it may be said, is one that is well known in the south, and is one of creditable ancestry and achievements. The mother of Mr. Mathis was a sister of Col. Joseph P. Mullen, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, where he was known for one of the most prominent and wealthy lawyers of the state. Alice (Barmore) Mathis, the wife of Mr. Mathis, is also the daughter of a prominent Mississippi family, and four of her elder brothers were killed in action at the battle of Gettysburg. Six children were born to W. G. and Alice Mathis. Besides Putt Darden of this review, there are C. R. and W. T. Mathis, and three sisters, namely: Ethel, the wife of Joe Hall of Brownwood; Ola, the wife of J. R. Coston, also of Brownwood; and Dessie, the wife of Joe Honea of Kingsville.

Putt Darden Mathis was reared and educated at Mathison. He was fifteen years old when he began his railroad career in station service on the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, near Gulfport, as agent and telegraph operator at a small station. He remained on that road until he was seventeen, when he came to Louisiana and became telegraph operator for the Western Union at Lake Charles, and later at New Iberia. From the latter place he went to Houston, Texas, and took service with the Southern Pacific in the same capacity, remaining with that road for four years. He was then given a position as train despatcher with the Houston & Texas Central Railroad at Austin, Texas, and he remained there until October, 1907, when he went to Mexico to join his brother, C. R. Mathis, who was in the railroad service in the Republic. Mr. Mathis remained there in that work for two years, returning in April, 1909, to Texas, when he accepted a position as train despatcher at San Antonio with the International & Great Northern Railroad. In this position, which carried with it much of responsibility, he had had charge of the despatching of trains on the long division from Taylor to Laredo. He filled the position with all efficiency and in a manner most satisfactory to his company, resigning voluntarily on February 1, 1913, to accept the proffered office of Secretary of the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies in San Antonio. These bodies are included in the Bexar Lodge of Perfection, No. 9, which was instituted on September 19, 1912, and which embraces all degrees from the fourth



A. L. Ghio

the fourteenth; and in Pilgrim Chapter No. 6, Knights Rose Croix, which was instituted on January 28, 1813, and which embraces the degrees from the fifteenth to the eighteenth inclusive.

As has been previously intimated, this is a position in which Mr. Mathis is eminently fitted by inclination and knowledge of the order, for he has been an enthusiastic Mason since his early manhood. Soon after he reached his twenty-first birthday he took the Blue Lodge degrees in Lodge No. 279 at Brownwood, Texas, and not long thereafter took the Scottish Rite degrees at Houston. Mr. Mathis has been twice married. His first wife, who was Mabel Anna May, was born in Caldwell, Texas, and died in Mexico, while they were living in that country. She was the mother of his two children,—Elsie, born in June, 1904, and Anna, born in October, 1905.

ANTONIO L. GHIO, Texarkana, Texas, for many years one of the prominent and influential citizens of this place, is now living retired.

Mr. Ghio is an Americanized Italian. He was born in the province of Genoa, Italy, April 10, 1832. In 1849, he came to America and landed at New York. From that city he traveled, principally in the South and in the islands of the Caribbean Sea. He was at New Orleans and Shreveport in 1852. Subsequently he went to Fort Smith, Arkansas; Kansas City, Missouri; Jefferson City, Missouri, and St. Louis. In the last named city he engaged in business with relatives who were living there. This business association was only for a brief period, however, for in 1854 he returned to New York and again he became a commercial traveler, making that city his headquarters. Among the places he visited was Boston, where he met Miss Augusta Cassasa, who was born in the province of Genoa, Italy, who was reared in Boston. They were married in that city October 4, 1862.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Ghio engaged in business at Cairo, Illinois, where he lived for three years. Afterward he was in business in Chicago for two years and a half. From there he moved to Jefferson, Texas, at that time the leading commercial city of the state, where he established a successful business and laid the foundation for his fortune. Recently, when he and his good wife celebrated the anniversary of their wedding day, after years of happy married life, a local paper, under date of October 7, 1912, printed the following:

"Special to *The News*, Texarkana, Tex., Oct. 6.—Yesterday from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ghio held a reception at their home in celebration of their golden wedding anniversary. Large numbers of their friends of the city's oldest and most prominent people were present as invited guests, and the aged couple were showered with congratulations and best wishes.

"Mr. and Mrs. Ghio have resided at 320 West Third Street continuously since November 1, 1874. Mr. Ghio is eighty years of age and Mrs. Ghio is sixty-eight. They were married in Boston, Massachusetts, October 4, 1862. They have been blessed with seven children, three daughters and four sons, all of whom survive except the eldest son. They are: Ambolina, widow of J. T. Griffin; Ida, wife of Homer L. Vaughan; Maria Belle, wife of J. H. Fidler; Victor A., Antonio, Jr., and Augustine J.

"Mr. Ghio has had a somewhat eventful career. He began traveling in the South for a New York house in 1852, and continued such employment until his marriage, a period of ten years. After his marriage he resided for a time in Boston, going later to New Orleans, Baton Rouge (La.), Cairo and Chicago, in each of which cities he was in business for longer or shorter periods. In 1869 he moved to Jefferson, Texas, then one of the greatest commercial points in the state, and here engaged in business with great success.

"Mr. Ghio was one of the founders of Texarkana.

He attended the first sale of town lots, December 8, 1873, and purchased several pieces of business and residence property, which he still owns, besides holding much larger real estate properties in and near the city, which he subsequently acquired. Among his original purchases are some of the choicest business properties now in the business center of the city. He brought his family here immediately afterward and on November 1, 1874, they moved into their present home, in which the three younger children were born.

"From the beginning of his residence here, Mr. Ghio has been one of Texarkana's most public-spirited and enterprising citizens. In 1877 he built the first opera house in Texarkana, which was also the first brick house of any kind ever constructed in the city on either side of the State line. Ten years later (1887-8) he developed and opened to the public Spring Lake Park, two miles north of town, and which is now the chief pleasure resort of the city, and a year later he built at great expense a fine driveway all the way from the city to the park, and which by consent and usage has since been known as Ghio's Boulevard. No man has done more to foster and advance the material and commercial interests of the community, and he still holds a high place in the councils of the city's leading men.

"In 1880 Mr. Ghio was elected Mayor and was thrice re-elected, filling the office until 1886, when he declined to stand for another term, although urged to do so, and with full assurance that there would be no opposing candidate. Later he served three terms as Alderman from his ward. Since coming here he has acquired a large share of this world's goods, and he is now spending the evening of his years, taking his well earned rest, in the quiet of his home."

PRICE ADEL HIGGINS. It was a popularity such as few men attain and the thorough confidence of a large community in his ability and efficiency which first elected Mr. Higgins to the office of county and district clerk of Ector county, and for eight successive terms he had been chosen to the same position.

Price Adel Higgins was born in Guntersville, Alabama, and belongs to an old southern family, members of which have in nearly every generation been on the frontier helping to extend civilization a little further into the west. His parents were John and Nancy (Cowan) Higgins, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of North Carolina. The father left Kentucky when a young man, took up his residence in North Carolina, where he married his wife and then moved into Alabama, locating at Guntersville. He was in that state in time to participate with the local soldiery and in the warfare which finally rid the state of its hostile Indians. He became a planter, also had a merchandise business in Marshall county, and acquired large wealth and influence, in that locality, which was his home during the remainder of his life. During the Civil war all his property was destroyed and like many other southerners he was nearly bankrupted by the issues of that great strife. He was himself a soldier and an officer in the Confederate army. He and his wife had four children, of whom Price Adel was the youngest.

Mr. Higgins attended public schools at Guntersville up to the time he was nineteen years old, and in 1882 came out to Texas, which has been his home now for more than thirty years. He attended school for a time in this state, and then obtained a position on a cattle ranch. For nine years he followed the cattle trails as a cowboy, and rode herd throughout Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Kansas. He finally decided to settle down and leave the pursuits of the range, and with that intention he obtained a clerkship in a store at Snyder. From Snyder he moved to Odessa in Exeter county, and has been known to the people of this vicinity for many years, and his business record is an open book to all. For two years he was in a store,

and then in 1898 was first elected to the office of county and district clerk.

Mr. Higgins has always been an active supporter and believer in the principles of the Democratic party. He has passed through all the chairs of the Knights of Pythias, and is also affiliated with the Order of Elks. He is owner of a pleasant home in Odessa and also possesses other property in this vicinity.

On August 1, 1891, he married Miss Bessie Winne, who was born in Alabama, a daughter of E. F. Winne. There are four children in the Higgins family, named as follows: Gessner, the oldest, is now a student in Trinity University; Winne; Lela; and Hugh, the youngest, popularly known among his play fellows as Joe Bailey, after the noted Texan of that name.

STEVEN W. POWERS. It is a generally accepted truism that no man of genius or acknowledged ability can be justly or adequately judged upon the morrow of his death, chiefly because time is needed to ripen the estimate placed upon his life work. This remark is in no sense inappropriate to the subject of this review, the late Steven W. Powers, who for years was one of the leading business men of Jones county. Mr. Powers was born in Newton county, Missouri, December 15, 1850, and was a son of James and Lottie Powers. His father was a farmer in Ellis county, Texas, whence he came in 1862, and about 1869 returned to his former home in Newton county, Missouri, and there his death occurred in 1872, of spinal meningitis. His widow survived until 1882, and was the mother of eleven children, Steven W. being the seventh in order of birth.

Steven W. Powers received only a limited education in the public schools, as the advent of the Civil war caused such excitement and general disturbance in his home neighborhood that the youth was able to get his schooling only by making the most of every opportunity that presented itself. He was but twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to Ellis county, Texas, and about twenty-one when he returned to Newton county, Missouri, but after the death of his father he again came to the Lone Star state, where, for three years he was engaged in operating a cotton gin. The remainder of his life was spent in farming. He was successful in his business ventures and a typical self-made man, winning his way cleanly and fairly to a place of prominence among the men of his section. On March 20, 1878, Mr. Powers was married to Miss Ida B. Foster, daughter of Henry and Virginia (Garr) Foster, of Newton county, Missouri. Mr. Foster was a farmer and stockman of Newton county, Missouri, until coming to Jones county, Texas, in 1878, and here his death occurred June 2, 1903, his wife surviving until December 7, 1905. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Powers, namely: Edwin C., Pearl, Lottie, Mary and James, who are all married; and Steven, Nora, Zene and Georgia, who all reside with their mother and are being given their education at Christian College, Abilene, where they are being prepared to fight the battles of life. Mr. Powers was a Democrat in his political views, but took only a good citizen's interest in public matters. He was a faithful member of the Christian church, and was a liberal supporter of its movements. He took a pride in all that affected Abilene or its people, and could be counted upon to ally himself with all movements that made for progress or good government. In his death his city lost a good citizen, the business world a competent and energetic participant in commercial affairs, and his family a kind husband and indulgent father.

Mrs. Powers' mother belonged to the noted Garr family, which originated in Germany, and Mrs. Powers now possesses a large volume containing the history of the family dating back several generations. It was commenced in 1844, by John Wesley Garr, M. D., and after his death was completed by his son, John C. Garr,

of Virginia, being published in book form under the title: "Genealogy of the Descendants of John Garr and son of Andreas Garr, who emigrated from Bavaria, Germany, in 1732. With Portrait Cuts of Leonard, Abram, Benjamin, John Wesley and John Calhoun Garr, Coat of Arms, Biographies, Wills, History, etc., and published by the author at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1894."

For several years prior to his death, Mr. Powers was in poor health, but he uncomplainingly and resolutely kept up his spirit until his death, caused by the accidental discharge of a gun in crossing a wire fence, November 16, 1895.

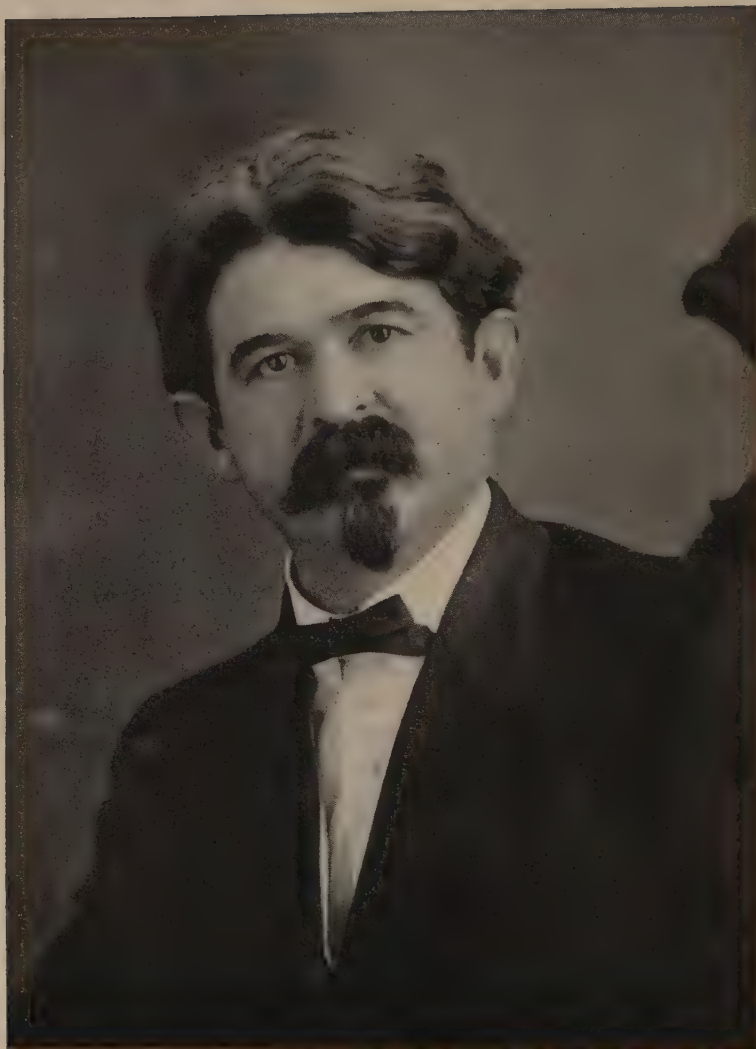
LIBRADO BUTCHOFKY. One of the earliest born native residents of El Paso, and actively identified with business enterprise in this city since 1900, Mr. Butchofsky represents the early settlers of this city, and has had a successful career as a druggist. He was born in El Paso August 18, 1864, being the first of two children. His father was Frank Messick, who was born in Germany and came to America during the early sixties, becoming one of the pioneer residents of El Paso, where he followed a career as merchant for some years, and subsequently moved into New Mexico, where he died in 1880. He married a native of Mexico, Candelaria Chacon, who had lived in El Paso from the decade of the fifties. She died in 1869. The other child of her marriage was Manuela, now the wife of John Carson, of Silver City, New Mexico.

After the death of his mother, Mr. Butchofsky and his sister were adopted by Mrs. Lupe Butchofsky, the sister of their mother, and were reared and educated by her and took her name. Mr. Butchofsky was reared and received his education in the schools of Silver City, New Mexico, up to the time he was eighteen years of age, and then began the study of pharmacy as a drug clerk. He followed this occupation in different locations in New Mexico, and in 1900 came to El Paso as pharmacist. In 1906 he established the El Paso Pharmacy, at the corner of Second and Ochoa streets, which he conducted until September, 1913. In the following month he engaged in business at 3006 Alameda street.

In politics he is a Republican, but takes no active part in party affairs. He is a member of the Catholic church. On October 13, 1892, at Las Cruces, New Mexico, he married Miss Mary Wood, daughter of David Wood and a native of New Mexico. Their three children are Leonard, who is taking civil engineering course; Lena, who graduated at the El Paso high school; and Richard, now in the grade school.

CHARLES H. PAGE. In the prolific field of architecture it would be difficult to discover a more remarkable career than that of Charles H. Page, head of the firm of C. H. Page & Brother, of Austin. It is remarkable in that he has never enjoyed a technical training in any of the accredited institutions devoted to his specialty, his education being virtually confined to his own experience in his chosen profession. Not yet forty years of age his accomplishments have included the designing of plans and the direction of the construction of numerous state, railroad and school buildings, colleges, court houses, lodges, bank buildings, warehouses, office buildings, churches and residences, and his work easily places him foremost among the men of his calling who aim to build beautifully useful structures—that is, to satisfy by one and the same design the demands alike of use and beauty. Whether one considers the parental objections he was forced to overcome, the struggles of his youthful ambition and inclination in gaining his training, or his final phenomenal achievements, his career must be recognized as a notable one in the ranks of a vocation fertile with distinctive accomplishments.

Mr. Page was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1876, and is a son of Charles H. and Anna (Hogg) Page, natives of England. His father, a successful St. Louis



J. W. Dawson.

actor, came to Austin in 1882, having secured the act for pointing and cleaning all the granite on the floor of the newly-erected capitol building, and from that time thereafter brought his family to this city. Here he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1911. As a lad in the public schools of Austin, Charles Page gave evidence of marked architectural inclination and ability. It was his parents' desire that he should become a brick layer, and during the summer months he worked at that trade and as a tilesetter, in the meantime pursuing his literary studies in the graded schools. He soon tired of his uncongenial occupation, however, and not being able to win his parents' consent he left home when but a lad and sought employment and experience in various architects' offices throughout the country, applying himself devotedly to the study of the various styles in the large cities. He was a lad of about sixteen years when, in 1892, he entered the ranks of his calling and laid the foundation for his present extensive business. He designed and superintended the building of the Austin National Bank Building, the first of his many large undertakings, and since that time his rise has been rapid and impressive. The numerous monuments to his genius and ability include the following: State Buildings—Texas World's Fair Building, St. Louis, Missouri; Industrial Institute Building, Pasteur Institute, State Convent Home, Negro Ward Building, and two tuberculosis cottages for State Lunatic Asylum, Austin; and City Orphan's Home, Corsicana. Railroad Buildings—Depots for Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad at Cleburne, Hillsboro, Mexia, Coolidge, Maloney, Mey, Hubbard City, Covington, Osceola, Kennard and others; Depots for G. C. & S. F. Railroad at Alcoa, San Angelo; Depots for the C. S. & N. O. Railroad at Delaplousas and Crowley, Louisiana; and Depots for Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railroad at Quanah, Swearing, Lazare and Paduca. School Buildings—Houston, Bell, Nacogdoches, Sealey, Hubbard City, Rusk, Llan, Somerville, West, Richmond, Elgin, Edna, Sulphur Springs, Detroit, Lancaster, Bryan, Bay City, Midland, Walnut Springs, Hallettsville, Rosebud, Huntsville, Brenham, Teague, Meridian, Livingston, Denton, Saba, Coupland, Milano, Hillsboro, Sherman, Cuero, Canton, Jourdan, all in Texas; Jennings and Fayette, Louisiana, and Caddo, Atoko, Hugo and Llan, Oklahoma. Colleges—Boys Dormitory at Sam Houston College at Austin; Boys Dormitory, Georgetown; Evangelical Lutheran Trinity College, and Rock; and Blinn College, Brenham. Court Houses—Jackson County, Edna, Texas; Fort Bend, Comal; Smith County, Tyler; Hays County, San Marcos; Williamson County, Georgetown; Anderson County, Palestine. Lodges—Masonic Lodge, Huntsville; Masonic Hall, San Saba; Knights of Pythias, Weatherford; and Masonic Hall, Hillsboro. Bank Buildings—State Bank and Trust Company, San Marcos; American National Bank, Austin; Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Hutto; Austin National Bank, Elgin; Farmers State Bank, Georgetown; and Temple State Bank, Temple. Warehouses—Marks Grain Company, Austin; Peden Iron and Steel Company, Houston; Walter Tips, Austin. White Lime Company and our Packing Company, Austin. Store Buildings—Porter & Lattimer, and Terrell & Wignall, Port Neer; J. M. Dorrence, Houston; J. E. Ferguson, Temple; Littlefield, Austin; and Welder, Victoria. Churches—Baptist, Bryan; Swedish Methodist Episcopal, Georgetown; Synagogue for Congregation Beth El, Houston; Methodist, Jacksonville, and Alexander Magistrate Institute, Jacksonville. Residences—J. W. Allan, A. J. Eilers, Ernest Nalle, Dr. E. P. Wilmot, F. Cullen, E. J. Byrne, M. J. Hodnette, Dr. M. L. Tate and W. T. Ramsey, Austin; R. H. Rivers, Elgin; A. J. Nelson, Round Rock; F. H. Farwell, Orange; R. H. Evans, Mrs. L. C. Fulton and F. C. Connerly, Austin; Apartment House for Mrs. L. McKean, Austin, and Savoy Apartments, Houston.

Austin; Apartment House for Mrs. L. McKean, Austin, and Savoy Apartments, Houston.

In 1907 Mr. Page took into partnership his brother, Louis C. Page, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1883, and since that time the firm has been C. H. Page & Brother, with well-appointed offices at Nos. 347 to 352 Austin National Bank Building. Mr. Page has various other interests in the city of his adoption, and is at this time president of the Stelfox Jewelry Company. He is well known in club life and fraternal circles, holding membership in the Austin Country Club of Austin, the Houston Club of Houston, and Lodge No. 201, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During Governor Sayers' administration he served as lieutenant-colonel on the Governor's staff.

In 1907 Mr. Page was united in marriage with Miss Marian Maas, daughter of Capt. Louis Maas, an old pioneer citizen of Austin. One child has been born to this union: Charles H., Jr. The beautiful family home is located at No. 708 West Twenty-fourth street.

DR. GEORGE WALLEN DAWSON. The people of Dalhart, Texas, and indeed of the whole of this part of the Panhandle, feel extremely grateful to Dr. George Wallen Dawson, of Dalhart, for he made it possible for them to possess something that a small and especially a new town rarely has, that is a sanitarium that is to Dalhart what a large hospital is to a city. The doctor has only been in Texas a few years, but in this short space of time he has won a wide reputation as a skillful practitioner and has made many friends. His personal popularity is due in no small measure to the geniality of his disposition and to the fact that in spite of the fact that his profession has led him in the dark places of men's lives, he has kept his faith in human nature and is always ready to believe the best of people.

Dr. Dawson comes of families old in the history of our country. On his father's side his family line can be traced back to Commodore D'Oson, of England. When the first of the name to settle in America arrived on these shores he changed his name to Dawson. The first member of the family was Major John Dawson and he served under General Washington. He died in 1837, ten children surviving him, among whom was Samuel Dawson, the great-grandfather of the doctor. He settled in Virginia and there lived out his life. When he died he left a family of nine children, among whom was Gibson Dawson. The latter emigrated to Kentucky and there reared his family of three sons, all of whom entered the ministry. Among these sons was W. H. Dawson, the father of the doctor. He was born in Daviess county, Kentucky, in 1844 and grew up in his native state. He was educated for the ministry and entered that of the Baptist church, spending his life in this calling. In the early days of his ministry he was a circuit rider, for communities were scattered and circuit riding was the only practicable way in which people could be reached. He presided over a number of churches and spent many weary hours riding over the rough wood roads to reach his distant parishes. He died in 1908.

On his maternal side the doctor's ancestry is equally interesting. His mother was a Howard, and his grandfather, born of poor parents, was forced to make his own way from the time he left home as a boy. He was a sea-faring man and was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Dead Sea expedition, sent out from England. Upon his return after this experience he came to America with his family and settled in Kentucky. He was named Galliton Howard and he died in Kentucky in 1897. His daughter, Martha Howard, was born and reared and married in Kentucky, in Daviess county. After the death of her husband, she remained in Daviess county, and there she is living today, hale and hearty at the age of sixty-six. Four children were born to W. H. and Martha Dawson, in addition to Dr. Dawson there being J. C. Dawson, of Kentucky; Miss Cora Dawson,

also of that state, and Dr. A. W. Dawson, of Montgomery, Alabama.

Dr. George Wallen Dawson was born in Hancock county, Kentucky, on May 14, 1871, the second child of his parents. In his youth he attended the grammar schools of Kentucky and then as he grew older he began to think that he would like to study medicine. Consequently he entered the Kentucky School of medicine at Louisville, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1894. He next took a post-graduate course at the Cincinnati Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and returning to Kentucky after the completion of this work, he located in Davis county and there began the practice of his profession. He was successful from the very beginning and as his experience increased he became an extremely able physician.

He remained in Kentucky until 1907 and then, having heard of the Panhandle region of Texas and the need for physicians in that section he came out to Dalhart and established himself. The first thing he did upon his arrival was to purchase a plot of ground and erect upon it the building now known as the Trans-Canadian Sanitarium. Dalhart being a rapidly growing place and a junction point for two railroads there was a crying need for something of this sort. It is a building of eighteen rooms, equipped with all that is most modern in hospital furnishings, and with every appliance for handling surgical and emergency cases. In fact it is a first class hospital and would do credit to a larger city. It has been developed to its present condition of efficiency through the indefatigable efforts of its founder and proprietor and he works unceasingly to see that the patients have every attention and every chance to recover their health.

In addition to his busy days at the hospital much of Dr. Dawson's time must be given to his work as surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad and the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad at this point. He is a member of the Trans-Canadian Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the Texas State Medical Society and of the National Railway Surgeons' Association. In the fraternal world he is a member of the Ancient Free and Free and Accepted Masons, being a Knight Templar in this order. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Although the Doctor is not active in politics he is a staunch member of the Democratic party, and in religious affairs he is a member of the Baptist church.

On the 26th of October, 1896, Dr. Dawson was married to Miss Willie C. Mitchell, of Henderson, Kentucky. Mrs. Dawson is a daughter of Anthony and Lutetia Mitchell, and her family were among the early settlers of Henderson. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Dawson. The eldest, William Artis Dawson, was born in Davis county, Kentucky, on the 4th of September 1897, and is now a student in the high school in Dalhart. George Wallie Dawson was born in Davis county, Kentucky, on June 16, 1900, and is now in the grammar school in Dalhart. The youngest John Coleman Dawson also a student in the grammar school, was born in 1903 in Davis county, Kentucky.

THOMAS A. BOOTHE, M. D. The career of Dr. Thomas A. Boothe, of Cleveland, Texas, furnishes an excellent illustration of the success which may be gained through a life of industry and earnest, well-applied effort. Losing his father in childhood, he was compelled to spend his youth in hard and unceasing labor and to acquire his education as best as he might, yet so strong was his determination and so unconquerable his spirit that he has not alone risen to a foremost place in the ranks of one of the learned professions, but has made his name known and respected in financial, mercantile and social circles.

Doctor Boothe is a native of Liberty county, Texas, and was born February 6, 1857. His father settled here

in childhood, during the war between the United States and Mexico, the family making the journey in a wagon and settling in what was then Polk county. This community was subsequently in three different counties, owing to changes in the boundary lines. The grandfather of Doctor Boothe was a farmer, and died prior to the Civil war, being buried where other members of the family and his wife lie at rest, near the Oakshade Cemetery. He reared the following children: David, who spent his life on the old home place and at his death left two children; William S., the father of Dr. Thomas A.; Abram, who died near Tarkington's Prairie, and left a family of four children; Fred, who died after the Civil war and left no issue; Maria, who married Wyatt Donohue and died on Tarkington's Prairie; and Cynthia, who married Mr. Carr and spent her life in Liberty county, leaving two children at her death.

William S. Boothe was but a lad when he came to Texas, and here he received but limited educational advantages, and like his father adopted the vocation of farming as his field of life endeavor. At the outbreak of hostilities between the South and the North he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and became a member of a company that left Texas as cavalry, but was dismounted at Little Rock, Arkansas, and was attached to the great Army of the Tennessee. He met his death as a soldier at Atlanta, in one of the last battles of the war. Mr. Boothe was a Baptist. He married Mary Beatty, of Scotch-Irish descent, a daughter of Thomas Beatty, who came to Texas about the year 1837 and first settled in Jasper county, but died in Tyler county, Texas. Mrs. Boothe died at the age of fifty-eight years, in 1894, and was the mother of Dr. Boothe of this notice; Sallie, who married Dr. Jephtha Haynes and resides at Houston Heights, Houston, Texas; and Willie, of Bruner, Texas, who is now Mrs. Light.

Having lost his father when he was still a child, Doctor Boothe was left to his own resources to secure an education. His mother remained a farmer and they raised some stock and did their utmost to improve their property. The best school the Doctor attended was in Jasper, and ten months would embrace every day he was inside a schoolhouse. He remained on the homestead farm until he reached the age of twenty-six years, when he was induced by the offer of public work at logging on the Nechez river, and subsequently accepted a clerkship in a drug store at Colmesneil, Tyler county. At that place he was given the opportunity to read medicine under the preceptorship of Doctor Haynes, and next worked in a mercantile establishment at that place, thus saving the funds that took him through medical school. Doctor Boothe entered Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, in 1893, and finished his course in that institution in 1895. Following this he took up the practice of his profession at Nacogdoches, remaining on the J. J. Hayter plantation for one year, and then came to Cleveland, which since has been his field of practice. He has steadily advanced in his profession and in public confidence, and is now in the enjoyment of an excellent professional business. He is identified with the Polk County Medical Society, which includes Cleveland. In 1896 Doctor Boothe entered the business field as the proprietor of a drug establishment, and in 1913 assisted in the organization of the First National Bank, of Cleveland, Texas, of which he is vice president and a director. He is also engaged in the grain business as a retail merchant, and has made himself a small farm in the vicinity of Cleveland. Although his interests are extensive and demand constant attention, he has found time to contribute to the welfare of his community, and no good movement fails to enlist his aid. In politics, he is a democrat, but his affiliations are only as a voter. He was a Wilson man in 1912. He has been recently appointed the postmaster of Cleveland, a third class office, and the nomination was made by the president. Fraternally, he is a Blue Lodge Mason and a past master



J. H. Knuth

his lodge and its secretary, and also holds membership in the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World. On June 17, 1900, in Liberty county, Texas, Doctor Boothe was united in marriage with Miss Nora Tarkington, a daughter of John L. Tarkington, of Tarkington's Prairie, a farmer and stockman, who came to Texas among the oldest citizens of his section of the county. He married Miss Lydia West, and Mrs. Boothe was the youngest of three children, the others being William; and Jennie, who is the wife of Jeff Brantley. To Doctor and Mrs. Boothe the following children have been born: Bronson, Troge, Dixon, Frank, Viera, Norine, Gladys and Thomas.

JOSEPH H. KURTH. Conspicuous among those men who have contributed much to the development of the logging industries in Angelina county in the past two decades and who have, in consequence of their prominence and accomplishments earned the right to specific mention in this historical and biographical work, Joseph H. Kurth stands forth with especial significance. Since 1888 he has been operating in this county, and his early connection with the lumber industry was one that in no wise compared with the breadth and scope of his present identification therewith. Today he occupies an eminence among the lumbering and railroad men of the district that he has earned through his own activities, and his place in industrial and financial circles is secure.

Born in Germany, in the famous university town of Bonn on the Rhine, in the year 1857, Joseph H. Kurth was there reared and educated. He continued a resident there until he reached the age of twenty, his advent into America dating from the year 1878, and his first landing place being Galveston. He had some education, but little training in manual labors of any sort, but he went to work as a mill "hand" in the sawmills of Galveston, and in the mills of that city and in Beaumont and other mill towns, he acquired a close and intimate knowledge of the lumber business. He was never able to confine himself wholly to the task in hand without permitting himself the privilege of looking into the details of the "job" higher up, and it was this highly valuable characteristic that has brought him his opportunities, one upon another, with the passing years. Coupled with this trait was his ability to recognize an opportunity when it presented itself before him for his acceptance or otherwise, and so it was that in March, 1888, just ten years after he had left his native land, the raw German youth found himself a mill owner in what is now Keltys. The mill, to be sure, was a small one, and he made the purchase from one J. A. Ewing & Co. It was located on the Cotton Belt Railroad, two miles east of Lufkin, and at a point, as has already been stated, that is now called Keltys. Here has Mr. Kurth been engaged in lumber activities from that day to the present time, and his manufacturing business has been one of the foremost in the county. Somewhat early in his career, Mr. Kurth took S. W. Henderson into partnership with him, the firm doing business under the name of Kurth & Henderson. In 1889 the business was incorporated, with a \$75,000 capital stock and they enlarged the plant very appreciably soon after that association came into being. The plant burned in 1906, and they rebuilt on a larger and more pretentious plan, and the capital was increased to \$225,000 under the name of the Angeline County Lumber Company, of which Mr. Kurth is and always has been since the incorporation, president. The fine modern plant of the company is a most creditable one, and it has a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber per day, the output of the mill being all yellow pine. This company, it may be said, built and owns and operates the Angeline & Neches River Railroad, thirty miles in length, and extending from Keltys and Lufkin to Chireno. Mr. Kurth is president of this road, as he is of the Lumber Com-

pany, and the line is operated from the offices of the company at Keltys.

Mr. Kurth has a fine residence at Keltys, with ample grounds, where fruits and garden vegetables for home use are raised in profusion. He is very much of a home man, despite his strong penchant for business, and it should be mentioned here that in addition to his railroad and lumber interests, he is vice president of the Lufkin National Bank, president of the Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company, of Lufkin, Texas, president of the Pawnee Land & Lumber Company of Louisiana, and has other business connections of similar order.

Mr. Kurth is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, and is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has further fraternal connections in his membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Hoo Hoos, an organization which lumbermen are invariably found to be identified with.

In 1882 Mr. Kurth married Miss Hattie M. Glenn, who was born in Texas. They have five children: Joseph H., Jr., Ernest L., Roy W., Melvin E. and Robert L. Kurth. The family enjoy the undivided respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends in Keltys and throughout the county, where they are well known for their many excellent qualities of heart and mind and where they have made their home for so many years.

FRED JONES SHIPLEY. Since he engaged in the activities of independent life, Fred Jones Shipley has devoted himself to educational work, and he has made praiseworthy advance in his profession, his present position of county superintendent of schools of Hill county coming after years of rural and village experience in the pedagogic science. He has added not a little to the efficiency of the system of education in Hill county, and is generally agreed that his service to the public has been a most worthy one thus far, with promise of still greater benefits to follow, should he continue in public service.

Mr. Shipley is a Texas product, born in Tehuacana, Limestone county, Texas, on November 12, 1879, and he is a son of J. R. and Eliza Josephine (Moser) Shipley, natives of Morristown and Knoxville, Tennessee, respectively. The father was born in Morristown on November 19, 1858, and the mother in the year 1865. J. R. Shipley was for years engaged in the practice of medicine and he also devoted himself in a general way to farming in Hill county, but in the year 1909 the state of his health came to be such as to induce his practical retirement from professional and agricultural activities, and he has since that time occupied himself as the Hillsboro representative of the Fort Worth *Record*.

To Dr. and Mrs. Shipley were born eleven children, the eldest being Fred Jones Shipley of this review. The others are here mentioned, with facts relative to their present whereabouts and activities. Rolla M. married Lillie Pope, and is employed by the Cotton Belt Railroad, making his home in Hillsboro.

Nannie L. married Robert Priddy, a farmer of Hubbard, Hill county, and they have one child, Clyde Priddy.

Mamie Florence married Joseph F. Mason, a merchant and farmer at Irene, Hill county, and their children are Maurine, Joseph F. and Perry.

Perry married Nell Dickson, of Hillsboro, a salesman, and they live in this city. They have one son, Theodore.

Walker C. married Belle Horten, and they make their home in this city. They have no children. Nellie J. married Charles Whitworth, a Railway clerk, and they have a daughter,—Justine. Stella M. married Luther Roark, a professional ball player, living at Elk City, Oklahoma.

The remaining children are: Edna J., deceased; and Grace B. and Hunter C., who are unmarried and are with their parents in Hillsboro.

Fred Jones Shipley had his early education in the

schools of Limestone county, followed by a course in the University at Waxahachie, Ellis county, where he remained to the age of eighteen years. He then took up a Normal course of study at Culbertson, after which he began his professional activities as a teacher in the rural schools of Hill and Limestone counties. For seven years he labored in those fields, gleaning a goodly fund of experience, and meanwhile carrying on his studies in order that he might be fitted for higher places when the opportunity came. His first step from teaching in village schools came as principal at Brandon, and he was there in that capacity for one year, after which he came to Hillsboro, as principal of the city schools, continuing for four years. In 1910, so far had he advanced in his work and so well did he stand with the public, that he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools, which office he still occupies.

Mr. Shipley, aside from his educational activities, has found time to interest himself in other matters in Hillsboro, and he is found to be a stockholder in the Southern Traction Company, and he is prominent in fraternalism here, having membership in the Royal Arch Masons, the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Moose and the Pretorians. In line with his profession, he is a member of the State Conference for Education in Texas and is active in that body. He will be found in attendance at all Teachers' Institutes, and is usually a speaker on public programs having education for their main topic. He is a member of the faculty of the summer school, of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, for the summer of 1914, Department of History and Civics, and a member of the State Summer Normal Board of Examiners, Austin, Texas, 1914. He gives of his energies and influence to the matter of furthering educational work in Texas through suitable legislation, and is prominent as a writer along the lines of his work.

Mr. Shipley with his family has membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in his political leanings it is perhaps unnecessary to say that he is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Third Regiment Band of Texas, and it should be further stated that he is active as a member of the Hillsboro Boosters Club. A man of much civic pride, he is well known in the city and county for his activities along these lines, and his prominence in citizenship is no less great than it is in matters of educational interest.

Mr. Shipley married Miss Ella Pruitt, daughter of J. C. and Susie (McGuffey) Pruitt, of Hubbard City, the marriage taking place in that place on October 28, 1903. They have two children, Fred J., Jr., and La-Trelle.

JAMES H. WOOLLY. A banker, landowner and farmer at Normangee, James H. Woolly has extended interests which class him as one of the leading men of affairs in Leon county, but when he first came to this section in 1871 from Arkansas his possessions as a young man just getting his start in the world comprised a team of mules and about three hundred dollars in cash. He was only recently married, and came from southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana with wagon and his mule team, and was accompanied on that trip by an old bachelor, Noble Groves, who also settled in Leon county and spent the rest of his days in this state. For the first two years Mr. Woolly with his uncle, Joyce Woolly, who was one of the early settlers of Leon county, having located there in 1851, rented some land and lived in a humble tenant house until able to secure a tract of his own on Sanan Prairie, comprising two hundred acres in the midst of the woods. His land was bought on credit, and he and his wife began housekeeping in a box house. By 1883, when he disposed of his interests in that locality, Mr. Woolly had redeemed more than a hundred acres to cultivation, and was already on a fair way to prosperity.

Mr. Woolly has lived in the present community about

Normangee since 1882. A corporation of farmers dealing in general merchandise, known as the Grange Corporation, hired him to take charge of the business. Five years later the corporation was dissolved, the majority of the stockholders withdrawing with interest and dividend, and the others selling out to James H. and Joyce Woolly. These two partners continued together two years, and the uncle then sold to James H. Woolly, who remained a merchant at old Rogers Prairie until December, 1906. He then moved his business to the new town of Normangee on the two lines of railroad, and continued there until January, 1913, and since retiring from mercantile efforts has devoted his time to real estate, to building development in Normangee, and to his extensive farming interests. While merchandising Mr. Woolly was also raising stock, buying land and in general agriculture. At the present time his possessions include some two thousand acres of land, about twelve hundred of which are under tillage. A great deal of his surplus capital has been invested in improvements and few men in Leon county has done so much to increase the area of improved land and the general volume of agricultural crops. He has a number of tenant houses on his land, and from fifteen to twenty families find employment. As a builder at Normangee two of the brick business houses have been erected by him, and he has supplied the money for several others. Mr. Woolly was vice president of the first bank organized at Normangee, and in October, 1912, assisted in the organization of the First National Bank and is now its president. As a stockman Mr. Woolly has given much attention to raising the standards on his own ranch, and has introduced some of the best blooded strains obtainable.

In connection with politics there is little to say, since Mr. Woolly has performed his duty only as a voter, has shunned convention work and has been content to increase the prosperity of the community through his individual business enterprise. In religion he is a Methodist, and has aided in the erection of several church buildings, about Normangee. While sympathizing with the purposes of the old-land fraternal organizations he has never joined a lodge.

James H. Woolly was born in Union county, Arkansas, January 13, 1851. With limited opportunities to obtain an education, he made the best use of them, and his industry and ability have caused him to suffer little by early handicaps. His father, Reason Woolly, who was a farmer and merchant at Caledonia, Arkansas, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-seven, was born in South Carolina in 1811, lived for some years in Alabama and later in Arkansas. He furnished a son to the Confederate service during the war, to the cause of which he was opposed, though when the conflict was begun he supported the Confederate government. He was a member of the Methodist church and a Mason. By his marriage to his first wife, a Miss Smith, Reason Woolly had the following children: Wayman, a Confederate veteran who lives near Groveton, Texas; Elizabeth, who died in Union parish, Louisiana, was the wife of Jo Rhodes, who was killed during the war. Reason Woolly for his second wife married Eliza Ann Rhodes, a daughter of Henry Rhodes, who died in Arkansas, where he had been a slave holder and planter in Union county. Mrs. Reason Woolly, who died about twenty years ago, had the following children: Laura, wife of William Hall of Quanah, Texas; Mrs. Josephine Cullen of Union county, Arkansas; James H.; Lou, who died unmarried; Alice, who is the wife of A. J. White and lives at Eldorado, Arkansas; Ella, who died in Eldorado, the wife of William Owen; and Robert, who died in Union county leaving a family.

James H. Woolly was married in February, 1870, to Miss Mattie Cobb, daughter of Captain H. B. Cobb. Mrs. Woolly accompanied her husband to Texas, died in 1890 without children. The present wife of Mr.



Reuben Vaile Witter

Woolly was Miss Mattie Dawkins. Her father, Colonel P. Dawkins, who settled in Texas at a comparatively recent time, was from South Carolina, and by his marriage to Miss Agnes Martin had the following children: Preston, Anna, John, Thomas, Mrs. Woolly, and Maggie. Throughout his business career Mr. Woolly has followed a liberal policy in his varied dealings as a capitalist. He has aided many homeseekers in obtaining farms, and has loaned out a great deal of money on easy terms, and not one of his debtors has ever had reason to complain of his treatment and he has never taken advantage of his fortune.

REUBEN V. WATTS is one of Texas' famous sheriffs and has won his distinction and the right to his title by actual achievement as a sleuth and an enforcer of the law. His administration of his office has set a new record in the annals of thief-catching, and professional criminals have learned to shun his dominion when plying their nefarious occupation. Sheriff Watts is the ideal officer, in stature above six feet tall, large of frame and firmly built, with a leisurely stride that has on more than one occasion deceived the unwary into thinking that he is not an agile and active man. His full, ruddy face is beardless, and in his eyes there may be seen the glint that denotes the presence of the force which impels him to follow an offender with untiring perseverance and the greatest courage. Such is the man who has cleaned up the criminal docket of Angelina county and made its felons settle with the law.

Sheriff Watts has been a resident of Texas for thirty years. He was reared seventeen miles east of Meridian, Mississippi, near the village of Rosser, Alabama, where he was born August 19, 1856. His country life on the farm may have given him his sturdy build and iron constitution, but it secured him little literary training, for his educational advantages were few. His father was John R. Watts, who settled in Alabama in 1833, coming from Barber county, Georgia, where he was born in 1810, received a college education and became a merchant at Rosser, and at the latter place he died on his farm in 1883. He was a Democrat in politics, and his religious connection was with the Baptist church. John R. Watts married Elizabeth Asbury, who moved at an early date from Georgia to Alabama with her father, Jesse Asbury, the latter of whom was a slaveowner and at the outbreak of the war between the South and the North brought his darkies to Leon county, Texas, as a refugee. After the war he returned to Alabama, but left two sons and a daughter in Texas, and the sons subsequently died in Falls county, and left families, while the daughter is Mrs. Winnie Seals, of Marquez, Texas. Mrs. Elizabeth (Asbury) Watts was born August 9, 1815, in Georgia, and died May 30, 1905, in her Mississippi home. She and her husband were the parents of the following children: William H., of Cuba, Alabama; Jesse, who died in Mississippi in 1893; John T., who was killed at the battle of Rehoba, Mississippi, as a Confederate soldier, in the last battle in which his regiment participated; Richard, who was killed in the battle of Rebecca, Mississippi, as a Confederate soldier; Vinson, who was killed at Bentonville, South Carolina, while wearing the uniform of the Confederacy; Tandy, who was a Confederate cavalryman and died at Meridian, Mississippi, in 1886; Archie, who lives at Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Reuben V., of this review; and Joseph, a resident of Laurel, Mississippi.

John R. Watts was a son of William Hicks Watts, and his grandparents were Richard H. and Elizabeth (Townsend) Watts, who were of Scotch-Irish stock and of Colonial people of Georgia. William Hicks Watts and Jesse Asbury were both soldiers of the War of 1812, and their plantations were tilled by slave labor. The latter was the father of six children.

Reuben V. Watts' education was curtailed by the outbreak of the Civil war, in which all of his older brothers

took an active part. At the age of sixteen he wished to go to a military school, but met with the objection of his father, who had seen enough of military life in the war between the states, in which he lost several sons, in addition to having had his slaves set free and his farm destroyed. Thus the youth was forced to rely upon himself for his education, and he continued to remain upon the home farm until his father's death. Upon coming to Texas he sought work on a farm at Marquez, and spent a year working for fifteen dollars a month in this line, but during the next year took a clerkship with Nelms & Manor, at Lovelady, and while there added to his education materially by practical experience. When he left the store he was appointed deputy sheriff, a position in which he served for three years, and in 1898 came to Lufkin and took a clerkship with the Angelina Trading Company, and thus secured another five years' experience, which went far toward completing a practical education. In 1904 he won the nomination for sheriff in a Democratic primary against four competitors and was elected in November. He has been re-elected four times, with a gradually fading opposition, his majority once reaching 1,500 in a vote of 2,500 in the county. He succeeded Thomas C. Mantooth and began a vigorous campaign for the apprehension of old offenders and new. In the discharge of his duties Sheriff Watts has traveled the United States east and west, north and south, from the Lakes to the Gulf and from ocean to ocean. He has brought to the bar of the Angelina county court every man under indictment, and a number of old scores have been put in process of settlement by him which had almost faded from memory. The case of the Lightfoot brothers is one of the noted ones with which he dealt successfully. The brothers were burglars and dangerous and desperate men. They committed crimes in the county in 1903 and made good their escape—temporarily. When their hiding place was finally located by Sheriff Watts they were under the name of Mundays and were day and night convict guards at De Funiak Springs, Florida. They made it a practice to sleep with their guns, but on the occasion of their capture one of them was ill and without arms and the other was induced to give up his by a ruse of the captain of the camp, who told him that his brother was worse, and when he gave up his weapon he was promptly covered with it, and the ride to Texas with the big sheriff at once started. The boys were tried and convicted and given long prison terms.

The most noted case dealt with by Sheriff Watts, however, was the discovery and capture of Jesse Reynolds, who was a fugitive for twenty-nine years and charged with the murder of George Padgus. The crime was committed in 1882, and no sheriff had been able to secure a trace of Reynolds. Somehow, Sheriff Watts located him in the state of Florida and learned that he was living under the name of J. H. Brown. He likewise learned that Brown had joined the Masons and that the higher degrees of the order had been denied him when it had been rumored that he was a murderer, and found out that Brown was a successful merchant in that state and a prominent bank president. It was while traveling in Florida, enroute for the Lightfoot brothers, that Sheriff Watts chanced to meet a state detective, who, with Watts' description of Brown, caused him to be located and gave the Texas detective the tip.

When Sheriff Watts went to Gainesville, Florida, for his prisoner, he had never seen him, but his acquaintance with Reynolds' relatives made him familiar with the family resemblance, and when the several prisoners of the jail were lined up before him he at once "picked his man." The identification convinced Reynolds that a further denial of his name was useless and took the Texas sheriff behind a building to argue the point of his liberty. The most potent argument resorted to was the offer of \$16,000 in cash, but the sheriff at that time was doing business for the state of Texas and accord-

ingly brought his prisoner back to the scene of his crime, where he secured bail and returned to his family.

The record made by Sheriff Watts as an officer led to his candidacy for the appointment of United States marshal of the Eastern District of Texas in 1913, and his petition to the President contained the endorsement of one hundred and twenty-seven members of the House of Representatives of Texas, twenty-seven of the Senators, all of the supreme judges of both courts of the state, and of numerous men of prominence in private life in Eastern Texas, yet the Texas United States senators made another recommendation for the place in the face of this formidable showing. Mr. Watts' interest in politics has led him into the councils of the Democratic party at home, and as a delegate to the state convention that nominated Governor Ross.

On October 6, 1889, Sheriff Watts was united in marriage at Lufkin, Texas, with Miss Beulah Duncan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Duncan. Mr. Duncan was a native of Pontotoc county, Mississippi, while Mrs. Duncan was born in Alabama, although she married her husband in Mississippi. Mrs. Watts was born in Texas. She and her husband have been the parents of two children: John Duncan and Miss Della. Mr. Watts has been interested in fraternal matters, and is an Odd Fellow and an Elk and past district deputy grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and captain of Company 8 of the Uniformed Rank.

DR. WILLIAM J. CALVERT. In preparing a biographical review of Dr. William J. Calvert, whose high professional achievements are based upon an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of medical science, the writer is compelled, through the limitations of his own knowledge as well as that of the average reader, to limit himself to tracing his personal career, to enumerating the professional honors which he has received, and to mentioning the studies which have engaged his thoughts with the methods by which, as an educator, an author, and a demonstrator, he has made distinct contributions to his profession.

Dr. William J. Calvert was born in 1871, at Lexington, Kentucky, and was there reared and educated, attending Kentucky University (Transylvania University), at Lexington, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1893. During the following year he studied chemistry and biology as post-graduate work in the same university, and in 1894 matriculated in Johns Hopkins Medical College, Baltimore, from which he graduated in the class of 1898. Following his graduation, in honor of the high rank he had attained as a student in the medical college, he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the regular United States Army, with the rank of first lieutenant. In that capacity he was sent to the Philippines, accompanying the Sixth Artillery. On arrival at Manila, he was placed in service as a member of the Board of Health of that city, and in that capacity was a member of the staff of the provost marshal. Doctor Calvert is given credit in the records of the military occupation of Manila with having discovered the first case of bubonic plague in the Islands, and for some months after this discovery he was energetically engaged in the dangerous work of combating this dreadful disease in Manila.

In 1903 Doctor Calvert was appointed to a chair in the medical department of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, where for eight years he taught clinical medicine, diagnosis, clinical pathology, etc. During this time he kept up active research work and was as diligent a student as he was a teacher. He made a number of valuable contributions to the medical press, several of which have since been given a place in the medical text books, particularly those of Doctor Osler, under whom he had studied at Johns Hopkins. In Osler's modern medicine that great physician used for an entire chapter Doctor Calvert's thesis on the bubonic plague.

Doctor Calvert first came to Dallas in 1909 and established in practice here, but later returned to his duties at the University of Missouri. He came back to Dallas, however, to locate permanently, in the fall of 1913, and has already achieved a place of high standing that is commensurate with his talents, not only with the medical profession of Texas, but as well with the general public. In the medical department of Baylor University, located at Dallas, he fills the chair of clinical medicine and to the medical faculty of this institution he has long been known for his ability as a teacher of clinical medicine and diagnosis. His work as a general practitioner is largely in the nature of consultation; in such service his skill as a diagnostician makes his work of great value to the surgeon. He is making a life work of that branch of his profession which investigates the diagnostication of and the treatment of all diseases.

To further carry out his plans and ambitions, Doctor Calvert installed, in the summer of 1914, a laboratory for clinical pathology in his offices in the Southwestern Life Building.

WILLIS D. TWICHELL. Every one is more or less familiar with the importance which attaches to those who are able to determine the limits of possessions, point out precise directions and foretell the difficulties and expense attaching to prospective enterprise. The exigencies of the frontier magnify the usefulness and importance of reliable guides in these matters, placing capable surveyors among the most important citizens in exploring, developing and settling a new country. Beginning in 1885 and continuing to the present Willis D. Twichell has been a most active surveyor in West Texas and has been identified with many important undertakings.

Since 1901 he has served in the capacity of State Surveyor of Texas, with headquarters at Amarillo. His long experience has made him intimately familiar with all the territory lying between Kansas and the Rio Grande. A surveyor in the widest sense of the term, is one who is skilled in the art of measuring and delineating the surface of the earth of managing and developing estates, of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of measuring and estimating the work involved in any building operation. Few men, however, qualify in all branches of surveying, the greater proportion preferring to specialize along one particular line. Mr. Twichell has shown himself possessed of the knowledge and ability to prosecute the duties of any of the various lines of surveying. Another distinction that belongs to him is that he is a self made man, for when he embarked upon his career as a lad of sixteen years he had neither financial support nor assistance from influential friends, but was compelled to work out his own success. A brief review of his career will illustrate how ably he has accomplished this task.

Willis D. Twichell was born at Hastings, Dakota county, Minnesota, March 24th, 1864, and is a son of Daniel Wilson and Catharine (Coons) Twichell. His parents, natives of New York, were married in that state in 1854, and migrated to Minnesota the following year, where they were pioneer farming people. In 1868 the mother died, leaving three children, Willis D. being the youngest. In 1874 the family moved to Ohio, where the father died in 1906 at the age of seventy-five years.

Willis D. Twichell received his education in the public schools of Minnesota, Ohio, and other schools. His spare time was utilized in working to secure the means with which to continue his studies. In 1883 he was graduated from the National Normal University at Lebanon as Bachelor of Science. The following years he took a post-graduate course in Civil Engineering. For two years Mr. Twichell was engaged in teaching school in Ohio and then began the practice of his profession at Springfield. In December, 1885, he was sent to Tom



W.D. Twichell

en county, Texas, to represent a company developing property near what is now Garden City, in Glasscock county. The following year his services were employed by the Capitol Syndicate, and for that company surveyed the largest Texas ranch, embracing a greater area than the State of Connecticut. In about one year a vast area was fenced and divided into pastures, watered with wells and windmills sufficient to sustain one hundred and fifty thousand cattle.

In 1887 Mr. Twichell was associated with Mr. W. S. Mabry at Tascosa, which was at that time a typical frontier town and the Capitol of Oldham Land District, in which Mr. Mabry was the official surveyor, this being an important post and office in that period. The second year at Tascosa Mr. Twichell became a partner in Mr. Mabry's extensive surveying business, remaining with him until 1889. The partnership was then dissolved, and Mr. Twichell remained at Tascosa and Mr. Mabry acquired a position at San Antonio which he still holds. In 1890 Mr. Twichell located in Amarillo, that being the commercial center of the Panhandle of Texas. There he has continued his surveying career, his operations and assistance in developing bald prairies into fields of waving grain, being familiarly known in every county in West Texas.

In 1901 he was appointed State Surveyor, a position which he has continued to fill to the present time. The Panhandle Country has had the usual disturbances resulting from carelessness in surveying original land lines. His experience and close application to every phase of his work has given Mr. Twichell a thorough knowledge of the topography and the surveyed lines of West Texas. He came on the ground near the close of the period when the original surveys were made. Since that time he has been closely identified with every undertaking connected with his profession throughout the western part of the states, knowing the country in all directions since permanent settlement began in the great Panhandle region. His reputation for strict probity and impartial skill in his work has on many occasions called him as referee in disputes between contending land owners, and has been a means of settling many important controversies affecting the lines of lands. All parties interested having agreed to abide by his resurvey. The amount of work Mr. Twichell has done in this way, if aggregated, would cover a territory equal in size to a dozen or more counties. The benefits accruing from this means of avoiding prolonged and expensive controversies innumerable, each one retarding the general development and prosperity and good cheer, can hardly be estimated.

A faithful, conscientious and efficient public servant, Mr. Twichell has won recognition through sheer merit, and with this the esteemed confidence of the people. He has a firm belief in the future of the state. It is his opinion that western Texas is advancing more rapidly than ever before. Mr. Twichell has had more experience in his line than any other man in West Texas, and is therefore competent to judge of such matters.

In 1895, at Amarillo, Texas, Mr. W. D. Twichell was married to Miss Eula Trigg, daughter of Frank J. and Columbia (Gray) Trigg, who still make their home in that city. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Twichell, five of whom are still living, named as follows: Lera, Mamie, Trigg, Catharine, and Alice.

JAMES E. ROBERTSON. Today is surely the day of the man who knows when and how to seize an opportunity, for a man who has foresight enough to see into the future is also able to make the most of his opportunity once he has secured it. When James E. Robertson realized that railroading was going to be one of the great interests of the state of Texas, he also realized that the railroad supply business would keep pace with the railroads. This was many years ago but his belief has been amply justified and his business has grown from its first modest size to a large and important concern. He is one of the pro-

gressive men of El Paso, Texas, and in addition to his railroad supply business is interested in many of the most important industrial and financial concerns of the city.

Born in that state which has supplied the south with so many of her best men, Virginia, James E. Robertson grew up in that atmosphere of culture and refinement that always surrounds an old and settled community. He was born on the 5th of April, 1873, at the home of his father, Maj. J. E. Robertson, of Appomattox county, Virginia. His mother was a daughter of Maj. John W. West, of Bedford county. Mr. Robertson lived in Virginia until he was twenty years of age. Then being full of energy which could find no outlet in the agricultural community in which he was reared he set out for the west and came to Texas, locating in Texarkana, where he was associated with his brother in the Texarkana College and Conservatory of Music. He only remained there for a year, for his talents lay along industrial lines, and he therefore came to El Paso where he has lived ever since, with the exception of two years when he lived in Mexico City, Mexico, and was engaged in the mining supply business. When he came to El Paso he established his present business which has grown so remarkably. He now occupies very handsome offices and does an extensive business, quite a contrast to his small beginning. Hard work and a knowledge of his business from the ground up is what has won this success for him. Among his other numerous interests may be mentioned the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, of which he is the representative in El Paso. He is also the manager of the El Paso branch of the Ludlow Saylor Wire Company, and is senior member of the firm of J. E. Robertson and Company, engaged in the mine, mill smelter and railway supply business, and also in the sale of coal and coke. His financial interests are concerned with the Rio Grande Valley Bank and Trust Company of El Paso, in which he is a director.

Mr. Robertson does not care to take an active part in the political game other than to cast his vote at the polls, in doing this he reserves the right to vote independently of any party, preferring to vote for the man he considers best fit to serve. He is a member of the chamber of commerce and of a number of clubs, including the Toltec Club and the Country Club of El Paso and the Country Club and American Club of Mexico City. He has always taken a keen interest in Masonry, and belongs to both the Scottish and York Rite bodies, also to the Mystic Shrine. In religious affairs Mr. Robertson is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In 1894 in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, occurred the marriage of James E. Robertson and Miss Alys L. E. Lyon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lyon, of Staunton, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have three children, as follows, James E., Jr., David Wentworth and Alys Lyon Robertson. Mr. Robertson's residence is now in Los Angeles, California, and his time is therefore divided between El Paso and Los Angeles.

CHARLES E. CANTRELL, M. D. An able, popular and representative member of the medical profession in northern Texas is Dr. Cantrell, who is engaged in practice in the city of Greenville, Hunt county, where he has a large and important clientele and where he has achieved a specially high reputation as a skilled and successful surgeon. Realizing the expediency of concentration in professional work, he now gives his attention almost exclusively to surgery, and as a specialist in this branch of practice his interposition is asked without reservation by many of his honored confreres in the profession.

Dr. Cantrell was born at Lead Hill, Arkansas, in that portion of Marion county that is now included in Boone county, and the date of his nativity was March 15, 1859. He passed the period of his childhood and youth in northwestern Arkansas and southwestern Missouri, and was afforded the advantages of the schools of each of these

states. He early formulated definite plans for his future career, and bent his energies fully to the attaining of his ambition, which was that of preparing himself for the medical profession. He was finally matriculated in the medical department of the University of Arkansas, at Little Rock, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Prior to entering the University he had prosecuted his technical studies under efficient private preceptorship and had become eligible for practice after the first year in the University, which was 1885.

In 1893 Dr. Cantrell came to Texas and established his residence at Wolfe City in Hunt county, where he built up a substantial and lucrative general practice and where he continued to reside for five years. On January 1, 1899, he removed to the city of Greenville, the county seat, and here he has since followed the work of his profession with all of zeal and devotion and with splendid success. He is associated with his brother, Dr. William Cantrell, in the ownership and conducting of the Cantrell Hospital, the successor to the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital in Greenville, an institution of modern equipment and the best of facilities, with accommodation for about thirty-five house patients. Special provision is made for surgical cases, with an operating room supplied with the most modern accessories and the best of sanitary provisions. This hospital was established in 1900, by Drs. Cantrell, Wolfe & Cantrell, and Miss Paul Beattie was made its superintendent. In 1902 the institution passed into the exclusive control of Drs. Charles E. and William Cantrell, who have retained Miss Beattie as superintendent. Dr. William Cantrell is the junior of his brother by about twelve years, and is likewise a graduate of the medical department of the University of Arkansas. The Institution provides excellent facilities for the use of the members of the medical profession in Greenville, and has proved a valuable addition to the semi-public institutions of the city in which it is maintained. The Drs. Cantrell both devote the major part of their time and attention to the surgical branch of their profession, and they are now serving as division surgeons for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

For the past several years Dr. Charles E. Cantrell has made it a practice to take post-graduate work in surgery about three times each year, and thus he has kept in touch with the most advanced systems and availed himself of the most modern accessories. He has taken effective post-graduate courses, with important clinical work, in the leading medical colleges and the principal hospitals of Chicago and New York. He is a close and appreciative student of the best standard and periodical literature of his profession, and has been a valued contributor to the same, especially along the line of surgical science, in connection with which he is widely known among the members of his profession. He has the distinction of being a member of the board of trustees of the American Medical Association, and this position is one of responsibility, as the board has direct supervision of the tangible property interests of the association, as well as of its publishing and other affairs, the body now having assets of more than a million dollars. The Doctor also served six years as a member of the judiciary council of this national body, and thus it may be readily understood that his professional reputation far transcends local limitations. He is one of the most active and valued members of the Texas State Medical Society, of which he has served as president and of which he is now a trustee. He is also a member of the North Texas District and the Hunt County Medical Associations. He is deeply interested in the effecting of hygienic and sanitary progress and the safeguarding of the public health in general, and in a personal way his research in medicine and surgery has been exceptionally broad. He may well be termed one of the advance guard in the ranks of his profession, and

he is appreciative of the dignity and responsibility of his chosen calling, with the result that he is animated by high ethical ideals and a distinct desire to prevent as well as to mitigate human suffering and distress.

Dr. Cantrell was married to Perrilda E. Doshier on October 6, 1878, and they have a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters, all of whom are living and one son and three daughters are married. The Doctor has fraternal affiliations with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

IRVING H. ROBERTS. It is in connection with concrete construction work that Irving H. Roberts is well known among the energetic progressive men of Wichita Falls, Texas, where, since 1905, he has contracted for the greater part of the work of this nature that has been carried on. He has made a place for himself among the substantial men of his section through the force of his own industry and individual effort, for since young manhood he has depended entirely upon his own resources. Mr. Roberts was born in Blackhawk county, Iowa, March 11, 1868, and is a son of A. M. and Margaret (Klinefelter) Roberts.

A. M. Roberts was born in Illinois, and after his marriage removed to Iowa, subsequently removing to Kansas, and then again locating in Iowa. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all of his life, and now, at the age of seventy years, is carrying on operations on a property in the vicinity of Denver, Colorado. His wife was born, reared and educated in Wisconsin, and still survives, being sixty-seven years of age. They have had three children: Ray, who is a resident of Colorado and engaged in farming; Mrs. S. E. Johnston, living at New Hampton, Iowa; and Irving H.

The oldest of his parents' children, Irving H. Roberts secured his early education in the district schools of Blackhawk county, Iowa, and this was supplemented by attendance at Dixon (Illinois) College. Upon completing his studies, he at once became connected with a concrete firm, and has continued to follow this line to the present time. For some years Mr. Roberts centered his activities in Iowa, but in 1905 came to Wichita Falls, Texas, and in this city has built up a reputation for business ability, reliability and excellent workmanship. Since locating here he has had charge of the greater part of the city contract work in the construction of curbing, sidewalks and lake work, also most of the concrete work on the handsomest business buildings in the city, and ownership in The Stompfli Roberts Building, Majestic Theatre, tenement and warehouses are evidence of his faith in his home town. In connection with his contracting business he owns and controls the Roberts Cast Stone Plant, where he casts and manufactures all ornamental and building stone.

Essentially a business man, Mr. Roberts has not sought preferment in public life, but shows his good citizenship by giving his hearty support to all things which promise to be of benefit to his adopted locality.

In June, 1911, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage with Miss Ethel B. Bristow, daughter of John and Virginia Bristow, of a well-known Illinois family, Mr. Bristow being an engineer of Pearl, Illinois. In his political views Mr. Roberts is a Republican and at all times has stanchly supported his party's candidates and policies. He has been interested in fraternal work and is well known in Masonry, in which he has advanced to the thirty-second degree and is senior warden of the commandery. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

HOWARD FOGG. It would be difficult to describe in a few words the varied relations of Mr. Fogg to the business enterprise of El Paso, for he is without doubt one of the busiest and most hustling men in west Texas. His interests are not confined to ownership of stock



J. A. Roberts.

passive investments in a number of different concerns whose directors and real managers have no personal relations with him, but on the contrary he is the real head and the genius and moving spirit of most of the enterprises with which his name is associated. It should be noted first of all before attempting to give

a brief description of his career that Mr. Fogg has earned his present position by hard work and by an exhibition of an enterprise which is exceptional even in the state noted for its enterprising and vigorous men.

Howard Fogg was born August 1, 1875, in Medina county, Texas. He was the oldest in a family of five children, all of whom are now living, born to J. Frank and Nannie (Ragsdale) Fogg. The Fogg family is of Scotch stock, and the first members to come to America settled in Massachusetts. The Ragsdale family were among the early settlers of Texas, and the older members of the Ragsdale family had many battles with the Indians and with the hard conditions existing in Texas during its early settlement. Mr. Fogg's mother had six brothers who all lost their lives in the Civil war as Confederate soldiers. J. Frank Fogg, the father, was born in Virginia, and came to Texas during the early sixties. For twelve years he served as sheriff of Tarrant county, of which Fort Worth is the county seat. He was also postmaster at Abilene for four years and was very active in political and public affairs. In politics he was a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church. During the earlier days he was noted as one of the conductors of the stage line from Texas across the western country for a distance of four thousand miles to California. This was prior to the construction of the first railroad lines across the country. The senior Fogg was a very enterprising and public spirited man, and during his earlier career accumulated a small fortune, but losses incidental to business finally left him in only comfortable circumstances. He died on Christmas Day, 1910, at Fort Worth, when sixty-three years of age. The mother, who was born in Henderson county, Texas, in 1848, is now sixty-five years of age and resides in Fort Worth. She is very active in church work, being a member of the Baptist church, a lovable woman and much beloved by her neighbors and many friends, having always interested herself in practical charity and having lived a devout Christian life.

Howard Fogg attended school and spent most of his early life in Fort Worth, where he graduated from the high school in 1889. The same year he began his practical career, and if one reads between the lines there are many evidences of hustling spirit which animated him during those early years while he was getting firmly entrenched in the business world. On leaving school he became connected with the Fort Worth laundry, and was in that line of business for several years until he found that it was not adapted to his ambition, and he then left. It is a matter of interest to know that Mr. Fogg was in his earlier years a professional base-ball player, and was for some years connected with Fort Worth team. In the old days of the north Texas baseball circuit, he was locally famous as pitcher and catcher for the Fort Worth team. After that varied experience he took another tack, and this time found the course which led to real success, and high attainments. He began humbly enough, as an usher in the old Fort Worth Opera House in 1899. About that time the moving picture was introduced as an element in our national amusements, and Mr. Fogg has the distinction of having established at Fort Worth in 1902 the first moving picture theatre in the state of Texas. From that time forward his career has been successful and it is only necessary to recount as briefly as possible the various enterprises with which his name has been connected. At the present time he is best known as an amusement purveyor, and theatrical owner and manager. He owns and manages the El Paso Opera House, Craw-

ford Theatre, Happy Hour Theatre, Majestic Theatre and the Airdome Theatre, all in El Paso, and is vice president and general manager of the Tri-State Amusement Syndicate, Incorporated and is sole owner of the Jolly Ideals Musical Comedy Company. From 1906 to 1909 he was engaged in the theatrical business at Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he conducted the Grand Theatre and the Lyric Theatre. For a time he also had the palace theatre at Memphis, Tennessee. He then returned from Arkansas to Texas, locating at El Paso permanently in the Spring of 1910, and has since come to control and own the theatres above mentioned.

Though Mr. Fogg is in almost every sense a practical and self-made man he attributes much of his success to the assistance of his wife, who has planned and counseled with him in his various enterprises ever since their marriage. He was married at El Paso in 1905 to Miss Margaret Long, daughter of D. M. Buck, of Clifton, Texas. Mrs. Fogg is a native of Texas and belongs to one of the highly respected families of Hill county. Mr. Fogg has four daughters, Beatrice, Louise, Nannie and Mildred, by first wife, May Stewart Fogg, and they live with his mother at Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Fogg is a Democrat in politics, and at times has taken an active part in political affairs. He is affiliated with the Order of Moose, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and belongs to the Cactus Club and the El Paso Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Affiliated Theatrical Managers Association of New York. His membership also includes the El Paso Automobile Club. His church is the Baptist. He believes thoroughly in El Paso's greatness, both present and future, claims that the city is the most progressive of all Texas cities, and having chosen it as his home intends to reside here during the rest of his life. Mr. Fogg is also a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Though Mr. Fogg has always been a mixer with men of all classes, and bears the reputation of what is termed a "Good Fellow" it is noteworthy that he is thoroughly temperate, has never drank a drop of intoxicating liquors in all his life, nor has he smoked or used tobacco in any form, and is entirely free from the vices to which the average of mankind is addicted. Mr. Fogg served on the executive committee of the Jubilee Entertainment Organization of the Chamber of Commerce when El Paso entertained the citizens of New Mexico and Arizona at the statehood celebration of November 20, 1911.

Out from El Paso about twenty-five miles at Berino, in New Mexico, is a four hundred and forty acre ranch, known as Fogg's Ranch. This is an enterprise, which of itself is a large and important business, and Mr. Fogg gives his active supervision to its operation. It is best known probably among stock men as the home of some of the finest registered Poland China hogs to be found in the southwest. The herd is headed by "Statesman No. 181089," one of the finest individual hogs that ever lived, winning the first prize in the Dallas Fair of 1911, and weighing five hundred pounds when only nine months old. The herd on the Fogg Ranch includes a number of others of the "big-bone" type of Poland China hogs, and some of them are only slightly inferior to the leader of the herd. Mr. Fogg has on the ranch the services of Mr. J. Ed. Hayes as general manager and herd breeder, a man who has devoted all his life to this particular business. The Fogg Ranch is almost an ideal place, and besides its hogs is well stocked with horses and cattle. It has a beautiful six-room modern residence, is fenced and crossed-fenced, and has all the latest modern out buildings and improvements, including tenant houses. Though a manager is always on the place, Mr. Fogg gives much time to looking after the details of his farm, which is a competitor among his enterprises for his attention and care. His theatrical interests are also managed by a compe-

tent subordinate, but it is noteworthy that Mr. Fogg always has his finger on the general and specific details of all his enterprises and is the real head of all the undertakings which have been mentioned. He owns and uses constantly a large touring automobile, so that the distance between the city and his ranch is only nominal, and he is constantly driving about looking after his affairs. Mr. Fogg is also an enthusiastic hunter, and has never lost his enthusiasm about the great national pastime. During 1912 he was the active head and manager of the El Paso baseball team.

JOHN W. FLOORE. A former banker and recognized as one of the most successful business men of Cleburne, John W. Floore has had a career of changes and incidents which are of interest to every student of successful men. Keen ability as a trader, a free spirit and a certain venturesomeness in moving rapidly from one point to the next in business affairs, a knowledge gained partly by experience and partly native, of men and affairs, has perhaps been the distinguishing characteristic of his progress.

Born in Noxubee county, Mississippi, July 7, 1851, John W. Floore was one of five children born to Benjamin E. and Amanda (Daniels) Floore. His father was a North Carolina man, a farmer and operator of grist and saw mills, who died in 1903. The mother was a native of Tennessee and died in 1900. The other children in the family were: Elizabeth, wife of Gilbert Clark of Gholson, Mississippi; William H., who died at the age of twenty-three and was then a bookkeeper; Jennie, wife of Mr. Edwards of Cleburne; and Sidney S., a farmer.

Mr. Floore up to the age of twenty years lived at home, was educated at Summerville Institute in Mississippi, and then went into northern Arkansas. At Shoal Creek, he was employed for six months in the general store of Saddle & Hixon. That was followed by four months as a school teacher, and at the age of twenty one he arrived in Texas and first located in Smith county. Having a small supply of money, he bought a span of mules and harness and found employment at five dollars a day for himself and his team in grading a section of the original line of the International & Great Northern Railroad. Four months at that and he then took a contract to supply the labor camp with water at five dollars a day, and continued in that work for three months. Selling his team he took a job as laborer at two dollars a day on the pile driver. That likewise was an employment of brief duration, for only four months. After that, going to Tyler, he entered another field of experience, becoming clerk in a general store at a stipulated salary of four hundred and fifty dollars for the first year. The second year his wages were raised to six hundred dollars, but after three months work at that salary he was placed in entire charge of the office, and was made bookkeeper, his new position giving him a salary of a thousand dollars a year. About the same time he began lending money, and that has been a business with him to a greater or less extent ever since. On September 1, 1878, he formed a partnership with R. H. Brown, and opened a dry goods store in the name of Floore & Brown. He was half owner of the store from September 1, 1878, to January 1, 1883, selling out his interests in the latter year. Since then he has had his home in Cleburne, a period of thirty years, and has been one of the important factors in this city's business affairs. Buying one-third interest in the private bank of Herd, Allen and Barnes, he was for a number of years one of the best known of Cleburne's bankers. The business was continued as a private institution until 1888, when largely through Mr. Floore's efforts it was given a national charter, and is now known as the National Bank of Cleburne. He acted as general manager of the National Bank from 1888 to 1902,

and in the latter year disposed of his holdings, and retired from official connection with the bank. Since then he has conducted an office for loans, through his accurate knowledge of men and business situation has seldom had a reverse throughout his long business career.

Mr. Floore is an Independent in politics, and for two years served as an alderman in the Cleburne City Council. He is the owner of five business houses, two hotels and twenty residences in Cleburne. Every one has the utmost confidence in Mr. Floore's ability as a financier, and in the handling of money conservatively and profitably he has few superiors in the state. He takes his recreations largely in traveling and has liberal resources with which to gratify his tastes in this direction.

CHARLES A. KRAUSE. A successful life that is the result of hard work and a careful attention to business is that of Charles A. Krause, of El Paso, Texas. At the age of twelve years he was assisting in the support of his mother and two sisters and this early introduction into the serious side of life made him a man before his time. He has won his success through his unaided efforts, and in so doing has won the friendship and respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

Charles A. Krause was born in San Antonio, Texas, on the 16th of July, 1872. He is the son of Rudolph and Helena (Oberkamp) Krause, and his father was born in Germany. He came to America when he was a young man and settled in Texas before the Civil War. During this war he enlisted in one of the Texas regiments and fought in Louisiana and other parts of the South as one of the defenders of the Confederacy. After the war he became a resident of Austin, Texas, where he became a prominent attorney and where he was also a notary public. He died there in 1906 at the age of sixty-five. Rudolph Krause married Helena Oberkamp in Louisiana. She was also a native of the German Empire, but had been brought to this country as a child by her parents, who settled in Louisiana. Here she grew up and received her education. She is still living, at the age of sixty-two and makes her home in El Paso.

Five children were born to Rudolph Krause and his wife, and of these Charles A. Krause was the next to the eldest. He was brought up in Louisiana and attended the schools of Donaldsville. He was not able to go to school for very many years, however, for his assistance was necessary to the support of the family. After leaving school he entered a printing office and there learned the printer's trade. He worked at the trade for eight years in Louisiana and then came to Texas, where he located in El Paso in 1886. He continued working at his trade until 1895 when he concluded to take up another line of industry and with this in view he learned the trade of a baker. He worked at this trade for a time and finally bought the business of which he is now the head. This bakery business he has developed into one of the largest and most prosperous concerns of its kind in this section of the state. He employs twenty-two men regularly and often has to hire more help in a rush season. He does principally a wholesale business but he uses three retail wagons, and his business is growing with the growth of the city.

The sole fraternal affiliations of Mr. Krause are with the Woodmen of the World, and in religious matters he is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He was chief of the volunteer fire department of the city of El Paso and has done some splendid work in this capacity. In politics Mr. Krause adheres to the principles of the Democratic party but he prefers to vote an independent ticket.

Mr. Krause was married to Emma E. Gemoets, in El Paso, Texas, on the 15th of April, 1895. Mrs. Krause is the daughter of F. L. and Mrs. J. G. Gemoets, of Belgium, and she came to America in 1885. They have become the parents of five children, as follows: Helen



Chas A Krause

1 Jeanette Krause, who were born on October 14, 1907, and are now attending St. Joseph's Academy, in El Paso; Charles Joseph, who was born on July 2, 1901, in El Paso and is attending St. Mary's Academy; John Leon, who is also a student at St. Mary's Academy and was born in El Paso on the 1st of March, 1903; and Virginia Regina, who was born on November 1, 1907, and is going to school at St. Joseph's Academy with her older sisters.

GEORGE CARDEN MOUNTCASTLE. One of the big cattle-men of the state and one who is largely concerned in irrigation land and irrigation projects in these parts is George Carden Mountcastle, a resident of the state since 1896. He began his activities then in the grain, cattle and land business and has since continued, branching out from time to time and gaining prominence and popularity among the leading operators of this section of the state. As president of the Mountcastle Land & Irrigation Company, he is widely known in and about Fort Worth, and maintains offices in the Grain and Cotton Exchange Building in this city.

George Carden Mountcastle was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, on August 11, 1849, and is the son of Christian Eli and Sarah E. (Loughmiller) Mountcastle. He received his education at the Oak Grove Academy of McMinn county, Tennessee, and was graduated from that efficient and popular school in 1870, coming to Texas in the following year and locating in Collin county. In 1874 Mr. Mountcastle founded the town of Allen in Collin county, and there continued to make his headquarters until 1885, when he moved to McKinney and remained there for five years. During that time he was operating between McKinney and Dallas, caring for his land, cattle and grain interests which had begun to accumulate during his years in Allen. In 1896, Mr. Mountcastle went to Kansas City, Missouri, and for four years was there engaged actively in the grain business, to the exclusion of all other interests. After his four years in Kansas City, Mr. Mountcastle returned to Fort Worth in 1888 and there became southwestern manager for the extensive grain concern known as the J. Rosenbaum Grain Company, and he still retains that office, in addition to his many other business connections. This concern carries on an extensive grain business in Texas and Oklahoma, and is one of the best known of its kind in the state.

Mr. Mountcastle is himself a heavy cattle owner, and secretary and treasurer of the Val Verde Land & Cattle Company, of Crockett county, the same owning and operating vast tracts of land and owning prodigious numbers of cattle and horses. He is president of the Toyah Oil and Development Company of Fort Worth, with large oil land holdings in West Texas and Louisiana, and is secretary and treasurer of the Abe Mayer Cattle Company of Fort Worth. As president of the Mountcastle Land & Irrigation Company, having extensive holdings throughout the state and irrigating thousands of acres of arid land, he is performing a great work for the state of Texas, and is sharing largely in the beneficent work of making the waste places to bloom and yield bountifully to those hardy and courageous people who are ever willing to undertake life in a new and untamed region.

Mr. Mountcastle married Miss M. A. Chesnutt, the daughter of James M. Chesnutt, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Alla Mountcastle Merrill.

JOSEPH ALBERT BURGER. A native son of San Antonio, representing one of the old French families of southwest Texas, Joseph Albert Burger is one of the men who has been most actively concerned with the development of the rich agricultural district about the Alamo city. The management of land and cattle and general real estate activities have long held his attention, but for

several years he has focussed his energies upon his model ranch of a thousand acres in Atascosa county, one mile from the town of Poteet. This is in the famous irrigation belt, and the Burger ranch has conspicuously proved the magnificent resources of the land in the vicinity of San Antonio when cultivated under irrigation.

Born in San Antonio in 1863, Joseph Albert Burger is the son of Joseph and Bridget (Schleier) Burger, both of whom were born in Alsace-Lorraine of French parentage, and came to Texas during the fifties. The elder Joseph Burger was a man of excellent education, a musician and composer of ability, and had come to Texas at the request of the Catholic clergy to take charge of the music in the Catholic church at Castroville, the seat of the famous Castroville colony. The town and surroundings did not quite meet his expectations, and about 1860 he moved to the city of San Antonio, engaged in business affairs, and lived there until his death in 1866.

Joseph A. Burger was reared in San Antonio, attended the local schools, also the A. & M. College of Texas, and has witnessed the entire development of that Texas metropolis from the beginning of the railroad era. Since reaching majority his business interests have been chiefly in real estate lands, both in the city and country, and his property holdings have been of increasing amount and value for a number of years. Some particular mention should be made of his thousand-acre ranch in Atascosa county. It lies along Atascosa Creek, was formerly used principally as a stock range, but its rich deep soil made it peculiarly attractive and valuable for agricultural purposes, and it is one of the best properties in the vicinity of San Antonio. The feature that has made the ranch famous, and a model place visited by hundreds of prospective investors every year, is its artesian well, which furnishes an inexhaustible supply of flowing water, gushing out at the rate of 3,000 gallons a minute. The well is 1,240 feet deep, and furnishes an abundant supply of water for irrigation and stock purposes. For a number of years Mr. Burger has raised some record crops of cotton and corn, and a part of his farm is devoted to the cultivation of onions and other winter vegetables. With the irrigation resources so well developed, the ownership of a thousand-acre ranch in southwest Texas constitutes a business property of almost inestimable value and one that will produce increasing revenues with each succeeding year. The Burger ranch has another important resource in its underlying vein of coal, and as soon as transportation facilities have been provided the mining of this mineral will be developed on a commercial basis. The coal is of an excellent quality of lignite, approaching bituminous coal, and of much higher grade than the ordinary lignite in Texas.

Mr. Burger was married in San Antonio to Miss Ellen M. Grove, a native of that city. Their five children are named Selma Ella, Mary Adeline, Frederick Harold, Joseph Milton and Evelyn Lucile.

H. G. HENNE, now well established in the practice of law at New Braunfels, is a young man who has found much favor in public affairs. H. G. Henne is senior member of the firm of Henne & Fuchs, is a graduate of the University of Texas and has been a member of the bar for the past ten years.

H. G. Henne was born in New Braunfels, Comal county, in 1882, a son of Louis and Emelie (vom Stein) Henne. Louis Henne was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, on June 20, 1840, at the age of five years he accompanied his parents to America, arriving at New Braunfels in November, 1845. He grew up and was educated in that old German town, and at the age of seventeen his father died, leaving him the acting head of the family. He married Emelia vom Stein on April 20, 1861, and his death occurred on May 14, 1912, his widow surviving. Louis Henne was one of the fore-

most men of New Braunfels at the time of his death, having for many years held a place of prominence as a merchant and property owner in the district, and the proprietor of stores at New Braunfels, Rockdale and Thorndale. These concerns, all of which were flourishing centers of trade in after years, were built up from small beginnings and were successful as a result of Mr. Henne's invariable rule to transact business upon the strictest basis of honor and integrity, the Golden Rule being the practical motto of his career. He was a high type of citizen, generous and public spirited, and was rightly known as one of New Braunfels' most highly respected and beloved citizens. At the time of his death he was head of the Louis Henne Company, the Henne Lumber Company, Henne & Tolle in New Braunfels, and of Henne & Meyer Company of Rockdale and Thorndale. To him and his wife were born five children, namely: Mrs. Theo Tolle, Mrs. S. H. Frieze, Louis Henne, Jr., Adolph Henne and H. G. Henne.

Mr. H. G. Henne was reared in New Braunfels, attended the primary schools, subsequently was a student in the San Antonio Academy, and finished both his literary and professional studies in the State University at Austin. Mr. Henne was awarded the LL. B. degree at the Law Department of the University in 1903, and in the same year took up the active practice of law in his home town, and has continued with increasing success in private practice and with notable service in community affairs. He has served as city and county attorney and also acted by appointment as special district judge. His association with Mr. Fuchs has proved a most agreeable one, and the firm enjoys an excellent reputation for skillful handling of all legal business entrusted to them. Mr. Henne married Miss Inez D. Gordon of Chillicothe, Missouri, on September 26, 1912.

VANCE STEWART. When Vance Stewart came to El Paso in November, 1909, fresh from his studies, which had embraced a wide scope and fitted him for the legal profession, he first identified himself with the law department of the El Paso, Southwestern and Rock Island Railroad companies. After eighteen months in that connection he withdrew from corporation service and with George G. Shannan associated himself as a partner, under the firm name of Stewart & Shannan. Since that organization was effected, he has gained a foremost place in the ranks of El Paso lawyers, and stands high in the esteem of the profession and the laity.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 1, 1883, Vance Stewart is the son of James W. and Laura (Merriam) Stewart. The father, who was born in Pennsylvania, moved from that state to Ohio and settled in Cleveland about 1878. He is a lawyer and is still active in that city. He has given valued service to his state in the capacity of senator in 1904 and also served as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, as well as having been otherwise active in public and civic affairs. He was at one time chairman of the board of education of Cleveland, serving in that important position for eight consecutive years, and during that time effected much of good to the cause of education in the city. He is a Republican in politics, and long known as one of the successful men of the city. The mother was born in Cleveland and was the daughter of an old Ohio family of English extraction, the name of Merriam being one that has long stood high in the annals of American history. She was married in Cleveland in 1881, and became the mother of nine children, six of whom are living, and of that number Vance Stewart was the first born. The mother is also still living and makes her home in Cleveland, where she has passed her entire life.

Vance Stewart as a boy divided his time between attendance at public and private schools in Cleveland,

continuing in study there without undue happenings until the age of eighteen years, when he entered Princeton University and was graduated from the academic department with the degree of A. B. He then entered the Western Reserve University Law School where he attended until 1907, after which he went abroad and continued his studies for two years in Switzerland and Germany, giving considerable of that time to a study of Roman Law and the basic principles of our common law. He then returned to the United States and entered the University of Denver, at Denver, Colorado, where he took a thorough course in Mining and Irrigation. In December, 1909, his studies being completed, he came to El Paso, and here entered upon the practice of his profession in the law department of the El Paso & Southwestern R. R., which company maintain their general offices in El Paso. He continued thus for eighteen months, then severed his connection with the road to engage in independent practice.

Mr. Stewart is a Democrat, but he is not one who is interested in the political machine of the district, having no ambition to be gratified in that field, and well content to give his time and attention to his own interests. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and one of the socially prominent men of the city. He has a genuine interest in the progress of his city, and his character as a citizen is most admirable, while his enthusiasm in regard to the future of Texas is one of the finest things about him. He maintains his offices in the American Bank building. Mr. Stewart married, March 26, 1913, Miss Wanda Race, a native of El Paso, and a daughter of W. E. Race, superintendent of the water company and prominent in politics in El Paso. Mr. Race is a native of Iowa and Mrs. Race, who was formerly Belle Saunders, is a native of Marshall, Texas.

CHARLES W. REESE. The proprietor of a successful grocery business in El Paso, Charles W. Reese began his career on a Georgia plantation, subsequently followed the machinist's trade for a number of years and finally found the opportunities which he was seeking in El Paso, where he has resided since 1911. Charles W. Reese was born in Coweta county, Georgia, December 8, 1876, being the eighth in a family of ten children born to John P. and Emily (Moseley) Reese. His father was born in Georgia of Welsh descent, the first ancestors having come to America before the Revolutionary war, and the various members of the family were represented in the Colonial and national wars. The father was a planter and had accumulated a fair amount of property before his death. He was also active in public affairs, and served as tax collector and tax received in Coweta county for a number of years. In politics he was a Democrat, was clerk of the Baptist church for more than half a century, and was very devout in religious matters. During the Civil war he became a private in the Thirty-seventh Georgia Infantry, was a soldier under General Joe Johnston, during most of his service and was in the war four years. He died on the old home place in Georgia in 1906, when seventy-three years of age. His wife, also born in Coweta county, Georgia, belonged to an old family of the state, and her death occurred on the home place in 1908, at the age of sixty-eight.

Charles W. Reese received his early education in the public schools of his home county, and his early life was spent on the plantation. At the age of eighteen, he entered a shop to learn the machinists' trade, and served an apprenticeship of three years. When he had fitted himself for practical work in the trade he followed the business as a journeyman machinist for seven years. In November, 1911, he came to El Paso and established his grocery store at 504 Mesa Avenue, and since then has



Vance Stewart

When all his efforts to building up a trade which is ready of satisfactory proportions. In politics, Mr. Reese is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having attained thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rites. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Jamie Brown, daughter of Alfred Jenkins. Mr. Reese was born in Kentucky, and belongs to a very prominent family. They have no children, and their residence is at 508 Mesa Avenue.

ALVIN M. OWSLEY. Probably no member of the Denton county bar has a more distinctive place in his community for a young man than Alvin M. Owsley, whose capabilities have enabled him to win a position of leadership. Mr. Owsley has recently completed a term as representative in the state legislature, and declined to again become a candidate in order to devote all his attention to his practice.

For the past forty years the name Owsley has denoted exceptional ability in the law and prominence in the public life of Denton county. Alvin M. Owsley was born at Denton, June 11, 1888, and is a son of Hon. Alvin C. Owsley. His father, who is a native of Missouri, married after coming to Texas, Miss Sallie M. Mount, who is a native of this state. The elder Owsley moved from Missouri to California, and about 1873 located in Denton, where he began the practice of law. At that time he was only nineteen years of age, and was qualified for practice by a special act removing his minority disabilities. While recognized as one of the leading lawyers in his part of the state, Alvin C. Owsley will probably be remembered for his useful legislative career. Some of the chief points in his work during three terms as representative of his district in the legislature should be mentioned. He was author of the Separate Coach Law, which was adopted in 1891; wrote the first Trust Law of Texas in 1889, a law which subsequently became a model for legislation in other states; was one of the subcommittee of five which drafted the Railroad Commission Law of Texas, and which with some amendments is still in force; was a member of the judiciary committee No. 1, of the committee on internal improvements, chairman of the committee on penitentiaries. He was author of what is known as the M. K. & T. Railroad Consolidation Bill, by which that railroad company was compelled to give up its foreign charter. In all three cases he was one of the legislative leaders, and both before and since his legislative career he has taken a prominent part in politics and state affairs.

In a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, Alvin M. Owsley was the oldest son. His early education was acquired in the private schools of Denton, by attendance at the North Texas State Normal, and in 1905 he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, where he was graduated in 1909. His special prominence while in that school is indicated by the honor paid him as first captain and president of the final ball in 1908, and as president of the Y. M. C. A. in 1909. Between the preparatory school and university Mr. Owsley, during 1909-10, has filled the position of commandant of cadets at the Rugby Academy in New Orleans, and then entered the law department of the University of Texas. After finishing his course there he was admitted to the bar in 1912, and while in the university was a member of the debating team which participated in the inter-collegiate debate with the University of Mississippi in 1911 at Oxford, Mississippi. On getting his license to practice Mr. Owsley joined the firm of Owsley, Sullivan & Owsley at Denton, and has since been junior partner of Owsley & Owsley.

Soon after finishing his course in law school and at the solicitation of his many friends in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth District, Mr. Owsley accepted the nomination in 1912 for representative in the Thirty-Third

legislature, and was elected without opposition. During the following session he served as a member of the appropriation committee, the reform in criminal procedure committee, the committee on constitutional amendment, the judiciary committee, the committee on supreme judicial districts, and was chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds. One special honor paid him during his legislative career was his appointment to make the nominating speech in behalf of Hon. Morris Shepard for the United States senate. In the legislature Mr. Owsley was easily one of the most popular members, and besides his influential relations in promoting the work of that body formed friendships with public men all over the state. It was a high honor paid him at the commencement of his career, and on retiring from the office he had the satisfaction of knowing that he has performed his duties creditably and with scrupulous integrity, and from this service retires to devote himself with renewed energy and ambition to gaining success as a lawyer.

Mr. Owsley has numerous fraternal and social connections, including membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Order of Pretorians, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the Beta Pheta Pi and the Delta Sigma Rho college fraternities. He is a member of the First Christian church at Denton.

W. H. BRUCE, A. B., A. M., Ph. D. The president of North Texas State Normal College at Denton has made a distinguished career in the field of education, and his record is noteworthy both on the administrative side and in the field of creative scholarship. For nearly thirty years Dr. Bruce has been active in school work, and is therefore an exceptionally experienced educator, with practical and progressive ideals, and one of the able men who are shaping the facilities of public schools so as to serve the proper end in a scheme of twentieth century society.

William Herschel Bruce was born near LaGrange, Georgia, April 8, 1856. His father, Hilery S. Bruce, was a physician, and his mother's name was Catherine R. Pruitt. Both parents were reared in Georgia, later settled in Alabama, and during the Civil war the father held the rank of surgeon in the Forty-seventh Alabama Regiment. The great-grandfather, Azial Bruce, came from his native Scotland to America and settled in Greene county, Georgia.

Dr. W. H. Bruce in the course of his career has acquired a liberal education and more than an ordinary share of scholastic honors. He graduated A. B. in 1883 from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, subsequently Baylor University of Texas gave him the honorary degree of A. M., and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy comes from Mercer University of Georgia, his major work leading up to the degree having been performed in mathematics, French and physics.

It is a long record of service which Dr. Bruce has to present in education and can be only briefly outlined in this sketch. Beginning as a teacher at the age of nineteen in his native state of Georgia, he taught in rural and village schools in Alabama, and in 1884 came to Texas. He was superintendent of schools at Blanco, Texas, 1884-93; superintendent of schools at Marble Falls, 1893-96; superintendent of schools at Athens, 1896-99; was president of John Tarlton College at Stephenville, Texas, 1899-1900; was professor of mathematics at North Texas State Normal at Denton from 1901 to 1906, and since 1906 has held the executive office of president at this important branch of the state's higher educational institutions.

In the intervals of his major responsibilities as an educator, Dr. Bruce served as teacher of mathematics in the University of Texas during the summer schools in 1897, 1898 and 1900; was conductor and a teacher

in summer normal schools at San Marcos, San Antonio, Port Lavaca from 1892 to 1901. In 1905 the Texas State Teachers Association honored him with the office of president. He was chairman of the State Board of Examiners from 1905 to 1910. His original contributions to educational literature are chiefly as co-author of Sutton & Bruce's arithmetic and co-author of Bruce & Cody's geometries. Dr. Bruce is a member of the Academy of Science and a Fellow of the Texas Academy of Science. In Masonry he took his first degrees in the Blue Lodge in 1885, the Royal Arch in 1904, and became a Knights Templar in 1906, having filled all offices in the Blue Lodge except that of Worshipful Master, and all offices in the Commandery except Commander. He is a Baptist and his political affiliation is Democratic.

At Denton in 1909 Dr. Bruce erected one of the most attractive homes in that city, a ten-room two-story residence, with all modern improvements, costing approximately five thousand five hundred dollars. Dr. Bruce has a fine home and family, and his children are likewise noted for attainments in scholarship. At Loachapoka, Alabama, November 6, 1879, he married Miss Lillie O. Hart, a daughter of an extensive Alabama planter, Thomas D. Hart. The children are, Maud Bruce, born June 16, 1882; Byron S. Bruce, born September 5, 1885; Ralph T. Bruce, born April 11, 1888; Homer L. Bruce, born August 23, 1892. Miss Maud Bruce, who was a student at Baylor University and acquired her degree Ph. B. from Southwestern University, is a teacher and bacteriologist now living in Opelika, Alabama; Byron Bruce won his degree as a graduate pharmacist and doctor of medicine in the University of Texas and is now a practicing physician at Dallas; Ralph T., who was a student in Baylor University, is cashier in a bank at San Saba, Texas; Homer Bruce, the youngest, took his bachelor of arts degree at the University of Texas, and is now one of this state's Rhodes scholars, in attendance at Oxford University in England.

BENJAMIN F. MITCHELL. Few citizens of Gainesville are better known than is Benjamin F. Mitchell, whose business operations have extended over a wide area and have brought him into contact with a great number of people, representing all spheres and conditions of life in the Southwest. Fertile in resource and of versatile talents, he has entered actively into the professional, business and public life of the community, and every new undertaking has been prosecuted with a zeal and energy which have merited, and invariably attained, success.

For twenty years a resident of Gainesville, and having during that time been a factor in local affairs, in business, and in the law, Mr. Mitchell recently received a high local honor in his appointment to the office of postmaster at Gainesville. He was indorsed not only by the city and county officials of Gainesville and Cooke county and about one thousand patrons of the post-office, but by many of the leading men of the state for the postmastership. His application for the appointment was placed before the proper federal authority by Senator Morris Shepard and Hon. Cato Sells and Representative John H. Stephens, and on June 5, 1913, President Wilson approved his application for the office. The postoffice under his administration has been run as a business for the benefit of the community, and Mr. Mitchell is at all times in close touch with office affairs and has already done much to improve service to this locality.

Benjamin F. Mitchell was born in Pulaski county, Missouri, October 25, 1866, and is a son of William H. and Nancy E. (Nelson) Mitchell. His paternal grandparents, natives of Virginia, migrated to Kentucky and later to Missouri, while his maternal ancestors, who were born in Tennessee, went to Missouri about the same time, 1840, all being farming people. William H. Mitchell

was a farmer, and while in Missouri was influential in Democratic politics, serving Pulaski county for some time as county treasurer. In 1874 he brought his family to Texas and located on a farm in Cooke county near where the town of Woodbine came into existence with the advent of the building of the M., K. & T. Railway in 1879, and there spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife had ten children, namely: Dora Geneva, died in infancy. Josephine died when four years old. Benjamin F. is the third of the family. Minnie, who married B. L. Moss, a farmer of Woodbine, Texas, has four children, as follows: Myrtle, who married I. E. Norman, a mail carrier at Woodbine, has one daughter Gladys; Gertie, married H. H. Henry, of Cooke county, a minister of the Gospel; Hazel is the wife of Luther Ware, a Cooke county farmer, and has one daughter; Wayne is unmarried and lives in Cooke county. Dennie Lee, fifth in the family, was a practicing physician and died in Cooke county in 1907; he married Miss Melissa Ware and they had two children: Frank, unmarried and a clerk in a store at Woodbine; and Ruby, who is the wife of Carl Clement, a Woodbine merchant, and they have one child. Dr. Fred A. is a dentist in San Antonio, and by his marriage to Miss Annie Bertram, a native of Oklahoma, had one son, Henry A., now a postoffice clerk at San Antonio, Texas. Berry, the seventh child, is deceased. Claude N., a railroad conductor with headquarters at Denison, Texas, married Emma Demaree, and they have one child, Jennie. Mellie S., the wife of Bart B. Martin a farmer at Woodbine, has a family of five children, namely: Raines, Tennie May, and Henry, all attending school, and Fred and Elizabeth, the youngest.

Benjamin F. Mitchell was a boy of eight years when brought to Texas by his parents, and his early educational training was secured in the Finch schoolhouse, a log building in the country about nine miles east of the city limits of Gainesville. He grew up on the home ranch in Cooke county, remaining under the parental roof and continuing to assist his father until he was twenty-six years of age. In the meantime he took a course at Sam Houston Normal Institute at Huntsville, Texas, and embarked upon his career as a country school teacher. Later he gave up the profession of educator and became a country merchant, and while thus engaged, in October, 1890, took a civil service examination and subsequently received an appointment in the Pension Bureau at Washington, D. C. He held this office from November, 1890, to January, 1893. During that time he was a student and pursued a course in law at the National University Law School in Washington, and was given his degree Bachelor of Laws May, 1892. On returning to Texas Mr. Mitchell entered upon the practice of his profession at Gainesville, and in November, 1898, was elected county judge of Cooke county. He continued his able service in this office until November, 1902, when he became assistant county attorney, and in April, 1905, resigned his office to accept a clerical position, by appointment of the civil service commission, in the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, D. C. In March, 1906, having resigned, Mr. Mitchell purchased the Gainesville *Signal* in the following year. This paper he bought more as a hobby than as an investment, made it a decided financial success and gave the people of his city and county one of the best weeklies published in this section of the state. He also invested heavily in real estate, being the owner of 1,200 acres of ranch land in one tract and 150 in another, and of this about 500 acres are under cultivation, the balance being in pasture land. A great deal of cattle raising is done for the market, and the land is well improved and operated under the share system.

On March 23, 1893, Mr. Mitchell was married at Woodbine to Miss Avie Moss, who was born in Cooke county, Texas, December 1, 1873, daughter of E. M. and Melissa (Coleman) Moss, the former of Kentucky, and the latter



Mitchell Family
Harrisville
Texas

f Texas. There were eight children in the Moss family, of whom six are now living: Avice, wife of Mr. Mitchell; J. Bird, living at Valley View, Texas; W. Clifford, also a resident of Valley View; Eunice, wife of J. E. Murrell, of that place; Florence, wife of C. P. Sebastian, of Valley View; and Hubert A., who also lives there. To Mr. Mitchell and wife were born five children, two dying in infancy. Merlin, was born at Woodbine, Texas, January 9, 1896, and is now attending the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, where he is preparing himself for scientific farming and stock raising. Ruth M., born at Gainesville, April 12, 1900, will enter her first year in the Gainesville high school in the Fall of 1914. Eugenia, born May 27, 1905, in Washington, D. C., is attending the Gainesville grammar school.

Mr. Mitchell has made a good deal of political history for himself and stands high in his community. He has been an earnest worker in behalf of prohibition, and it is due to his efforts personally and to his paper, *The Gainesville Signal*, in large measure, that Cooke county stands in the temperance column of Texas counties. He was a delegate to the San Antonio State Democratic convention in August, 1890, and has been sent in that capacity to nearly every state convention since that time, has served as chairman of Cooke county Democratic Executive Committee for the First ward of Gainesville for four years, and at this time is chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Cooke county. By Peter Bradford, president of the Texas Farmers' Union, he was appointed one of the Farm Life Commission of Texas, a commission which was formed for the purpose of keeping in touch with farm conditions in the state and to co-operate with the State Commission, making suggestions in regard to what is advisable for the improvement of rural conditions in every manner that affects the proper utilization of their resources and the advancement of home and social affairs. During the last presidential campaign, the *Signal* was one of the most stalwart and enthusiastic supporters of the Democratic candidates, Woodrow Wilson, Morris Shepard, and Judge Ramsey.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his fraternal connection is with the Woodmen of the World, and while a resident of Washington he was a charter member of Oak Camp in that city. He owns a beautiful brick residence at 1111 South Lindsay street, valued at fifteen thousand dollars, with all modern improvements, and one of the handsomest homes in Gainesville.

Commencing life in comparative obscurity, laboring in humble occupations with steady industry, practicing sobriety and economy, Mr. Mitchell has prospered in his career. He has seen a large city grow up about his home with marvelous rapidity, and he has profited beyond the fortune of most men in the value which a growing community confers upon a fortunate location.

JOHN R. HAYNES. This name has a number of associations with Texas educational, church and professional affairs, covering practically all the time since pioneer beginnings. Mr. John R. Haynes is one of the prominent members of the Dallas county bar, and has practiced in that city since 1895.

John R. Haynes was born in Ellis county, Texas, in 1867, a son of Rev. A. J. and Melissa (Patterson) Haynes. His father, who was a pioneer settler in north Texas and widely known as a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, was a native of North Carolina, when four years of age was taken by his parents to Kentucky, settling in the vicinity of Paducah. He was liberally educated for his time, was qualified as teacher and became a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. At one time he was a teacher in Bethel College at McLemoresville, Kentucky, located about twenty-five miles south of

Paris, and continued with that institution after its removal to McKenzie in North Tennessee. His career as a teacher and minister was continued at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, for a few years, and in 1853 he moved with his wife and two children to Fannin county, Texas, settling near Bonham. The date of his removal proves him a pioneer. From North Texas he soon moved to Dallas, and organized and erected the building for the first Presbyterian church in that city. It was also the second house of worship built in what was still a frontier town, at the forks of the Trinity. Mention should also be made in this connection of the great assistance rendered him in his church work at Dallas by the father of Captain Henry H. Smith, now of that city. The old church building stood near where the passenger depot of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway now stands. From Dallas Rev. Haynes moved to Ellis county, and later became financial agent for Trinity University at Tehuacana Hills in Limestone county. His later years were spent both in the faculty of instruction and also in a business way at the old Buffalo Gap College in Taylor county, Texas, and his death occurred at Abilene, the county seat of that county, in 1896. Rev. Haynes was a nephew of Hon. Landon C. Haynes, who was United States senator from Tennessee, a noted orator, and one of the best known men from the south. Landon C. Haynes was the maternal grandfather of Bob and Alf Taylor of Tennessee, and Rev. Haynes was thus a first cousin to those distinguished Tennessee statesmen and orators. The mother of John R. Haynes was born in Carroll county, Tennessee, in 1831, a daughter of Chesley Patterson of that county. She is still living in good health and spirits, and greatly venerated by her children and descendants. Her home is with her daughter, Mrs. Thompson, in Dallas.

John R. Haynes grew up in Ellis and Limestone counties, spent several years as a student in old Trinity University at Tehuacana, and also in the Buffalo Gap College at Abilene. He prepared for his profession in the Cumberland University Law School at Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating with the class of 1895 and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he began the practice of his profession in Dallas, and has continued with uninterrupted success in that city to the present time. His interests and work have kept him in a restricted field, and it is as a civil lawyer that he is best known to the Dallas bar. Since 1902 Mr. Haynes has represented the Louisville & Nashville railroad in all that company's litigation in Texas, but aside from this has been identified with little corporation practice.

In April, 1914, Mr. Haynes was elected a member of the board of education of Dallas, and is now a member of that important municipal body. That is the only public service he has rendered through a formal office. Mr. Haynes is a member of the Central Presbyterian church of Dallas. His wife, who he married in Dallas, was Miss Etta Lucas, daughter of Alfred K. and Mary A. (Cole) Lucas, a pioneer Dallas county family. The old Lucas home is directly north of the present city on the Cedar Springs road, and is one of the noteworthy landmarks in the vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have a daughter, Mary Alice Haynes.

JAMES H. GILLESPIE. A Dallas merchant whose career has identified him with that city for more than twenty-five years, James H. Gillespie is perhaps best known for his work in the educational field, and as former superintendent for the State School for the Blind. He has had much experience in the detailed administrative duties of public office, and is one of the best known men in Dallas county.

James H. Gillespie was born at Lebanon, Wilson county, Tennessee, in 1859. His parents were Rev. William Paxton and Mickie (Lester) Gillespie. His

mother was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, and died in Ellis county, Texas. His father, a noted educator in Texas and a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, was born in Blount county Tennessee, and graduated from Cumberland University at Lebanon in the class of 1857. Entering the work of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, he held charges in Tennessee and North Arkansas until 1865, and having during the previous year made his first excursion into Texas, then brought his family and became permanently identified with this state. The family first stopped in Fannin county near Bonham for about a year, lived three years in Ellis county, and then moved to Tehuacana in Limestone county. At the old seat of Trinity University Rev. William P. Gillespie was professor of Latin and Greek for about twenty years. Nearly all his later years were spent in Limestone county, and he died while on a visit to his daughter in Dallas in 1905. Rev. William P. Gillespie's mother, whose maiden name was Kilburn, was a second cousin to General Sam Houston.

The residence of the family at Tehuacana and the presence of his father as a member of the faculty of old Trinity University made it natural that James H. Gillespie should acquire his higher education in that institution. He also attended business college at the Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. Gillespie was following the example of his father when he took up teaching, and began his work in that profession at Dallas in 1887. Educational activities engaged him until 1900. His home has been at Dallas since 1887 with the exception of the period during which he lived at Austin. Mr. Gillespie was auditor of tax collectors' accounts in the State Comptroller's office at Austin from 1901 to 1910, and during 1910-11, for one year, toward the close of Governor Campbell's administration, he served as superintendent of the State School for the Blind at Austin. His public services at the state capital finished he returned to Dallas in 1911, and engaged in the hardware business under the name of the Oak Cliff Hardware Company at 614 East Tenth street in Oak Cliff. Mr. Gillespie's work as an educator, business man, and his popularity as a citizen has helped to make his name well known in Dallas county, and at this writing he is candidate for the office of tax collector. His special fitness for this office is generally recognized because of his general business experience and particularly his experience as auditor of tax collectors' accounts in the department at the state capital.

Mr. Gillespie married Miss Virginia Hefner of Colorado county, Texas. Their seven children are: Mrs. Eula Dixon Rumpel, Mrs. Mabel Kate Puff, Mrs. Carrie Virginia Mullins, Earl Hefner Gillespie, Mrs. Gladys Rochelle LeGear, Mrs. Jimmie Groseclose, and Miss Willie Agnes Gillespie.

ALEXANDER GORDON FRENCH. The editor and publisher of the *Marfa New Era* has had a long and varied experience in business affairs and in newspaper life, most of it passed in Texas, and is one of the best known members of his profession in the state. The *New Era* is a modern newspaper which presents to its large reading circulation a digest of all the noteworthy happenings in Presidio county of west Texas, and has also been a forcible organ of opinion and a first class medium for advertisers.

Alexander Gordon French was born in England, February 23, 1851, and was reared in the city of London. He belonged to one of the prosperous families of England and was given liberal advantages first in a boarding school and subsequently in the London University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of nineteen. He then entered commercial life in London, advanced to a successful position and on leaving his native country for the United States was a member of the London Stock Exchange. When about twenty-one years of age Mr. French came to the

United States and spent two or three years as a weigh-master in the iron and ore industry in New Jersey. In 1874 he came to Texas and has been a resident here ever since. For about twenty years he had his home at Austin, and was principally identified with the newspaper business while there, serving at one time as correspondent for the *London Times*. Among the newspaper undertakings of former years which is still well remembered is the *Austin Sifter*, which was established by Mr. French. He was also for about a year interested in a mercantile enterprise in the old town of Indianola, Texas, but soon returned to the newspaper business. In 1905, having sold out his interests in Austin, he came out to Marfa, and became managing editor of the *New Era*. Two years later he severed this connection and went to Del Rio, where, in partnership with H. W. Schutze, he established the *West Texas News*, now a well known journal which was conducted under his management for four years. At the end of that time he returned to Marfa, and in partnership with George W. Mecklin bought the *Marfa New Era* and has been manager and editor of this bright and newsy sheet to the present time. The mechanical equipment of the *New Era* office is very complete and the firm does a large business in job printing. At London, England, in 1870, Mr. French married Miss Mary Weatherhead, a daughter of Governor John Weatherhead, of Holloway, London. Mrs. French died in 1884 at the age of thirty, and is buried in her old home at High Gate Cemetery, in North London. She was a very devout Christian and an active member in the English church. The three children, one son and two daughters, are all deceased. In Marfa, Mr. French is affiliated with the Methodist church. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and takes an active interest in Democratic politics. Among the sports he is especially fond of baseball and cricket.

ERWIN T. BACKUS. Some illustration of the remarkable growth, extent and organization of the automobile industry is found in the Dallas plant of the Ford Automobile Company. As everyone knows, the Ford machine is manufactured in the great automobile center of Detroit, where the Ford Automobile Works is one of the chief factors in a great industrial city. But the distribution of the machines to a world-wide market is a great business in itself. Instead of sending the cars complete to the various distributing points, it has been found more profitable to ship the parts, "knock down," thus saving large amounts in freight charges through decrease in bulk and also added convenience of handling. In a number of cities outside of Detroit are located large and imposing factories and warehouses, at which no manufacturing of original parts of machinery is done, but which are devoted entirely to the assembling of the various types of the Ford machine.

Such a plant was completed at Dallas in the summer of 1914, and is located at the corner of Williams and Henry streets. It is strictly an assembling plant, to which the parts are sent from Detroit and made into complete automobiles. This Dallas plant is designed to supply the Ford machines over the larger part of Texas and a portion of Oklahoma. The Dallas plant is a beautiful building of modern style of industrial architecture, and a greatly appreciated addition to the industrial life of Dallas, since three hundred and fifty or four hundred men are employed in the various departments of the works. The building is four stories high with basement, on a foundation 208x125 feet, and the construction is of reinforced concrete throughout. This plant was made necessary on account of the growing business of the company in the southwest, built up largely through the energetic and aggressive salesmanship of the southwestern manager for the Ford interests, Mr. Erwin T. Backus.



A Gordon French

Erwin T. Backus is a Detroit man, born in that city 1884, a son of T. L. and Ann Louisa (Geist) Backus, both natives of Detroit. The family were pioneers of that city, and for a long course of time have been prominently identified with its commercial affairs. Mr. Backus' father is a partner in the Richmond-Backus company, manufacturers of blank books, bank stationery, etc., a well known house that was established in Detroit in 1848.

Mr. Backus was educated in the grammar and high schools of Detroit, was a student in Cornell University and also the University of Michigan, and graduated from the latter in 1906 as a mechanical engineer with a degree of mechanical engineer. His experience was then brought into practical employment with the Pierce-Cleary Company of Buffalo. Returning to Detroit, he entered the selling end of the automobile business, and there became associated with the Ford Automobile Company. In 1909 that company sent him to Texas as its southwestern manager, with headquarters in Dallas. His splendid ability and thorough knowledge of the automobile trade enabled him to extend and organize a business in the southwest that is in keeping with the national and international scope of the great Ford company.

Mr. Backus is a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, of the Dallas Automobile Club, and active in civic affairs. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Miss Hazel Cushing of that city.

MENTER BRADLEY TERRILL, A. B., A. M. It is seldom that the qualities which make for success in the field of educational work and those which give men prominence in the world of business are found combined in one individual, but in the case of Menter Bradley Terrill, of Dallas, it would seem that Nature has been kind and generous in her gifts. As owner and head master of the Terrill School for Boys, he is noted as an educator, while his unusual capacity for business has enabled him, from a beginning of borrowed capital, to acquire the foundation of a substantial fortune and to have a school that in commercial rating and financial resources ranks with the best business houses. His school has acquired the reputation as an institution conducted on the best business principles and enjoying the confidence of the best business men. His success as a financier has justly drawn to him the friendship and confidence of leading bankers and captains of industry in Dallas and throughout Texas.

Professor Terrill was born at Moberly, Missouri, in 1867, his parents being James W. and Bettie (Bradley) Terrill, the latter deceased, and the former now living at San Angelo, Texas. The father, like the son, is a noted educator, but is now retired from active life. James W. Terrill, A. M., was also born at Moberly, Missouri, where his father, Rev. Benjamin Terrill, a Baptist minister and native of Kentucky, was one of the earliest settlers, the family originally coming from Virginia. James W. Terrill was born in 1837, and was educated at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, where he graduated prior to the Civil war. Before the outbreak of hostilities he came to Tarrant county, Texas, where, early in 1861, he organized and was elected captain of Company E, Fifteenth Texas Infantry. The remainder of the family, who had located near Grapevine, in Tarrant county, returned to their home in Missouri after the war commenced and did not return to Texas. James W. Terrill with his company and regiment joined Gen. Pat Cleburne's division and saw service throughout the great campaigns which were waged about Chattanooga, Atlanta and Nashville, and after the battle of Atlanta, and while commanding his company at the battle of Jonesboro, he received three severe bullet wounds, one in the leg, one in the head and one in the left lung, the two latter being sufficient to kill the ordinary man. His left lung was entirely shot away by a minie ball.

and the surgeon pronounced him fatally wounded. He has all his life been a man of extraordinarily strong vigor, both physically and mentally, and remains so to this day. After the war he became an educator, and so continued for a long period of years. He became president of Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, Missouri, and as such built up a fine school there, and later, removing to Tennessee, became the founder and president of Winchester Normal school, located in the town of that name. This he conducted successfully for a number of years. Both in his school at Winchester and in Missouri he received and educated a large number of pupils from Texas, many of whom have since become prominent in the state. In 1907 he retired from educational work, and, wishing to be in the same state as his son, moved to San Angelo, Texas where he now resides.

Menter Bradley Terrill was seven years old when his father removed from Missouri to Winchester, Tennessee, and in that town grew up and received instruction under his father in the Winchester Normal. He also became a teacher under the elder man, and, in addition, taught privately at other places, and in various public schools in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. He finished his academic course in his father's school, and following this organized the first system of graded schools in that town, but left Winchester in 1894 and located at Denton, Texas, where he took charge as president of the North Texas Normal College. It is a part of the history of education in Texas that Professor Terrill built up and made this fine school. The original college building was owned by the city of Denton, and under a contract with the city council Professor Terrill conducted the school as his own private enterprise. Starting with less than forty pupils, at the end of his seventh year he had over 600. In the year 1899, through legislation at Austin, the school was taken over by the state, but as the appropriation for its maintenance was not made until two years later, Professor Terrill continued as president and owner of the college until the close of the school year in 1901. It then became a state institution and as such has since continued.

Selling out all his interests at Denton, Professor Terrill decided to equip himself more thoroughly for his life work, and accordingly, in the fall of 1901, entered Yale University, and there received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1903. He was the valedictorian of his class, being the first man in the history of that noted institution with less than the regular four years' work to be so honored. He spent three years in Yale, two years as an undergraduate and one year as a graduate, and in 1906 the University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. At Yale Professor Terrill made a notable record, being awarded a fellowship under the Scott Hurt foundation, and receiving numerous other signal honors. In fact he was an honor student throughout his career at Yale. He specialized and made an exceptional record in economics, and was awarded the medal of the Richard Cobden Club of London for showing the highest proficiency in economics at Yale, and was offered attractive inducements by the authorities at Yale to remain as assistant instructor in that branch.

In 1906 Professor Terrill located at Dallas and founded the Terrill School for Boys. He purchased as a home for the school the property at the northwest corner of Swiss avenue and North Peak street, a very fine location, in the heart of the best residence district. Beginning with only one building, he has gradually increased the capacity until he now has a group of five buildings, while the entire equipment is of the finest and most modern character. He employs a faculty of eleven teachers, all of whom are A. B.'s from leading universities, and several A. M.'s and the attendance has gradually increased from year to year, the number during the term of 1913-14 being 200, of whom sixty were boarding pupils. It is a preparatory school of the highest

class, and its graduates are admitted on Professor Terrill's certificates to the great universities without examination, his boys being represented as students in such institutions as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Dartmouth, Lehigh, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and many others. His students come from the very best families in Texas and the Southwest, the roster showing the family names of many of the state's most distinguished citizens.

A short history of the school and its advantages as taken from its pamphlet, is here given: The Terrill School was established by the present Head Master in September, 1906, in response to a demand in North Texas for a preparatory school for boys that would combine sound scholarship with proper physical and moral training. The attendance is limited to 200, sixty of whom are resident pupils. Each year for six years the demand for membership in the school has exceeded by a considerable margin the capacity of the plant. This has enabled Professor Terrill to select to a large extent the boarding patronage and to eliminate quickly such undesirable boys as may happen to come among its number. Pupils are accepted only by contract for the entire year, and this assures to each patron an ability on the part of the school to employ men as instructors who possess strong personalities, sound scholarship, and much experience and tact in dealing with boys. It also insures to the school independence sufficient to maintain high standards of conduct and scholarship. Perhaps the chief care of the Head Master has been to develop in his boys a rugged honesty in all matters, great and small, and to cultivate those feelings and principles which lead a boy to believe in himself, in the possibilities of his own powers, and thus beget in him an ambition to live nobly and do the great work of a man in this world of great men. The conditions, in a school of the highest standard, must be such as will bring a boy at once and regularly face to face with hard work, and yet throw about him such influences as will be most helpful toward inspiring him to a faithful discharge of his duties. That school reaches the highest degree of efficiency which so trains its pupils as to place them in a right relation to the social and moral demands upon them, and which develops in them the great powers for continuous, hard work. "Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do the thing you have to do, when it ought to be done, as it ought to be done, whether you like to do it or not."

Three adjoining residences comprise the school home. These buildings are heated by hot water and gas systems; are lighted by electricity; the plumbing and toilet conveniences are modern, and the interior finish and furnishing are such as should characterize a home of simple refinement. Each boy has a separate bed, together with wardrobe and chiffonier accommodations. These rooms are not fitted up for study—as no boy is expected or allowed to study in his bed room. Special rooms are arranged for study and all boys are required to report there and work under the supervision of teachers. This plan insures that any boy may have needed assistance in preparation of lessons and that he does not idle his time in conversation. Such a plan also furnishes inspiration and strength to a boy to do his own work regularly and thoughtfully, for a body of boys at study has a strong, compelling influence on the individual boy.

A greatly deserved tribute should be paid to Mrs. Terrill, as she, equally with her husband, has been instrumental in building up this institution. She is Ada (Thurman) Terrill, a native of McMinnville, Tennessee, and is a graduate of the Winchester Normal, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, under her husband's father. Before her marriage to Professor Terrill she was principal of the high school at McMinnville, and in the Terrill School is teacher of English.

JOHN F. WEEKS. A successful member of the El Paso bar since 1911, Mr. Weeks began practice as a lawyer in Texas twenty years ago, and has been successfully identified with his profession and with the largest political life of the state throughout these years. For a number of years he was a prominent railroad attorney, and in politics has done much campaign work and has been associated with the leading men in the public life of the state.

John F. Weeks was born in Robeards parish, Louisiana, October 21, 1866, a son of Dr. James A. and Martha (Jones) Weeks. His father, a native of Georgia, moved to Louisiana in early life, and became very prominent both in his profession and in public affairs in that state. Before the Civil war he represented his district in the state senate, and during the war gained distinction as a regimental soldier of the Confederate army under Colonel Sweat. In 1876 he moved to Angelina county, Texas, where he continued active in his professional service up to his death in 1893, when he was eighty-five years of age. The mother, a native of North Carolina, represented a well-known old family, and was a relative of the well-known old evangelist Sam Jones, being a cousin of that noted religious revivalist. Her death occurred at Lufkin in Angelina county, Texas, in 1888, at the age of sixty-five. There were five sons and two daughters in the family, John F. being the youngest. The others are Wiley Weeks, a rancher and stockman of Angelina county; James A., of Angelina county; C. W. Weeks, of Angelina county; B. A. Weeks, of Angelina county; Mary Mitchell, wife of one of the pioneer settlers of Texas, and a resident of Nacogdoches.

Mr. Weeks attained his early schooling in Texas for the most part and in 1886 was graduated from the East Texas College. His reading in law was begun and continued under Col. H. G. Lane, at Homer, in Angelina county, and he was admitted to the bar in July, 1888. He began his practice at Lufkin, in Angelina county, and was soon identified with railroad practice, moving in 1892 to Jacksonville, Texas, where he was local attorney for the Cotton Belt Railroad for ten years. He then moved to Palestine and was railroad counsel for the International & Great Northern, and remained in that city until 1911, at which date he came out to El Paso and formed a partnership with Col. M. W. Stanton.

In 1910 Mr. Weeks served as special district judge at Palestine. He took a very important part in the campaign of Governor Campbell for the Democratic nomination a few years ago, and he also stumped the state for Senator Bailey during his campaign for election as delegate-at-large to the National convention. During the last presidential campaign, he was a delegate-at-large from Texas and was one of the few original Wilson men in El Paso. Mr. Weeks is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and he and his family worship in the Methodist church.

At Lufkin, Texas, September 15, 1889, Mr. Weeks married Mrs. Emma Cupp, daughter of Captain J. B. Cochran, the maiden name of her mother was Martin. The three children of their union, all born in Jacksonville, Texas, were as follows: Miss Annie, born in 1893, and a graduate of the Harrison College at San Antonio; Miss Mary, born in 1895, now a student in the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, and Henry Grady, born in 1897 and attending Southwestern University at Georgetown. Mr. Weeks finds his recreation chiefly in hunting and fishing. He is a loyal citizen of El Paso, one of the many men who thoroughly believe in the great future of this western industrial city.

WILLIAM HENRY VIRGIL HARRIS. Now manager of the promotion department for the Dallas News and affiliated journals, William H. V. Harris has had an



J. A. Hicks

ve career in business since leaving college, is a native of Dallas county, and his family were among the early settlers of that county.

William H. V. Harris was born near Richardson in Dallas county March 7, 1876, a son of the late Captain William H. and Letitia (Rodgers) Harris. His mother still living, and his father died in Dallas in 1911. The Harris family had its first American ancestor in 1711. William Harris, the great-grandfather of William H. V. Harris was born in the north of England, married there, and came to America and settled in Virginia. He subsequently became a pioneer in Kentucky, and was one of the first ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in that state, where he died about 1845. Harvey Harris, the grandfather, was born in Kentucky March 25, 1807, and was one of fifteen children, five of whom were Cumberland Presbyterian ministers. He died August 18, 1842, at a comparatively early age, and had been a farmer. He was twice married, and his second wife, Sarah I. T. Jones, was the mother of the late Captain Harris.

Captain William H. Harris, who was born in Simpson, Kentucky, January 1, 1838, grew up on a farm, and in the fall of 1855 at the age of seventeen came to Dallas. He worked as a blacksmith, as a farmer, and as a teamster, and in February, 1862, enlisted in the Confederate army as third lieutenant of Company of the First Texas Squadron. He was soon promoted to first lieutenant and in September, 1862, to rank of Captain. He was with the great cavalry leader John Morgan in all his raids through the south and north, but when Morgan was in Indiana and Ohio Captain Harris had been sent back on special service to Tennessee, and after the capture of General Morgan devolved upon Captain Harris to collect the remnant of his command and he then joined General Joe Wheeler. After the fall of the capital of the Confederacy, he had made arrangements to accompany a body of troops that were to escort President Davis to Mexico, and was with the Confederate president a few days before his capture. Captain Harris surrendered at Mississippi, and reached Dallas after the war in June, 1865. After the war he engaged in cattle speculation, and later settled down to farming at Richardson in Dallas county. Before the railroad came to Dallas he was engaged in freighting for a time, but his chief success came as a cotton raiser and general farmer near Richardson in Dallas county. About twenty years ago he left the county and lived at McGregor a few years, then went to Palestine, and for about fifteen years was engaged in the hotel business, and finally returned to Dallas, where he died. Captain Harris was one of the most prominent leaders in the Grange movement in north Texas. When the Grange was organized in September, 1873, he was elected master, and was also an officer of the Texas State Grange for eight years. At one time he was superintendent of the Texas State Grange Fair. He was a very active member also of the Odd Fellows. He and all his family were active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Captain Harris was first married March 5, 1867, to Miss Prudence E. Baird, who died August 12, 1869. On October 7, 1874, he married Miss Harriette L. Rodgers, and of that union William H. V. Harris is the only child.

Mr. Harris' early life was spent in Richardson, where he lived for ten years at McGregor and attended school, graduating from the high school of that city in 1893, and later entered Trinity University at Tehuacana, from which he graduated in the class of 1898 as valedictorian and with the degree A. B. Since then all his business activities and his home have been at Dallas. He was for a time in the general offices of the Cotton Belt railroad at Tyler, Texas; for eight years was in the collection department, over a considerable

area, for the International Harvester Company, and then for six years was cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Richardson. In 1911 Mr. Harris became connected with the *Dallas News*, and is now manager of the promotion department for the *News*, the *Semi-Weekly Farm News* and the *Dallas Evening Journal*.

Mr. Harris married Miss Daisy Fancher, daughter of Judge R. F. Fancher of Groesbeck, who was one of the first graduates of old Trinity University. Mr. and Mrs. Harris, who reside at Oak Cliff, have one child, Katharine Harris, born in June, 1904. She has become famous as the subject of a portrait by the noted artist, Walter Russell, who is an author, illustrator, and a recognized authority on child beauty, having at one time painted a series of child portraits for the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Mr. Russell when he first saw Katharine Harris pronounced her as one of the two most beautiful children he had ever seen, and obtained permission to paint the portrait, which is now regarded as probably the masterpiece of the artist, and the picture has been accepted by the Dallas Art Association and is hung in the Art Gallery at the State Fair Grounds among its permanent pictures, and has also been reproduced in color by a large New York lithographing concern.

J. H. BOOTH. A comparatively young man in the business affairs of Texas, representing an old family of this state. J. H. Booth is at the head of one of Dallas' distinctive business concerns and is a progressive leader in the affairs of that city. Mr. Booth is president of the Inter-State Forwarding Company, operating a general storage and United States bonded warehouse.

J. H. Booth was born near Gilmer, Upshur county, Texas, in 1876, a son of J. R. L. and Frances (Brown) Booth, both of whom are now deceased. His father, a native of Virginia, lived a few years in Georgia and from the latter state emigrated to Texas in 1851, becoming a pioneer in what is now Upshur county. He took the valiant part of a soldier during the war between the states in the Confederate army, and lived in Upshur county until 1888, when with his family he moved to Tyler. His father was James Robert Booth of Virginia, and this branch belongs to the famous family of that name of which the actor Booth was a member. They are of English origin. Three brothers of J. R. L. Booth were also in the Confederate army and two of them were killed in battle. Frances (Brown) Booth belonged to still earlier pioneer stock in Texas. She was a native of this state, and her father, William Brown, came with his parents to Texas, then a part of Mexico, in 1831, and settled in what is now Gregg county, East Texas, in what was the Nacogdoches district during the days of the Texas Republic. William Brown, who was one of the prominent characters in the affairs of the Texas Republic, saw service in both the war with Mexico and in the Confederate army during the war between the states.

Mr. J. H. Booth has lived in Dallas since 1894, and acquired most of his education in Tyler. For several years he was connected with the wholesale trade and other mercantile affairs in the city, and for about four years handled the credits and adjustments for the Studebaker Corporation in its branch business at Dallas. In 1913 Mr. Booth organized the Inter-State Forwarding Company, of which he is president, treasurer and general manager. This company occupies a splendid fireproof warehouse, six stories and basement, steel and concrete construction, at numbers 3200 and 3206 Main street. Built for the company in 1913 this is a building which represents the modern style of commercial architecture, and is absolutely fireproof, not a single piece of wood entering into the construction. The company is the only exclusive merchandise

storing and forwarding concern in Dallas, the designated bonded warehouse for the port of Dallas, and is also bonded to the state government, and the warehouse receipts issued by this company are negotiable papers accepted at current value anywhere in the district. The company at present handle about one hundred carloads of freight every month, and also does a large general storage business. It has its own automobile trucks, while railroad tracks deliver cars directly to the doors of the warehouse. Large quantities of the merchandise shipped into Dallas from eastern markets by car load lots are delivered to the Interstate Company, which distributes this merchandise for shipment in less than car load lots and also for local delivery. A prominent feature of the business is the storage of automobiles for the great automobile companies that have branch houses in Dallas. Mr. Booth is also secretary and treasurer of the Interstate Transfer and Warehouse Company, which does a large local freight transfer business, using automobile trucks for this exclusively.

Mr. Booth was married in Dallas to Miss Adrienne Love, who was born in Aberdeen, Mississippi. Her father, W. E. Love, was for twenty-five years mayor of Aberdeen, and belonged to a family that has been leaders in the public life of Mississippi since it became a state. On her mother's side Mrs. Booth is related to the Evans family, equally prominent in Mississippi. To their marriage have been born two children, Hal Booth and Frances Booth.

G. B. STEWART is mayor of one of the most interesting and attractive, as well as one of the most progressive smaller cities of Texas. Mineral Wells is not only a great natural health resort, but owing to the enterprise of its citizens has developed remarkably as a commercial center, and its improvements now rank it far ahead of many older communities. Mr. Stewart has had a long and active experience during forty years, as a farmer and ranchman in different sections of Texas, and a few years ago located at Mineral Wells for his health, having since identified himself actively with the affairs of the municipality.

G. B. Stewart was born February 26, 1852, in Panola county, Mississippi, a son of S. G. and R. P. (Bedford) Stewart. On his father's side he is of Scotch descent, and English through his mother. There were large families of the name in Virginia, where the Stewarts first settled, and also in South Carolina. Most of the ancestors were slaveholders and planters before the war. S. G. Stewart, the father, was born in South Carolina, while his wife was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. They moved to Texas in 1874, first settled in Grayson county, where the father followed his business as a farmer. During the war he lived in Mississippi, had been a planter there, and enlisted in the Confederate army, but was discharged on account of poor health before the close of the war. There were eight children, five sons and three daughters, five of whom are now living.

Mayor Stewart, the youngest in the family, was educated in the common schools of Mississippi, and part of his boyhood was spent during the troublesome period of the Civil war. His first regular work was as clerk in a boot and shoe store at Memphis, Tennessee. In 1874 he came to Texas with the rest of the family, and for several years superintended his father's farm in Grayson county. In 1881 his interests were transferred to Western Texas, and for a number of years Mr. Stewart was well known as one of the leading stock men in Knox county. At the same time the general mercantile store was conducted at Benjamin under his name and management. Finally selling all his interests, owing to poor health, he located in Mineral Wells in 1907. In 1909 he was elected mayor of the city and has held that office with credit to himself and with service to the com-

munity down to the present time. During his term as mayor the population of Mineral Wells was increased from six thousand to about eight thousand, and other improvements have been even greater. The class of buildings, both for business and residence, has materially improved, and the streets and other municipal conveniences are being rapidly brought up to the highest standards. Since he became mayor the G. T. and W. Railway has come into the town, giving additional transportation facilities. The wealth of the city has increased at least twenty per cent. during the past three years.

The mayor has always been a staunch Democrat, and has both voted and worked for the good of the party. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, and with the Woodmen of the World. He is a director of the Commercial Club of Mineral Wells, and is an elder in the Christian church.

In Grayson county, Texas, December 21, 1876, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Anna E. Bedford, a daughter of A. and Rachael Bedford, who came from Kentucky, her father being a stockman, and was with the Confederate army in the commissary department, and also as a mechanic. Mrs. Stewart's father died in 1908, and her mother in 1907. Three children have been born to their marriage, one son and two daughters. A. B. Stewart is now thirty-one years of age, is married and living at Overton, Texas, where he is farming. Miss Rachael is twenty-seven years of age, and lives at home with her parents, as does Miss Ruth, aged twenty-one. Mr. Stewart is an enthusiast about the advantages and facilities of Mineral Wells as a great health and commercial city. Its high altitude, its unexcelled waters, its good schools and churches, and the high quality of its citizenship are all fundamental things in the development of a thriving city.

HENRY PEYTON HOWARD, M. D. While the moderate character of the man was such as to disclaim all distinctions and avoid the publicity courted by lesser men, the late Dr. Hal Howard lived a life of such kindly service and broad capacity in affairs that few Texans have better claim to the recognition of published biography. His own active career covered practically the entire period of Texas statehood, and he was of a distinguished military family and one of his older brothers was the famous Major Tom Howard, who held official rank in the army of the Texas Republic and was one of the leaders in the celebrated Santa Fe expedition.

Henry Peyton Howard was born May 29, 1829, in Washington, D. C., and died at Dallas in November, 1913. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Bean) Howard, both members of old Washington families. The Howards particularly have been intimately associated with Washington City since the District of Columbia was set aside and Washington established as the National Capital. The city itself in fact is located partly upon land originally the Maryland plantation of Dr. Howard's grandfather, and the old Howard home, a short distance below Washington, is still standing and owned by members of the Howard name. Dr. Howard's father, Thomas Howard, was one of the first residents of Washington and was one of the first clerks of the United States supreme court, a position he occupied for several years. The Howard family settled in Maryland during the colonial era, and the maternal grandmother of Dr. Howard was of the famous Berry family of Virginia.

Dr. Hal Howard first came to Texas a mere youth from his Washington home in 1846, carrying dispatches from the war department at Washington to General Wool, who commanded a division of the American forces in the war against Mexico. The young man went on through Texas and Mexico, joining General Wool, and was present at the decisive bat-



J. B. Hewitt

of Buena Vista. When the war closed he returned to Washington, entered as a medical student the Columbian (afterwards the George Washington) University, and remained until graduating M. D. in the class of 1851. In that year he returned to Texas and took practice at San Antonio, a city that remained his home until 1895, when he moved to Dallas and lived there until his recent death.

Before considering some of the more important details of Dr. Howard's own career, mention should be made of his three brothers, Thomas, John and C. W. Howard, who also were early settlers in Texas, and took prominent part in its early history. John Howard was a captain in the regular United States army before the war, and C. W. Howard was also an army officer. While the men of the name have gained distinction in the professions and in business affairs, the Howards have been from early days pre-eminently a military family. Besides those of the male line who were officers, nearly all of the female descendants married army officers in Washington. The most notable character as well as one of the strongest of the family was Dr. Howard's oldest brother, Major Tom Howard, whose life and adventures would fill a volume and were to a notable degree identified with the history of the early Texas Republic. Tom Howard came to Texas in 1836 during its struggle for independence from Mexico, and, like his brother who came later, bore messages from Washington to General Sam Houston. He found Houston on the day of the battle of San Jacinto. Houston later made him a captain in the army of the Republic, and in still later years he was advanced to the rank of Major. His name is one of the most prominently mentioned in the history of the ill-fated expedition of 1839, and the historian Kendall gives him a prominent part in his narrative of that expedition. While serving with the army of Houston he was shot by an Indian arrow, and his head remained in his body for a long time before he could obtain the services of a surgeon. Not long after the establishment of Texas independence he took up his residence at San Antonio, was a prominent citizen there for forty years, and in his time was identified with every important business and municipal enterprise in that historic city. On resigning from the army of the Republic he engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, enjoyed a great success and founded a fortune. When Texas became a state his firm handled supplies for the Department of Texas, U. S. Army; these supplies they hauled from Gulf ports to San Antonio, and at times seven hundred ox carts were employed in this transportation. Major Tom Howard was the founder of the San Antonio waterworks, and no one of those who started the San Antonio gas works. Of his earlier military experience it should be said that he was a scout under General Taylor in the war against Mexico. At San Antonio after the Mexican war became one of the important military posts of the United States in the southwest, and on account of his own prominent army associations, Major Howard was especially prominent in the social activities that have always been influenced by the presence of army officers in San Antonio. The old Howard home still standing in San Antonio is one of the historic structures of that interesting city. It is situated on South Alamo street at the corner of Market street. It was built in 1850-51 by Carl N. Riotte, a self-exiled Prussian nobleman, and was designed and constructed by a civil engineer and architect named Mielepappe, who afterwards was mayor of San Antonio in the reconstruction period. The house is of two stories, of stone and lumber construction. About the middle of the '50s Riotte sold this house to Major Tom Howard, who with his family lived in it until his death. It was the scene of many brilliant social func-

tions of the ante-bellum days, and many notable characters were its guests. One of these was General Robert E. Lee, who was then lieutenant colonel of cavalry in the United States army, and it was in the Howard house that General Lee penned his resignation from the United States army. Other famous military commanders of the South who were at different times guests of the Howard family were Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, both of the McCullochs, and General Van Dorn.

All of the Howards espoused the cause of the Confederacy in the war between the states. Dr. Hal P. Howard held the position of medical purveyor for the Department of Texas during the war, his duties being largely in the nature of procuring medical and food supplies for the army. Although for many years a practicing physician, he was in reality more of a business than a professional man, and business affairs seemed to appeal to him more strongly than the career of physician. He finally took an interest in the wholesale grocery firm founded by Major Tom Howard, and was one of the principal factors in its management until the business was discontinued. For four years during the first administration of Grover Cleveland he served as postmaster of San Antonio. Few men have so large an acquaintance with prominent people, and his own was a conspicuous part in Texas affairs from the stirring events of its pioneer days until the great era of modern development was well under way. In manner he was distinguished by the true courtesy of the heart, by all the inward graces of the Southern gentleman, and possessed and exercised a tender sympathy for his fellow-man. As already intimated, he disliked show and ostentation and shrank from all publicity. His career was marked by most exacting business demands, and it was with a splendid ability that he discharged them all. His acumen and skill in the transaction of business affairs were widely known. His administration of the colossal Bean estate in Fannin county developed the fact that he had hardly a superior in great business capacity. However, he was never in any sense of the term a grind at business. He loved books, was a student of good literature, a constant reader of newspapers and current periodicals, and much above the average man was generally and fully informed on every phase of endeavor and of local and national history. Dr. Howard's marriage at San Antonio before the war was one of the notable social events of that city, and among the guests was Colonel Robert E. Lee, afterwards the great leader of the Confederacy. His bride was Miss Lee Weir, daughter of James Weir, a pioneer of Texas and of Irish stock. Mrs. Howard is still living at Dallas, and her five children are: Miss Frances Howard; Mrs. Mary B. Hendricks; Hal L. Howard; Camilla, wife of W. H. Boykin; and Dr. W. E. Howard.

Dr. William E. Howard, son of the late Dr. Hal Howard, has for some years been one of the prominent specialists in the medical fraternity at Dallas. He was born and reared in San Antonio, graduated from the medical department of the University of Texas at Galveston in the class of 1897, and has had his home in Dallas since 1903. He is best known in the profession as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and in this department of medicine and surgery has few equals in the southwest. It has been his custom for a number of years for part of the time in each second year to take post graduate work along the lines of his specialty in New York city.

REV. HENRY ALFORD PORTER, D. D. One of the most distinguished ministers in the south, Dr. Porter is now a resident of Texas and at the head of the Gaston Avenue Baptist church of Dallas. In his own denomination Dr. Porter's name is probably everywhere recognized on

account of his remarkable success as a church organizer, his brilliant intellect and forceful influence in the cause of religion. His career as a minister, covering about twenty years, began in the province of Nova Scotia, and for the past ten years he has been connected with several of the largest Baptist churches in the South.

Henry Alford Porter was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, November 15, 1871. He comes of a family of ministers. Both his grandfather and father bore the name Theodore Harding Porter, and were both ministers. The Porters are of Irish stock, and Dr. Porter's mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Estabrook, was of Dutch descent.

Dr. Porter was reared and educated at Fredericton, and was graduated B. A. in 1894 from McMaster University at Toronto. He graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary of Rochester, N. Y., in 1899, and in 1905 was awarded the degree Doctor of Divinity by Central University of Iowa. His first pastorate was in the Baptist church of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, during 1895-96, followed by a pastorate at Kentville in the same province, in 1896-97. From 1899 to 1904 Dr. Porter was pastor of the First Baptist church of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and since then his work has identified him with the South. From 1904 to 1907 he had charge of the First Baptist church of Oklahoma City, then was pastor of the Walnut Street (First) Baptist church at Louisville, Kentucky, from 1907 to 1913. His work at Louisville as elsewhere was one of splendid success, and so well satisfied was Dr. Porter with his situation there that it required negotiations and efforts continuing for six months before he finally consented to leave Louisville and accept the pastorate of the Gaston Avenue church in Dallas. His duties as pastor in Dallas began on September 14, 1913.

During his work in Oklahoma City his congregation built the White Temple, one of the large church edifices of the United States and one of the finest examples of pure Doric architecture on the western continent. The Walnut Street Baptist church of Louisville is one of the largest and most influential churches in the south, and in the six years he was in charge over fifteen hundred members were added to the church. His resignation and departure from Louisville brought many tributes to his remarkable ability as a preacher and as a church organizer. To quote just one, from an article in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "Dr. Porter is a profound thinker, a forceful and eloquent speaker, and a great leader."

Dr. Porter has been pastor of the Gaston Avenue Baptist church less than a year. In that time its membership has more than doubled, and no other Baptist church in the entire South has so rapid a growth in the same time. The present church edifice was erected only ten years ago and is still regarded as one of the handsomest church structures in Dallas. Its accommodations were ample until Dr. Porter began his pastorate, and since then the auditorium has never been large enough to seat the congregation and all departments of the church work have been stimulated to a practical activity which makes the service of the Gaston Avenue church one of splendid value to the cause of religion and benevolence throughout the city. Under the leadership of Dr. Porter there has recently been undertaken a plan to erect the finest church in the South, one sufficient to accommodate the needs of the greatly increased membership, and it is proposed that the cost of the new building shall be hardly less than a quarter of a million dollars. Dr. Porter has for his leading members in the church a notable group of strong, vigorous young men who in business and in character and wealth rank among the foremost citizens of Dallas, and it is a fine tribute to his forceful personality and leadership that he has been able to unite these citizens and church members in a plan of religious work which will bring untold benefit not only to the congregation but to the entire community.

Dr. Porter was married in May 1899, to Miss Elizabeth M. Brethour of Tillsonburg, Ontario.

JIRAH J. PEARCE, D. O. No school or branch of medical practice has made more progress in popularity and in successful achievement during the past century than that of osteopathy. Originating about twenty years ago as a distinct school, its practices have since spread over the Union, and in fact throughout the world, and enjoys all the prestiges accorded to the older schools of medicine. The leading representative of osteopathy in the city of El Paso is Dr. Jirah J. Pearce, who has resided in this city for the past seven or eight years, and enjoys a large practice.

Dr. Pearce was born November 23, 1875, at Kirksville, Missouri, which is really the original center and mecca of osteopathy in America. The parents of Dr. Pearce were Isaac D. and Adaline K. Pearce. Jirah J. Pearce was reared in Missouri until about seventeen years of age, and up to that time had obtained his education in the public schools at Kirksville. At that time the family came west and located in Los Angeles, California, where he remained for years, and during that time was a student in the Normal and high school, and also studied for his profession in the Pacific School of Osteopathy. Graduating there in 1898, he then moved to Sacramento, where he established his office and practiced successfully for one year. During the succeeding six years he was in San Francisco, and while there occupied the chairs of anatomy and the chairs of physiology in the California College of Osteopathy. Beginning in San Francisco in 1902, he has since been active in original research work.

Dr. Pearce has been from the beginning an ardent student in all its branches, and in every community where he has practiced has stood as an authority, not only in his own special schools, but in general medicine. In 1905 he located at El Paso, and has enjoyed a continuously increasing patronage from that time until the present. He has a beautiful suite of offices in the Mills Building, one of the fine office buildings of this city. In Sacramento, California, the doctor married on June 6, 1901, Miss Lillian Merrihew a daughter of Rufus Merrihew of Albany, New York. They are the parents of one child, Merrihew Pearce. The church attended by Dr. Pearce and family is the Episcopal. He has membership in the El Paso County Osteopathic Association and was president of this association in 1910-11-12. In politics he is a Democrat, though never taking an active part in party affairs. He is fond of the great sport of baseball, and when the duties of his profession allow it he takes part in all the wholesome diversions and amusements of social life. He has chosen El Paso as his permanent home and is a firm believer in the greatness of this state and especially the beauty and opportunity of his home city. Dr. Pearce is a highly educated gentleman and has actually brought distinction upon his profession through his success and high personal character. He is a member of both the American Osteopathic Association and the Texas Osteopathic Association. Mrs. Pearce, his wife, is a beautiful singer and participates in the musical life of El Paso; thus she and her husband are prominent in social circles here.

LOUIS S. REINHARDT. Thirty-five years of continuous business relations and of strictest fidelity to the interests of the many companies represented and individual patrons have made the firm of I. Reinhardt & Son the largest general insurance business south of St. Louis. Starting as a local agency in Dallas in 1888, the business has been built to its present magnitude on principles of the most thorough integrity toward the public. As the insuring of fire and other risks is based largely upon confidence reposed in the agents, it follows that a firm having as large a business as that of I. Reinhardt & Son must possess in an unusual degree the trust and



J. J. Pearce

confidence of the insuring public. This in fact constitutes one of the main resources of the Reinhardt enterprise and has been acquired as a result of many years of honorable dealing. Business entrusted to this firm, it has been found, is always attended to promptly and skillfully, and this is only a general expression of the testimony of thousands who have insured their property through this house during the past thirty-five years. When I. Reinhardt came to Dallas in 1888 and offered his services to the public as an insurance agent, his first office was a box-like building only 10x12 feet in dimensions, located on the site of the present North Texas building at 911 Main street, where the firm of I. Reinhardt & Son now have their headquarters. In 1889 I. Reinhardt consolidated his business with the general insurance agency of J. B. Hereford & Company, which was the oldest firm in that line in the city, so that I. Reinhardt & Son logically may claim the distinction of not only the largest, but also the oldest insurance business in Dallas. During the first years of its existence the firm collected premiums to the value of seven thousand dollars, an amount that has since been increased nearly a hundred times, and the aggregate of the firm's business, as represented by yearly premiums, is now the largest in the South. In the general insurance world this firm represents only companies of established ability and financial responsibility, including many of the best known organizations in the world, and its business covers the general field of fire, casualty, liability and accident insurance.

The late I. Reinhardt, the founder of this Dallas enterprise, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1839, was brought to America at the age of eleven, and was reared in New Orleans. That city was his home until 1869, when he moved to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and in 1888 came to Dallas. His early experience was entirely in connection with mercantile business, and the remarkable success which attended his efforts in insurance indicates his versatile ability as a business man. Before his death, which occurred in Dallas in 1899, he had established his general insurance agency on a firm footing and left it to be developed on still broader lines by his sons. Mr. I. Reinhardt married Miss Mary Simon of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and she also died in 1899.

The older son, Sidney Reinhardt, and senior member of the present firm of I. Reinhardt & Son, was born in New Orleans, was reared and educated in Vicksburg, and on coming to Dallas in 1888 associated himself with his father. He married Miss Alice Blum, daughter of J. Blum, a prominent merchant of Galveston and for many years at the head of one of the large drug houses of the state. Sidney Reinhardt and wife have three daughters: Alice, Mary and Louise.

Louis S. Reinhardt, who was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1873, was reared and educated chiefly in Dallas, attending the private school at one time taught by Mrs. C. T. Dickinson and Mrs. M. K. Craig. About the time of his father's death in 1899, he entered the insurance business and has since been actively associated with his brother Sidney.

Though a successful business man and always interested in movements connected with the progress of greater Dallas, Mr. Reinhardt entered upon his first public office in the spring of 1914, when elected a member of the board of education, a position which he is filling with usefulness to the city and with credit to himself. Mr. Reinhardt married Miss Fannie Blum, a sister of his brother's wife. They are the parents of one son, Louis S., Jr., who is now a student in the Terrill School of Dallas, equipping himself for a university course at Princeton, and with the completion of his education it is proposed that he shall enter the Reinhardt insurance firm, making the third generation of the family to participate in this old and substantial house.

HORATIO DURST, JR. The Durst family is among the very oldest and most prominent of the pioneer families of Texas, and its members have been conspicuous for their attainment and service from a time when Texas was still a province of Mexico. In Houston county Horatio Durst, Jr., representing the third generation of the family in this state, is prominent as a civil engineer and surveyor, and is one of the best known men in the county.

Horatio Durst, Jr., was born on the old Durst homestead in Leon county, Texas, January 16, 1876, a son of Horatio and Anna Eliza (Barkley) Durst, the father a native of Texas and the mother of Alabama. The mother came to Texas as a child with her parents in the 'fifties, locating near Centerville in Leon county. There she met and married Horatio Durst, Sr. She was very well educated, since her parents sent her back east to attend better schools than could be found in Texas at that time. The old Durst home, just mentioned, was located along the route of the San Antonio road, the famous trail and highway connecting Mexico with Louisiana, and leading from San Antonio to Nacogdoches. It was established by Grandfather John Durst, who built a stone house on his farm there in 1843. This stone house was famous in the early days, and was constructed as a fortress, designed to withstand the attacks of the Indians and outlaws, and its thick walls were pierced with port-holes for use in times of siege. Grandfather John Durst was a settler at Nacogdoches for a number of years before Texas won its independence from Mexico in 1836. In 1845 he had moved his family from Nacogdoches to the old stone house, at a time when Horatio Durst, Sr., was a baby. Until 1896 the senior Durst made his home in the old stone house.

Grandfather John Durst was a very notable character. He spoke the Spanish language, and was also fluent in the Indian dialect, and did much work as an intermediary in disputes and negotiations between the Indians and Mexicans. He was also acquainted with the German language, and was a man of rare accomplishments. For his services as an interpreter and in various official capacities he was given several very valuable land grants by the Mexican government. During his residence in Nacogdoches county he was elected a representative from the Texas province in a deputation which went to Mexico to present certain matters to the Central government. He made the trip from Nacogdoches over the old San Antonio road, and from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico by horseback, which was the prevailing method in those days for travel in all this country. He was a contemporary of Stephen Austin and other notables of the Texas province, and was intimately connected with many of the plans and movements which are features in early Texas history. He had a big plantation in east Texas and owned a large number of slaves. His cotton was shipped down the river Trinity to Galveston, and while on one of these trips to market he contracted pneumonia and died in Galveston. His wife, Harriet M. Durst, was also well acquainted with the German, Spanish and Indian languages, as well as with the English, and she lived to be a very old woman. Even in her old age she continued horseback riding, which was her favorite diversion, and she was very accomplished as an equestrienne. She made her home with Horatio Durst, Sr., and practically raised Horatio Durst, Jr., and he recalls riding behind her on horseback when she was an old woman. Grandfather and grandmother Durst reared fifteen children, whose descendants are now scattered all over the state of Texas.

Horatio Durst, Sr., has all his life been a farmer, and now in his old age still gives his time to that occupation, not because he needs its profits, but just because he loves to work and see things grow. Texas has no more useful or better man than Horatio Durst, Sr. He possesses great refinement, and is a man of broad knowledge and has exercised his influence in many ways for the good of his community. He received his education

along with his brother, Rev. John Durst, at the old Burleson school at Independence, Texas. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, served through the struggle and came out one of the leading officers of his command. He was one of the loyal soldiers of the south. Of the four children of Horatio, Sr. and Anna Eliza Durst, David Gould Durst died in young manhood; Mrs. J. P. Hail lives at Crockett; and Mrs. M. D. Scales lives at Houston and is an accomplished traveler, having spent much of her time in Europe. One child, Banigno Durst, now farming on the old Durst farm with H. Durst, Sr., was born to Horatio Durst, Sr., by a second marriage, and the following children were born to him by his present wife, Estelle Wynne Durst: Mrs. James A. Girard, of Houston; Pauline, at home; Louis J., Assistant Cashier of Centreville State Bank—in the County Seat of Leon County; and Estell and Delna, who died when young.

Horatio Durst, Jr., until he was twenty years of age remained on the home farm and assisted in its duties. At the age of twenty he took up the study of surveying and civil engineering under L. H. Hopkins, of Dallas, with whom he remained two years after he had fitted himself for his profession. On December 24, 1899, he married Miss Elizabeth Wakefield, of Midway, Texas, a daughter of I. L. and Florence (Christian) Wakefield. Their seven children are as follows: David Gould Durst, Maurice Durst and one, an infant, who are all now deceased; and Lewis Horatio Julian Cooper, Leonard Durst and an infant daughter, all at home.

After his marriage Mr. Durst lived on the farm for a year, and then moved to Crockett, where he has since had his residence. He has built up a business as a surveyor and civil engineer which takes him all over the county and state, and he is one of the most capable men in the profession in Texas. He owns a fine body of land in Houston county, and his beautiful home is located just one mile from the center of Crockett. At one time Mr. Durst held the office of county surveyor. He is progressive in his tendencies, and supports every movement for the betterment of his locality. Mrs. Durst is a Southern lady, with all the charms and attainments of her class, and has made for her family a beautiful home life. She is a member of the Order of Eastern Star at Crockett, being its acting secretary at the present time. She is also a member of the Christian church. Mr. Durst is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World.

JAMES HANNIBAL BEACH. The flourishing town of Van Horn in Culberson county bears in its present commercial organization and activities the character and influence of James Hannibal Beach, whose name is frequently associated with the title of "Father of the town" and has been a pioneer settler, a business builder and a citizen of splendid personal character and activities in this section.

Mr. Beach came to Van Horn in the early year of 1886 in order to take charge of the pumping station for the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company. At that time the pumphouse was practically alone in a wide stretch of country, covered only by the moving herds of cattle and buffaloes, and from his station in the wilderness he developed his plans and extended his activities which have finally resulted in the upbuilding of a prosperous trade center and a flourishing community at Van Horn. Mr. Beach has been superintendent of the railroad pumping station at this point through all the years since he first came here, and in addition to this has found time to extend his enterprise in many other directions. On his arrival at Van Horn he located five thousand acres of land and began the stock business. This land in 1906 he sold for \$21,000. In 1903 he was appointed postmaster at Van Horn, and at the same time established a small store. After selling his ranch lands he

developed this mercantile establishment to the largest in the vicinity, and it has since continued one of the best conducted and most profitable business concerns in this section. His partner is Mr. Fred Gibson, a sketch of whose career is described briefly on other pages, and who has entire charge of the store, the general store and its warehouses occupying several thousand square feet of floor space, and the stock and equipments contain every commodity required by the people of this section.

James Hannibal Beach was born in Cherokee county, North Carolina, September 20, 1849, a son of Isaac Thomas and Elvira (Murphy) Beach, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. Isaac Beach, who was born in 1813 and lived to the age of seventy-eight, was a farmer by occupation, a prominent Whig in earlier years, and subsequently a Democrat, and was prominent in his locality in public affairs, holding the offices of county commissioner, justice of the peace, and other places of responsibility and honor. He and his wife passed away in Clay county, North Carolina, where their bodies now rest.

Mr. J. H. Beach attained his education in the old-time schools of Clay county, and subsequently was a student in the J. O. Hicks college, which was one of the best schools of the state during that time. Mr. Beach has been a resident of Texas since 1872, a period of over forty years, and during the first fourteen years made his home in Grayson county, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. His prosperous career since that time has already been reviewed.

Mr. Beach is perhaps one of the best known nimrods of Texas. During his long service with the Texas & Pacific he has acted as guard to many prominent railroad officials on their hunting expeditions, and his own record of prowess as a hunter includes thirty-four mountain sheep, many panthers and an unknown number of deer. But through all his long experience as hunter, he has never slain but one bear. Since 1870 Mr. Beach has been a Mason, and is a deacon in the Van Horn Baptist church. Among his other possessions he owns three sections of lands adjacent to Van Horn, and a fine home in the outskirts of the village.

On January 18, 1874, he married Miss Nancy Blundell, of Grayson county, daughter of John B. and Carolina Blundell, her parents being pioneers of Grayson county. Seven children were born to their marriage, three of whom are deceased, and the other four are as follows: Pink Elizabeth, wife of Fred Blythe, of El Paso; Lilly, wife of Thomas J. Allen of Catulla, Texas; Walter C., a cattleman of Hayes county, where he owns six thousand acres of land; and Ivy, wife of Mr. M. W. Winkler of El Paso.

JUDGE LAWRENCE SWEANY. A fine, stalwart, broad-shouldered, shaggy-browed old gentleman whose figure is as straight as a pine, is Judge Lawrence Sweany of Palestine. Eighty-seven years of age, and for thirty-five years a resident of Palestine, he has had a career of varied activity and usefulness, spent in many localities of America, and is still in the active service of the world and one of the most thoroughly esteemed men of his home city.

Born in Ireland, in London Valley, January 28, 1827, he is a fine example of the sturdy immigrant which has done so much to furnish the vitalizing energy to American life. His father and mother were both natives of Ireland and lived long and useful lives. They came to America in 1842, and after considerable wandering, the father finally settled in Wisconsin in 1849, taking up a section of land in Columbia county. There he and his good wife lived until the time of death. It was more than sixty-five years ago that they secured their homestead in Wisconsin and it still remains in the family, being farmed by some of the sons. Judge Sweany speaks with the deepest regard for his father, whom he recalls as one of the most honorable and industrious



J. H. Brach

of men. The mother outlived her husband, and passed away in 1896 at an advanced age. Judge Sweany is one of nine children, of whom Andrew, John, Charles and Bernard are deceased, and the living are James A., Michael, Isabella, Mary and Jane. As police judge of Palestine, Judge Sweany occupies a place of important usefulness in this community, and though at an advanced age gives most capable service. During his young manhood he learned the glass-blowing trade and worked at it in Vermont and Massachusetts and subsequently in the city of Pittsburgh. He mastered every detail in the manufacture of window glass, working as a gatherer, blower, batch-mixer, and finally building and managing the first glass factory in New Albany, Indiana. He started this latter enterprise in 1866. Subsequently he moved to Chicago, and in that city he at one time owned land which is now covered by forty blocks and which at the present time has a valuation of many millions.

From Chicago Mr. Sweany returned to Pittsburgh and in 1878 located at Palestine, which has ever since been his home. During the first five years of his residence in Palestine, he was engaged in the hotel business and then entered the railroad contracting. A number of years ago he was elected a justice of the peace and altogether served four years in that office, though not continuously. In 1897 he was appointed to his present position as city judge and city recorder and has filled those offices for fifteen years. In politics he is a Democrat.

In February, 1854, Judge Sweany married Miss Mary Jane McLafferty. She was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and was a descendant of an old Revolutionary family named Griffin, of Baltimore, Maryland. Her death occurred in Palestine in 1885. She was the mother of a large family of thirteen children. Five of these, namely, James, Mary E. (the widow of Michael Maloney), Isabella, Ellen and May are still living. Those deceased are Andrew Francis, William Bernard, Lawrence, Cornelius, Charles Adolphus, Eugene, Martha and John. The son, Andrew F., was in business at Palestine and was one of the most popular men of this city, enjoying the regard and friendship of all who knew him.

In religion Mr. Sweany and family are Catholics. He is an honorary member of the Knights of Columbus. His home is a most happy and attractive one, and in the books which are to be found in almost every room, and the atmosphere of culture which pervades the place, is revealed the source of much that has been ideal and stimulating in the life of this good man and his family.

O. B. ROGERS. No more popular and respected civic officer is known in Anderson county than O. B. Rogers, who has become so well known in various important capacities in this locality. He comes of a line of loyal Southerners; both his father and his grandfather were natives of South Carolina and were keen sympathizers with the Confederate cause. The latter enlisted for service in the Civil war, to which he sacrificed his life after one year of courageous activity and of resistance to the effects of disease and exposure. He had been a man of considerable property in land and slaves and his economic convictions have been shared by his son, T. M. Rogers, who at the time of struggle between the South and the North was too young to enter that conflict. As a boy of fifteen T. M. Rogers came to Anderson county, Texas, with an uncle. At that early age he adopted this commonwealth as his home and has ever since been a loyal citizen of the Lone Star state. No other Texan in private life has shown more interest in the advancement and betterment of his state than T. M. Rogers. Agriculture and transportation are the public interests which he has most at heart. He was particularly active in promoting and assisting in the construction of the I. & G. N. R. R. through the county. He is extensively known as a fine stock breeder and in that connection has done much

to improve the grade of stock, especially horses, in this county. Other agricultural lines also receive his attention, with the same success that characterizes his other efforts. Mrs. T. M. Rogers is, like her husband, a South Carolinian by birth. As Mary Elrod, she came when a child with her parents to Texas, where she met and married Mr. Rogers. Both are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, T. M. Rogers having been notably active in Sunday school work. Of their eight living children five are settled in life as follows: S. C. Rogers, a farmer on property near that of his father; M. E. Rogers, a dry goods merchant at Altus, Oklahoma; H. E., a business man at Greenville, Texas; Udell, now Mrs. J. C. Cely of Frankston, Texas; and O. B. Rogers, the special subject of this sketch, as tax assessor of Anderson county. The three younger sons, F. E., C. W., and John, are still living in the parental home.

O. B. Rogers, the second living son of T. M. and Mary Rogers, was born in Anderson county on August 12, 1880. He was reared in the wholesome atmosphere of his father's rural estate, where he remained until he reached the age of nineteen. He then entered Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, where he remained for two years, pursuing the prescribed academic course. Having completed the same, he returned to the parental home.

Thus prepared for life's activities, young Rogers' abilities were promptly recognized by his fellow-citizens of his home community. Although he had barely attained the years of his majority, he was made assistant postmaster of Brushy Creek and was also given charge of a rural mail route. This work he continued for three or four years and subsequently engaged in business at Brushy Creek, where he was successful as a druggist. After two years in this latter work Mr. Rogers had won such a high degree of esteem from his acquaintances in the county that he was nominated for the office of tax assessor. In the ensuing election he successfully made the race against very strong opponents. His work in this office, which he still holds, has been ably performed and in a genial spirit that has increased his already large number of enthusiastic friends throughout the county.

The marriage of Mr. Rogers took place in 1903. In December of that year he was united in life's closest bond with Miss Alice Mills, daughter of a family well known for its numerous famous churchmen. Her grandfather was the presiding elder at the first conference of Methodist Episcopal communicants ever held in East Texas. Her father, J. M. Mills, has been preaching for thirty-five years and her brother, J. W. Mills, is at this time presiding elder of the Timpon District, East Texas Conference. Mrs. Rogers and her husband are also active in the work of the church, Mr. Rogers having served for several years in the capacity of steward.

The household of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers has been completed by the advent of four children, who have been named as follows: Christine, Hazel, Moses and Jack. The local interests of Mr. Rogers, in addition to those of his home, include his membership in the Knights of Pythias, in Lodge No. 15 of Palestine; and in the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Rogers is also a member of the Woodmen's Circle. Because of his estimable character and because of his achievements for a young man who is yet in his early thirties Mr. Rogers is a highly valued member of this community and a much appreciated official of Anderson county.

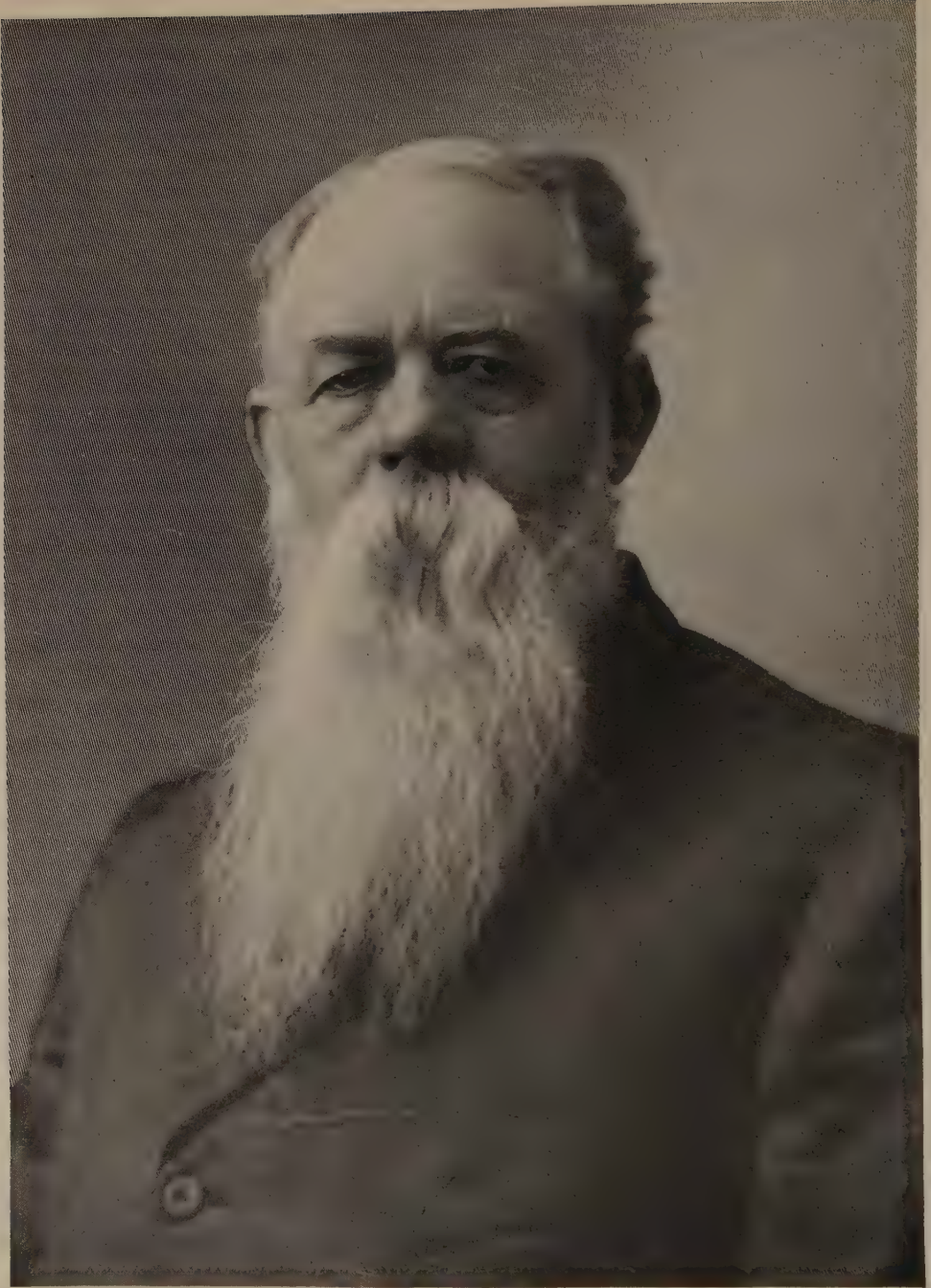
REV. GEORGE VINCENT RIDLEY. A life devoted to the best interests of humanity is one that is entitled to the highest meed of appreciation and recognition, and it chanced all too often that those men who have lived lives of constant self-abnegation have withheld from them anything like a reasonable semblance of appre-

elation on the part of their fellow men. While it would be well nigh impossible for such a man as Rev. George Vincent Ridley to meet with a full recognition of his services, so wide reaching have they been, still he has enjoyed the approbation, the high regard and the unstinted love and esteem of a wide and ever-widening circle of those people to whom he has ministered with every generous and noble instinct within him. His life has been upright, honorable and gentle; and all who have come into contact with his gracious and kindly personality have gone out benefited and uplifted. Rev. Ridley comes of one of the oldest families extant in America today, and his ancestry is one of which he might well be proud, did such an element of character enter into his unusual makeup. He is of French, German and English ancestry, and a direct descendant of Bishop Ridley, who was burned at the stake with Hugh Latimer at Oxford, England, on October 15, 1555. Bishop Nicholas Ridley, it may be stated here, was born in Northumberland, England, in 1500, and was a martyr to the early Protestant faith. He was chaplain to Henry VIII, becoming Bishop of Rochester in 1547 and of London in 1550. He was arrested under the reign of Mary, and in 1554, together with Latimer and Cramer, was sent to Oxford to defend their doctrines regarding the Mass before the divines of the two universities there. With his two compatriots he was burned "at the ditch over against Baliol College," on the date already mentioned. So much for the heretic ancestor of the good man whose name introduces this review, and it is sufficient to evidence the sterner stuff that entered into the makeup of the men of this historic old family that numbers among its most distinguished connections in the United States the Vincents of Ohio and the Burlesons and Kyles of Texas.

The parents of Rev. Ridley were George M. and Martha (Young) Ridley, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Virginia. The father came to Texas from Tennessee at an early date and it was he who was instrumental in the organization of Kerr county, of which he was the first county Judge. He was a planter and a slave holder, and also operated the first sawmill and shingle factory on the Guadalupe river, and one of the first in Texas. A political leader and a public man of the most potent influence, he never cared to hold those places that carried with them the usual emoluments of office, preferring to serve without remuneration. He was a high minded and unselfish character, and a devout and true Christian gentleman. The grandfather, George Ridley, built a blockhouse on the site where Nashville now stands, and defended the place successfully against the Indians. His daughter, a Mrs. Buchanan, was chief of a ladies' squad that moulded bullets during the attack, and shared largely in the honors bestowed upon the pioneer heroines of the day. George Ridley was also an officer in the United States army and a fine type of the early pioneer. He was distinguished for his benefactions, having assisted many a poor boy to an education and independence, and earning the undying gratitude of many as a result of his generosity and kindness. A man of the most humane instincts, he was one who would never permit a slave to be mistreated, and he was held as a saint among them. He lived to the patriarchal old age of one hundred and eight years, and died full of years and in the secure esteem and love of a host of people who knew him and had benefited by his life. The grandfather of the subject, as well as his great-grandfather, were veterans of the Revolutionary war: Father and son, they passed through the long struggle, and the father received numerous promotions from his superior officers for gallantry in action. George Vincent Ridley, the grandfather of Rev. Ridley of this review, was a

major in the war of 1812, and fought with General Andrew Jackson, against the Blackfeet and Seminole Indians. His son, J. T. Ridley, commanded the expedition at the time when the United States government removed the Cherokees and the conquered Seminoles from Florida to the reservation. Another of the name of Ridley who gained distinction in public life, was Judge Bloomfield Ridley, who was Chancery Judge in Tennessee for twenty-four years. But little data is at hand concerning the maternal ancestors of the subject, but it is known that his maternal grandfather, Ephraim Young, fought with Lafayette in the Revolution. George Vincent Ridley is the youngest and the sole survivor of the ten children of his parents, and they also are deceased. He was born at Mount Pleasant, in Murray county, Tennessee, March 21, 1839, and received his early education in a private school, later graduating from a seven years' course in a preparatory school. He then attended Jackson College in Tennessee, and at the early age of fifteen years and three months passed his examinations and entered upon his novitiate as a minister. He then studied medicine under Dr. J. M. Dickinson, continuing in that study for two years, and then taking up the study of that subject in New Orleans and receiving in due time his M. D. degree, and Dr. Stone of New Orleans urged him to accept a position in the Medical Department of the University. He then took up his life work as a preacher and doctor, the work of the one profession fitting most admirably into the other, and the good doctor filling the dual position of minister to both body and soul. His zeal and energy proved too much for his strength, and so great were the demands made upon the kindly minister that he was compelled to give up some part of his work. He elected to drop the practice of medicine, and thereafter continued as a minister only, uniting with the Texas Annual Conference in 1863, and serving acceptably four important stations, the usual length of time allowed itinerant ministers. In 1871, because of the health conditions of his family, he located in Hempstead, Texas, where for fifteen years he resided, engaged for secular employment as a physician and druggist. During these years it was his delight to preach the Gospel as opportunity permitted or serve with distinction as a lecturer. During the first campaign in Texas in favor of State-wide Prohibition he traveled as one of the most valued Prohibition orators of the state, also doing pioneer work in the development and organization of the temperance forces in Waller county, Texas. In 1887, after re-entering the itinerant ministry, he was transferred by Bishop W. W. Duncan to the East Texas Conference and stationed in Beaumont, where for four years he served as a most efficient pastor and popular preacher. During the remaining twenty-seven years his life was devoted to the work of an itinerant Methodist preacher with a heroism, faithfulness and success rarely equaled. His life work has been conducted along the most beneficent lines, and his accomplishments have been most splendid. His knowledge of medicine proved to be of the utmost benefit to him in his work of reaching his fellows, and much of charitable labor entered into the whole scheme of his life as a result of that training. Naturally talented in medicine, he would have gained wide prominence had he continued in that profession, but he sacrificed a professional career and the honors and emoluments accruing thereto for the good of humanity, dedicating his life to his fellow men.

Alert and vigorous of mind and body, Rev. Ridley had the rare talent of applying his principles of Christianity in such manner as to produce the greatest good. As head of the boy scout movement in Fort Bend county, he is well known to the youth of the district, and fortunate indeed is the boy scout privileged to



C. J. Stewart

"trek" with this genial leader far into the country, for he profits not only in a physical way, but unconsciously in mind and soul, for the example and influence of their leader is one that has its sure effect.

Rev. Ridley has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Somerville Menifee, and she died without issue. He later married Miss Cortez Keith, whose grandfather was a French Huguenot. She is a native of Texas, and a lady of the finest attainments, socially and educationally, being a graduate of Montgomery Female College in Virginia. Four children have been born to them, one of whom, Richard Volney, is deceased. The others are Miriam LaPorte, now Mrs. John H. Briganee; Elizabeth, and Eugenia.

The family have membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mrs. Ridley is president of the Women's Missionary Society. Dr. Ridley is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, and a past master of the lodge at Mount Pleasant, Texas, while he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star.

CHAS. J. STEWART. Captain Stewart is known as one of the popular and representative hotel men of the Lone Star state and is a progressive and public-spirited citizen of the fine little city of Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto county, where he is proprietor of the Piedmont hotel. His hotel is maintained at a high standard and is most popular with the traveling public, as is it also with the many guests who avail themselves of its accommodations when visiting Mineral Wells to take advantage of the admirable waters that have made the town the most attractive health resort of the state.

The career of Captain Stewart has been eventful and varied, and the story of his life is interesting in the extreme, though only the salient points in the same can be touched in this circumscribed sketch. He is a native of Scotland and a scion of a stanch old family of the land of hills and heather, but he has been a resident of the United States from infancy and represents the best type of American citizenship. He was a valiant soldier and officer of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and he has been a resident of Texas for more than forty years, these preliminary statements indicating that he is eminently entitled to special recognition in this history of Texas and its representative citizens.

Captain Stewart was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 11th of May, 1847, and about two years later his parents emigrated to America and established their home in North Carolina, where they passed the residue of their lives. In the schools of that state Captain Stewart gained his early educational training, which was effectively supplemented by a course in Trinity College, at Davidson, North Carolina, and that he made good use of his scholastic advantages is shown by the fact that his first independent effort was made as a representative of the pedagogic profession. He proved himself a successful and popular teacher in the schools of his home state, and finally his spirit of adventure led him to adopt a seafaring life. As a sailor before the mast he made a voyage to Hong-Kong, China, and during his career on the sea he made six trips across the Atlantic. He was a sailor during the early stages of the Civil war and was in service on a vessel engaged in blockade running in the eastern ports of the United States and in the port of Liverpool, England. He finally retired from this service and returned to North Carolina, where he soon afterward enlisted in the Confederate ranks, as a member of the Third North Carolina Reserves. He was chosen captain of Company H of this command and his regiment was at Greensboro, North Carolina, at the time of its surrender, incidental to the close of the war. In an engagement at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, Captain Stewart was struck by a fragment of shell, which stunned him and resulted in his capture by the enemy, but he soon showed his versatility by effecting his escape, after

which he rejoined his regiment. He participated in a number of spirited engagements and proved himself a valiant soldier and able commanding officer. He perpetuates the more gracious memories and associations of his army career by retaining membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association. His father likewise was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy, and was colonel of a regiment of North Carolina militia, with which command he served until the close of the war. Colonel Stewart was a successful planter and a slaveholder in the period prior to the war between the states, and while he was conscientiously opposed to secession, believing that the nation could adjust its difficulties through more effective methods, he was loyal to his state when it voted for secession and forthwith took up arms in defense of the Southern cause.

After the war Captain Stewart again followed the life of a sailor for a few years, and about the year 1869 he established his residence at Raleigh, North Carolina, where he was for a time engaged in the dry goods business. From that place he finally removed to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and in 1871 he came to Texas and located at Tyler, where he engaged in the dry goods business. In 1873 he held appointment as United States marshal for the eastern district of Texas, a position which he resigned at the expiration of his first term. He next removed to Kaufman county, where he turned his attention to dealing in farm machinery, but in the following year he made a trip to South America. Upon his return he established his residence on a farm in Kaufman county, and later he entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Fort Worth. He continued to be connected with the construction department of this railway system for several years and then engaged in the hotel business in Fort Worth. In this enterprise he proved to be the right man in the right place, and it is fortunate for him and for the many appreciative guests whom he has been able to entertain as a hotel man that he has continued his identification with this semi-public business. In September, 1900, Captain Stewart removed to Mineral Wells, the change being made in the hope that the greatly impaired health of his wife would be improved by the fine mineral waters that have made the town famous and that have gained the approval of the highest medical authorities. Gratifying results followed the treatment accorded to Mrs. Stewart and the Captain became so impressed with the value of the local waters and the attractive and salubrious situation of the city that he determined to identify himself closely and permanently with Mineral Wells. Here the Fairfield Inn was erected for him, as a commercial and health-resort hotel, and he retained the lease of the same for seven years, during which he made the place one of unqualified popularity. In 1913, he effected the lease of the Piedmont Hotel, which he is operating most successfully and which is known as one of the leading hotels of this favored section of the state. Captain Stewart never fails in his enthusiastic efforts to exploit the substantial claims of the splendid mineral waters in his home city and to do all in his power to bring the same to the attention of those who may be greatly benefited by the remedial action of the wells. It is needless to say that he is one of the most popular, progressive and public-spirited citizens of Mineral Wells, and he has a wide circle of friends in the state that has been his home for many years.

Captain Stewart is inflexible in his allegiance to the Democratic party and has given effective service in support of its cause. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and he is identified with the leading clubs and other representative civic organizations in his home city, where both he and his charming wife are prominent in the best social activities of the community. He was made an honorary member of the Burbank Society on October 9, 1913.

In the year 1881, in the city of Fort Worth, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Stewart to Victoire Cummings, who was born and reared in France and who came to the United States in company with one of her sisters. She is a woman of most gracious personality and has many friends in Texas, which has represented her home during the greater part of her residence in America. Captain and Mrs. Stewart have no children.

ADOLPH TOPPERWEIN. A Texas product, of the third generation in this state, and from the splendid German pioneer stock about Fredericksburg, Ad Topperwein as he is familiarly known, has created a national and international fame for himself as the "world's most expert shot."

Born at Boerne in Kendall county, Texas, in 1869, Adolph Topperwein is a son of F. L. and Johanna (Bergmann) Topperwein. Both parents were born in Germany. His father came to Texas from Germany when fifteen years old in 1849, his father being also named F. L. Topperwein. They were among the early pioneers and members of the old Fredericksburg colony which located in Gillespie county. Grandfather F. L. Topperwein was a scholar and a teacher whose work was of special benefit and usefulness in the pioneer country of Texas. He was a graduate of one of the German Universities, and in the wilderness colony of western Texas became a leader and an adviser whose services in the first years were almost invaluable. Although not a physician by profession, he was sufficiently familiar with medical science to attend to the physical ailments of the colonists, and did so cheerfully without any remuneration. Those early settlers from the fatherland suffered great hardships in the first years, combating hunger and privation in an unknown wilderness, going through an epidemic of cholera, and for many years, continuing until the close of the war, suffering murder and pillage from the Indians. In his relations with the Indians grandfather Topperwein appeared more in the role of peace maker than otherwise, and was held in high esteem and as a result was never molested in their raids. He showed the wild men of the plains picture books, gave them medicine, and performed various acts of kindness for which they always remembered him.

The father of Adolph Topperwein was a gunsmith by trade, a vocation which he had learned partly in Cincinnati. By his skill in the business he was widely known in his time, and made some very excellent guns. Thus Ad Topperwein grew up in the gun business. When he was a child his parents moved to San Antonio, in which city he was reared and educated. His first serious employment was as pictorial artist and cartoonist on the *San Antonio Daily Express* during 1897-98. By private study he had learned drawing, and his drawings show fine artistic skill. In his home Mr. Topperwein has some beautiful specimens of his own work, chiefly drawings on leather of picturesque Texas border characters, cowboys, bad men, Mexicans, etc.

In 1898 Mr. Topperwein took up expert shooting as a profession, in which he has achieved a position of great fame. Representing the Winchester Company, he and his wife have traveled all over the United States and Canada giving exhibitions of their remarkable skill. Mr. Topperwein is regarded as the greatest living fancy and flying target shot with rifle, pistol or shot gun. He uses ordinary Winchester rifles, shooting a solid ball, and the targets he shoots at comprise oranges, apples, bits of coal, walnuts, small marbles, empty cartridge shells and other tiny objects, which are thrown into the air and hit with bullets from his rifle or revolver. On thirteen occasions Mr. Topperwein has broken the world's record shooting flying targets with a rifle. He has hit 4,954 1 3-4 inch targets out of 5,000 thrown into the air at a distance of 25 feet; and shooting at 10,000 2 1-4 inch blocks thrown at the same distance he missed only one. In the most marvelous exhibition ever known, at San

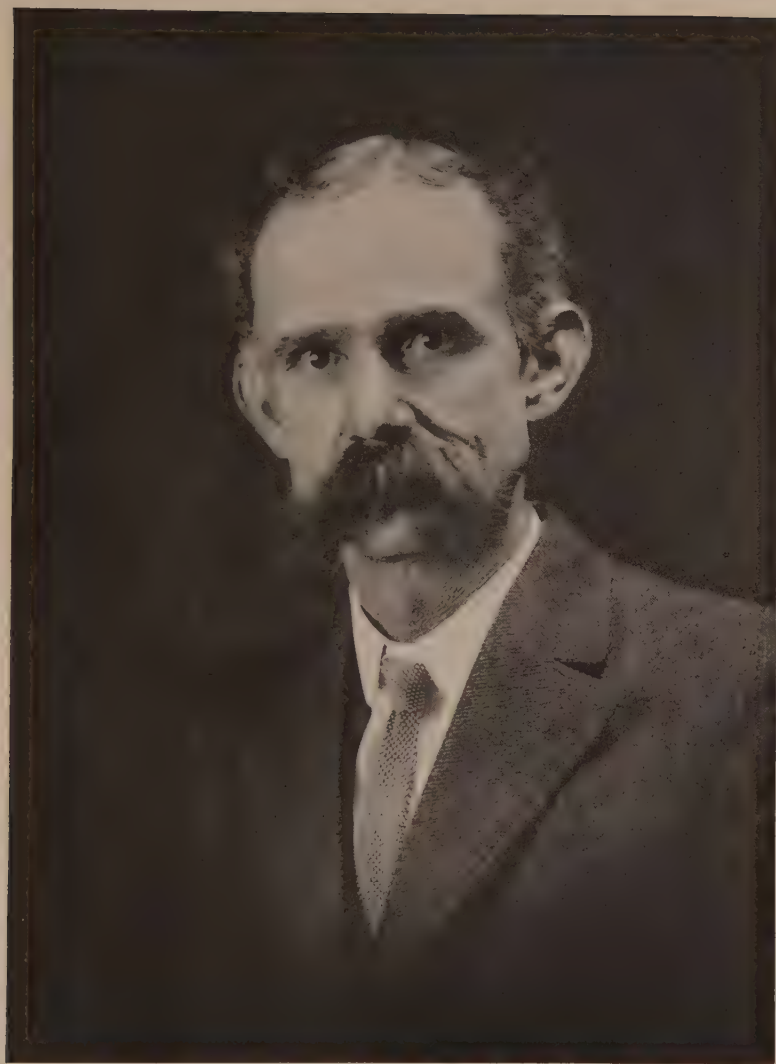
Antonio, Mr. Topperwein shot at 72,500 blocks of the above size on ten successive days, missing only four out of the first 50,000 and only nine out of the entire lot. He made straight runs of 13,219, 13,292, 13,599 and 14,540. A remarkable feat performed by Mr. Topperwein, which arouses great enthusiasm, is the drawing of Indian heads in perfect outline with rifle bullets. This is done in rapid time, as fast as he can pull the trigger of his Winchester repeater.

Mrs. Topperwein who shares with her husband an unexcelled fame in this domain of accomplishment, before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Servaty, and was born in Connecticut. She had never used a gun of any kind until her marriage to Mr. Topperwein in 1903. In ten years she has developed as the most expert lady shot of the world, and gave her first exhibition with her husband at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904. Since then she has traveled with him constantly, during every spring, summer and fall. She shoots with shotgun, rifle and pistol, being equally skillful with all. With the rifle she has scored 1,995 hits out of 2,000 2 1-4 inch blocks thrown into the air at a distance of 20 feet, making a straight run of 1,437. With the shotgun she has scored 100 straight a great number of times, her longest straight run being 226. She has won many high averages in open competition, shooting with equal terms with the best professional and amateur shots in the world. In 1910 in the Pacific coast handicap at Seattle Mrs. Topperwein won high average over a large field of the best shots of the Pacific coast and Canada. On the first day she made the remarkable score of 195 out of 200, which included 20 doubles, and on the final day broke the entire program of 100 singles straight. Her score at the Grand American Handicap in 1910 was 96 out of 100, shooting from 19 yards. In 1912 she appeared in competition in almost every state of the Union and scored the wonderful average of 95 percent. for about 15,000 targets all told. She uses Winchester rifles and shotguns and Winchester ammunition. Her feat in breaking 485 out of 500 targets and 961 out of 1,000 thrown at unknown angles is an unparalleled performance among women. It required four hours and thirty-five minutes continuous shooting, and displayed in a conspicuous manner her wonderful endurance and skill.

JAMES B. DAVIS. The office of sheriff and tax collector has never been a sinecure, and even in these modern years of the twentieth century, the office has many hazards and responsibilities which a similar position in east Texas does not possess. In James B. Davis are combined the best qualifications of the efficient, courageous and popular official, and for ten years he has made an excellent record as sheriff of Jeff Davis county.

His career has been one of variance, and his successful position has been altogether a result of his self-reliance and hard-working industry. James B. Davis was born in Williamson county, Texas, February 9, 1864, and belongs to an old family of Central Texas. His parents were Rev. Robert B. and Arminta Davis, the former passing away in 1887 at the age of forty-six and the latter now being a resident of Fort Davis. There were nine children in the family, James B. being the second. The senior Davis was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, began his career as a preacher when eighteen years of age, and devoted practically his entire life to the service of his church up to the time of his death.

The early education of James B. Davis was in the public schools of Texas, finishing with a course in the high school. When he was eighteen years of age he began for himself. His first work was as clerk in a dry goods store. The proprietor gave him at the beginning a salary of \$25.00 per month, and he continued at this rate for two months, and at the end of nine months had so thoroughly demonstrated his ability that he was getting



J. B. Davis

\$75.00 per month, high wages at the time for that line of work. After two years in the one employment he took a place in a hardware store, and continued with that one firm for eleven years. Failing health then compelled him to seek another vocation, and to recuperate he came out to west Texas, and for four years followed various occupations. He then came to Fort Davis and took a position with a cattle company, with whom he remained two years and then once more went into a store, where he was employed for three years. In 1904, occurred his first election to the office of sheriff and tax collector, and by repeated proofs of the satisfaction and approval of the majority of voters he has been retained in this office to the present time.

In Burnet, Texas, on November 25, 1855, Mr. Davis married Miss Laura A. Wallis, daughter of J. M. Wallis, of Burnet. Two sons and two daughters were born to their union, of whom Ralph and Alvin H. are now deceased, while Winnie E. is the wife of J. C. Fisher, of Jeff Davis county, and Elsie Irene lives at home with her parents. Mr. Davis and family worship in the Methodist church. Mr. Davis has taken special prominent part in the Odd Fellows Order, and is a member of both the subordinate Lodge and the Encampment.

He has passed all the chairs of his lodge in Odd Fellowship, and was once a delegate to the grand lodge of the state. He is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and served one term as banker. He has membership with the Jeff Davis county club, a social organization. For a number of years he has been one of the influential leaders in the Democratic party in Jeff Davis county, and besides his service as sheriff he has also served several times on the school board. His interests outside of his regular business include diversion in hunting, and he is fond of the lighter amusements of life, enjoying a good theatrical performance, music and the books of his own library. Having been born and reared in Texas, Mr. Davis concludes with all due respects to all other states, that this is the best state of them all, and it is his opinion that Texas possesses everything else which the other states have, and many features besides.

GEORGE SPILLER. Honesty of purpose, steadfastness of endeavor and concentration of effort have been the qualities combined in making the career of George Spiller, of Jacksboro, a success. Intimately identified with the history and development of Jack county for more than thirty years, his activities have been centered here, and for the past ten years he has efficiently served in the capacity of county surveyor. Mr. Spiller was born in Nelson county, Virginia, December 5, 1845, and is a son of James M. and Caroline (Kyle) Spiller, natives of Virginia, the former of English and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent.

James M. Spiller grew up in the old Dominion state, and became a planter and farmer, working his fields with slave labor prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. He was also engaged extensively in contracting, and did much work on the James river and Kanawha canal. His death occurred in 1889, while the mother passed away several years before. There were five sons and five daughters in the family, of whom George was the eldest son, while another son, H. B. Spiller, also lives in Texas and is engaged extensively in the land business at Canadian, Hemphill county.

George Spiller received a good preliminary educational training in the private schools of Virginia, and he subsequently became a cadet in the famous Virginia Military School, at Lexington, Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. He was a member of the State Cadet Corps, which distinguished itself at the battle of Newmarket, during the Civil war, when the lads went bravely forth and fought under the flag of the Confederacy to repel the advance of the Federal troops. Mr. Spiller received a slight wound in the head during this engagement, and his name is found with

the other cadets who took part in the war, engraved on the monument that was erected in their honor on the parade ground at the institute at Lexington. Mr. Spiller left Virginia in 1870 and located in Mobile, Alabama, where he was employed as a civil engineer by the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Company. Later he became resident engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the state of Louisiana, in which capacity he had charge of the construction of the Teache Division of that road, and in December, 1872, came to Texas and was employed by William Nelson, the locator of the land of the Great Northern Railroad that was donated by the state, and traveled extensively all over Texas in this survey, being absent from home on that occasion for nine months. In 1875 he located in Young county and took charge of the Young Land District, where he continued until 1880, in that year leaving to accept the position of roadmaster for the M. & O. Railroad, under Col. Alfred L. Rives, at Jackson, Tennessee. This position he held until 1883. 1884 was the year of his advent in Jacksboro, Texas, and here he has continued to reside to the present time. Always a Democrat, voting and working for the best interests of the party, he has been interested for some years in politics, and in 1894 was elected county surveyor of Jack county, a position which he has retained to the present time, through conscientious and faithful devotion to the duties of his office.

In November, 1879, in Jack county, Mr. Spiller was married to Miss Bell Loving, a daughter of James C. Loving, who was a well-known stockman of this county, whence he came at an early day from Kentucky with his parents, as a lad of nine years. He was a Ranger on the frontier during the Civil war and participated in much of the Indian trouble in the state, and died in 1902, having been a resident of Texas for some fifty-seven years. Mrs. Loving still survives and is making her home at Jacksboro, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Spiller. Oliver Loving, the grandfather of Mrs. Spiller, was one of the original pioneer stockmen and farmers of Texas, and is claimed to have been the first man to drive cattle across the plains and up the Pecos river to Colorado, which he followed for years prior to the Civil war. After the war he resumed his activities, and met his death at the hands of Indians, being wounded in that section now known as Loving county, which was named in his honor, and passed away at Fort Sumner. Mr. and Mrs. Spiller have nine living children: James, aged thirty-four years, an attorney of New York City; William M., aged thirty-two years, who is connected with the Swift Packing Company plant at Fort Worth, Texas; George, aged thirty years, with the same company at Fort Worth; E. B., who is secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, living at Fort Worth, aged twenty-eight years; O. L., twenty-six years of age, a lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps of the United States Army and a graduate of the United States Naval Academy; Hampden, aged twenty-four years, who is associated with his father in the land and insurance business; Kyle, aged nineteen years, a cadet in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Miss Carrie Belle, aged eighteen years, a student at Milford College, Milford, Texas; and Loving, aged fourteen years, who attends the public school.

Mr. Spiller has witnessed the growth in wealth and population of Jack county, and has always been an enthusiastic "booster" of its interests, believing that no section of the great Southwest offers greater opportunities to men of ambition, industry and determination. He is a citizen of public spirit, who takes a pride in the improvement and progress of his adopted community both materially and intellectually, and supports liberally all measures tending toward that end.

JOHN THOMAS HORTON, M. D. For nearly twenty years Dr. Horton has been in the practice of his pro-

fession in Quanah, and is now the oldest physician in point of service in that city. His thorough ability as a doctor, and his kindly relations as a citizen have made him one of the best known men in Hardeman county. Dr. John Thomas Horton was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, March 5, 1857, and he belongs to a pioneer family in that state. He was the second in a family of eleven children, born to James C. and Abigail (Tuttle) Horton. Grandfather James Gillespie Horton came from Buncombe, North Carolina, and located on a farm in Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1831, and died there April 26, 1862. His wife was Elizabeth (Williams) Horton, who was born in Tennessee March 8, 1808, and who died in Texas at the age of eighty-two years. James C. Horton, the father, was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, and when a child accompanied the family on its migration to Missouri, and crossed the Mississippi River at St. Louis, when there was no bridge and no railroads anywhere in the Mississippi Valley. In Lincoln county, Missouri, he took up his career as a farmer, and lived there until 1878, when he moved to Texas, locating in Kaufman county, where his death occurred June 1, 1906. The mother, who was born in 1834, died near Terrell March 29, 1879.

Dr. Horton was reared in Lincoln county, Missouri, where he attended the public schools, and also had some schooling in Texas. He entered medical college at Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated M. D. in 1891. He afterwards took post graduate work in New York and began practice in Kaufman county, where he remained four years. Since coming to Quanah he has built up a large practice and is regarded as one of the ablest physicians and surgeons in this part of the state.

Dr. Horton has membership in the County and State Medical Society, and is health officer for Quanah. He has also given perfect service in the office of school trustee. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Christian church.

At Elmo, in Kaufman county, February 13, 1881. Dr. Horton married Calistia Emenida Polk, a daughter of Rev. Kendrick Ford and Sarah (Vickery) Polk, her father having been a well known Baptist minister of East Texas. Both her parents are now deceased. The children of the doctor and wife are: Mrs. Lovey Carl Tullis, who graduated from the Benton Normal School with the Bachelor of Science Degree, and now resides in Quanah, Texas. She was born in Kaufman county, and is the mother of three children: Helen, Eugene, and J. L. Tullis, Jr. Mrs. Lilly Carroll Sallier, born in Kaufman county, graduated from the University of Texas, was especially strong in mathematics and was head of the mathematic department in Amarillo high school. Miss Goldie Horton, born in Kaufman county, graduated from the University of Texas, took one year at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, taught in the Amarillo schools and now has a fellowship in the Bryn Mawr College.

JUDGE TOM C. DAVIS. For nearly forty years one of the ablest lawyers of east Texas has been Tom C. Davis, whose reputation has been spread pretty well throughout Texas through his career not only as a lawyer, but as a legislator and judge. Judge Davis belongs to a family which has been identified with eastern Texas and western Arkansas for nearly ninety years, and few Texans have a more liberal heritage of pioneer historical prominence than Judge Davis of Center.

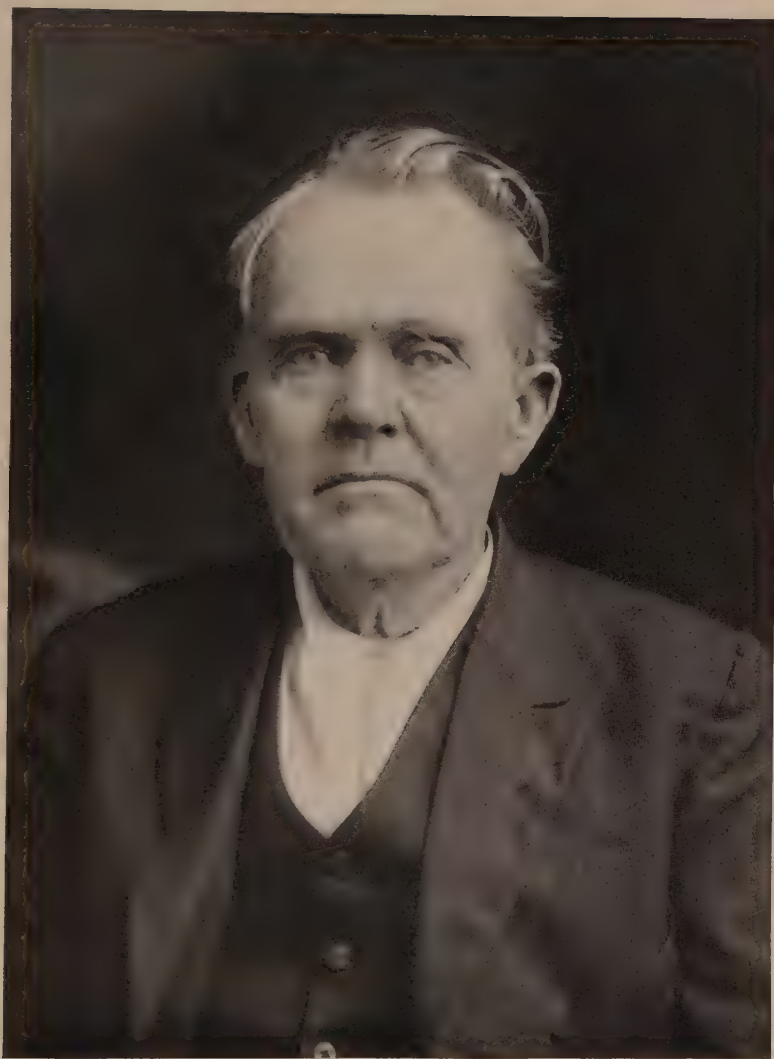
Tom C. Davis was born in 1850 at Terrapin Neck, Shelby county, Texas. His parents were Captain C. L. and Elizabeth (Carroll) Davis. The founder of the family in the southwest, and a notable and commanding figure in early Texas affairs, was the great grandfather Nathan Davis, a native of South Carolina. Early in the last century he moved to the territory of Illinois,

taking his slaves with him. He was a prominent man in the southern section of that state, and was allied with the pro-slavery forces. His career recalls the fact now little known that Illinois escaped by only a few votes of being made a slave state. Mr. Davis was a member of the First Constitutional Convention of Illinois, and when the organic law was framed so that slavery was forbidden, he moved with his slaves from the north side of the Ohio river, and after spending a short time in Saline county, Arkansas, in 1824 came to Texas. His home was established on Ay-Ish Bayou, near what is now San Augustine, in the county of that name. In 1831 or 1832 the government of the province of Coahuila, under whose jurisdiction Texas was then embraced, established what was known as the municipality of Teneha, including a considerable portion of east Texas, including all of the territories of Shelby, Panola, Harrison and the counties north to the Red River. Nathan Davis became the first and only Alcalde of that municipality. Aside from his prominence in early affairs of Texas, previous to the Revolution, Nathan Davis also performed one other notable service to Texas. It was he who persuaded O. M. Roberts, who later became governor and judge of the supreme court of Texas, to come out from South Carolina and locate in east Texas. As an inducement, Mr. Davis, who was an uncle of young Roberts, gave the latter one hundred and sixty acres of land from his own headright in Shelby county. After Roberts had come to Texas he was assisted in many ways in his start to prominence by his uncle, Nathan Davis. Mr. Davis moved from San Augustine to Shelby county, where he lived seven years, and then went to Panola county, where he died in 1858.

Abijah Davis, grandfather of Judge Davis, spent his early career in Saline county, Arkansas, and in 1854, located in Panola county Texas, where he spent the rest of his life. He had married into the well known Lindsey family of Saline county, Arkansas, where his home was for several years before the removal of the family to Texas. Captain C. L. Davis, father of the judge, was born in Saline county, Arkansas, first came to Texas in 1845, and located on a farm in Shelby county, at what is known as Terrapin Neck. Before the war he moved to Panola county, the adjoining county on the north, and at the breaking out of the war between the states, organized and was elected captain of the first company of infantry enlisted in Panola county. This was attached to the regiment commanded by Governor O. M. Roberts. Captain Davis unfortunately died during the early part of the war, while in camp at Navasota, and thus interrupted what otherwise might have been a brilliant career as a soldier.

Tom C. Davis grew up in Shelby and Panola counties. His study in law was pursued under Governor Roberts at Tyler, and he was admitted to the bar in 1875. In the same year he opened his office at Center, the county seat of Shelby county, and has been a resident there ever since. Aside from his successful career in private practice, Judge Davis has done much notable work in public affairs. In 1876 he was elected county attorney and also served as a member of the Twentieth Legislature. In Shelby county he was chosen county judge, and in 1895 was appointed by Governor C. A. Culbertson to the district bench, and by two elections to the same office served continuously as district judge for ten years. Since leaving the bench Judge Davis has been engaged in private practice as a member of the firm of Davis & Davis, consisting of himself, and W. I. and T. O. Davis, who, although of the same name, are not related. This firm acts as general attorneys for the Pickering Lumber Company, the Sabine Valley Timber & Lumber Company, and the Waterman Lumber & Supply Company, all of which are among the largest lumber corporations in east Texas. They also have an extended general practice in civil and criminal law.

Judge Davis married Miss Addie Hayden, who is a



Tom C Jones

native of Alabama. They have no children, but have reared several in their home.

WYATT J. GARRETT. An old Texas family which has had its share in the sterling activities which marked the establishment of the Texas Republic, and which has always born substantial relations with the community in which its members have lived and worked, is represented by Wyatt J. Garrett, a prominent and well known planter and farmer in San Augustine.

Mr. Garrett was born near San Augustine in 1863. Both his parents, William and Lucetta (Teel) Garrett are now deceased. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to what is now San Augustine, Texas, about 1826. The town of San Augustine had not yet been organized, and he with other pioneer settlers of the northern or red-land portion of the county, laid off and established said town. There was only a meager sprinkling of Americans at the time. He located about a mile and a half west of where the town of San Augustine was later established, and soon afterward his father, Jacob Garrett also came to San Augustine county, where he lived until his death. William Garrett was only a boy in years when he moved to Texas and spent a part of his first years as clerk in a store at Nacogdoches, but later was a farmer and planter on his place near San Augustine. His death occurred in 1883. During the period of 1835-36 he joined the Texas army in the winning of independence, and was in several fights with Mexicans and Indians, at and about Nacogdoches. That he was a permanent resident is evidenced by the fact that he lived on the same farm near San Augustine for more than half a century. His wife was born in San Augustine county, and was a daughter of George Teel, who was one of the earliest settlers.

Wyatt J. Garrett was born on a farm a mile and a half west of San Augustine, which was long the property of his father, and at the present time he owns a fine farm nearby the old George Teel place. Reared on a farm he has always been more or less actively engaged in farming and planting. For many years his home has been in San Augustine. Mr. Garrett received his early education in local schools, and his father then sent him east to Tennessee, and he was a student in the old Culleoka Academy taught by the Webb brothers, famous educators in Tennessee some thirty years ago. Mr. Garrett besides his successful activity as a farmer and planter has been active in public affairs. For nearly fifteen years he served as county and district clerk of San Augustine county. When the Commercial Guaranty State Bank of San Augustine was formed recently Mr. Garrett was among its organizers, and was elected vice president, a place which he still holds.

He has taken the Commandery degrees in Masonry and he and his wife are communicants of the Episcopal church. Mr. Garrett married Miss Lulu Harrison, who was born in Upshur county, Texas. They are the parents of twelve children: Mrs. Lulu May Tucker, Lillian, Daisy Garrett, Mrs. Lucetta Teel Oliver, John Edward, Wyatt J., Jr., Bernice H., William H., Hallie J., Frank Sharp, Maud Jewell, Mildred R., and Mabel. The son, John E. Garrett, was elected county attorney of San Augustine county in 1912, but resigned in September, 1913, and is now (1914) residing and practicing law at Houston.

JAMES J. BEWLEY. A notable service in early Texas education in eastern part of the state was performed by the late Col. S. B. Bewley, father of James J. Bewley, who is one of the prominent residents of San Augustine, and a large land owner in that vicinity.

The late Col. S. B. Bewley, who died at his home in San Augustine in 1877, was born in Greene county,

Tennessee, in 1825. In early life he fitted himself for educational work, taught a private school in Henderson in Rusk county, Texas, for about a year, and his high qualifications as an educator caused him to be solicited by citizens at San Augustine to locate there. He moved to San Augustine in 1854, and established a school which for excellence in all its standards was probably not surpassed by any similar institution in that section of the state. He was prominent as an educator, up to about the beginning of the war. At San Augustine, soon after the commencement of hostilities, he enlisted in the Confederate service, and served in the coast defense in the vicinity of Galveston and was afterward a soldier east of the Mississippi River. In later years he was always known by the familiar title of Col. Bewley. In the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, he commanded a battery. When the war was over he returned to San Augustine, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and in after years became one of the leading members of the east Texas bar. He was elected district attorney, and in 1872 was sent to the state legislature. He devoted his time to a large practice up to the time of his death. Col. Bewley married Mary E. Johnson, who was born in northern Alabama, and who died in 1891.

A son of these parents, James J. Bewley, was born in San Augustine in 1861. Reared and educated in his native town, he has made farming his chief occupation, and has been successful to an unusual degree. He now resides upon a beautiful estate of two hundred and forty-four acres, adjoining San Augustine on the south. On this place he has a beautiful residence located on a high elevation, the highest in San Augustine, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country. This location was the site of the old home place of his father, who continued to live there until his death.

James J. Bewley married Miss Mary Cartwright, daughter of the late Columbus C. Cartwright, granddaughter of Matthews Cartwright, and great-granddaughter of John Cartwright, who settled at what is now San Augustine in 1819. The Cartwright family was from that year forward one of the most prominent in San Augustine and east Texas, and further particulars concerning the family annals will be found under the proper name elsewhere in this history.

DR. SAMUEL RAYMOND BURROUGHS, who has lived in Buffalo since 1896, is all but a native of Texas. He came to the state first in the winter of 1845-6, in company with his father, Benjamin F. Burroughs, who brought his family out of the state of Alabama. Dr. Burroughs was born in Tuscaloosa county, that state, on October 3, 1842, and his father was born in Augusta, Georgia, on March 1, 1819, though he was practically reared in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama.

Benjamin F. Burroughs was educated in Nashville for the medical profession, but his natural bent was in another direction, and he diverted his studies into the engineering department of the university and was graduated with a degree in civil engineering. This profession he followed all his life, and his work comprised land surveys, which he carried on in every county in which he ever lived, as well as many others.

Mr. Burroughs was married in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, to Miss Louisa Fair Burton, a daughter of Samuel Burton, a merchant in Tuscaloosa, but of a South Carolina family. In 1845, as has already been stated, he brought his family and slaves with him and became a planter in Sabine county. There he lived and pursued his profession, as well as giving a deal of attention to his farm, so that he achieved a distinct success in two separate lines of enterprise. He continued with his farm until 1853, when he moved to

Palestine, Texas, and there he became county surveyor of Anderson county, an office he had held in Sabine county while there resident, and he later held the same post in Leon county, being 'finally forced to discontinue his public work along that line by his family. He was never a candidate for any office, it should be stated, but he was always urged to accept the surveyorship because of his well known efficiency in his work.

Before the war came on Mr. Burroughs was a Union man, and he was one of the only two such in Anderson county, the other being John S. Martin. When Texas seceded from the Union both he and Mr. Martin seceded with it. Mr. Burroughs was a friend and follower of Sam Houston and when the Governor was deposed because of his Union stand the circumstances grieved Mr. Burroughs beyond description. Mr. Burroughs was an ordained Baptist minister, and he filled many appointments in the different counties where he lived. His children were as follows: Harriett E., who married Charles S. Burton, and died in Leon county; Dr. Burroughs, whose name heads this family review; and Andrew D., who was a practicing physician of Houston when he died there, leaving three children.

Benjamin F. Burroughs died on February 26, 1904, when he was eighty-five years of age, and his wife died on January 7, 1901.

Samuel Raymond Burroughs was reared in Palestine, Texas, and he had his education along preliminary lines in the high school of that place and the Mount Prairie Institute, where he was a student when the war broke out. He was in the graduating class for the approaching June, but entered the army with one of the teachers in March, 1861. He joined Company G, First Texas Regiment, of General Hood's Brigade, with Captain John R. Woodward and Colonel A. T. Rainey. The regiment was ordered to Richmond, Virginia, reaching there in April, 1861, and his first fight was at Eltham's landing. They were in action at Second Manassas, Seven Days Fight, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, back to Richmond, on to Suffolk, and thence back to Richmond at the conclusion of the Battle of the Wilderness, then Chickamauga, where the subject was taken prisoner while serving on picket duty, to which he had been placed personally by General Hood and was captured within a quarter of an hour by General McCook's body guard of cavalry. After an interview with General McCook and the exchange of a haversack with that officer for the haversack of his prisoner, containing some biscuits and fresh bacon that appealed to the jaded appetite of the general, the prisoners were disposed of and seated under guard for further disposition. Soon a third prisoner was added to the camp, this one proving to be "Steve," the colored servant of the Confederate Quartermaster of the First Texas, to which Dr. Burroughs belonged. The old darkey had been presented by his master with the new Captain's uniform of the latter; also his money, watch and other jewelry, the same to be disposed of by him in case of the death of the Captain, who had joined his comrades in the fight at Chickamauga. The old darkey was questioned by the two Yankee soldiers about being an officer in the Confederate army, but he refused at first to make a reply. Dr. Burroughs explained the situation to the Federals, but still the old negro was pestered about being a Confederate officer. He finally arose in his dignity and demanded of his captors: "Can't you tell an officer by his uniform?"

Dr. Burroughs was sent to Camp Douglas at Chicago and there he languished during the remainder of the war. Before going there, however, he was in a concentration camp at Chattanooga, and while there the old negro servant was hired against his will to become a cook for the Federal colonel. This he did chiefly at the encouragement of Dr. Burroughs, who saw in it

a chance for Steve to escape back to the Confederate lines. Accordingly the darkey went to his duties as chef and the first day out, during the fight at Knoxville, he passed across into the very brigade he belonged to and joined his old friends.

After being permanently housed in the Camp Douglas barracks young Burroughs turned his attention to jewelry and trinket making, both as a means to occupy his mind and to turn his genius to a commercial account. He made rings of fine gold and had them engraved by a Chicago "underground artist"; made ornamental jewelry and disposed of his wares to officers and men of the Federal camp at prices that made a money belt around his waist a necessity, and when he was discharged from prison three hundred dollars of this accumulation was a part of his hidden regalia.

Notwithstanding the close guard that was kept upon the army of Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas after the addition of the Chickamauga contingent, a movement was conceived for a brigade escape under the very eyes of the post-commandant. The whole official line of the brigade from corporal to general was sworn to secrecy by an oath that invoked corruption of the blood past the "third and fourth generations" for its violation, and orders from "headquarters" controlled the work without a hitch right up to the night of the scheduled escape. Three tunnels were planned and completed, one to the north, one to the south and another to the west, and the men were ordered to crawl through these underground passages at one o'clock in the morning, seize the arms deposited in a barn by the "Copperheads" of the North and take the artillery horses of the camp and escape to General Price's army in Missouri. Young Burroughs executed an important part in the completion of the west tunnel, planning the disposition of the dirt and scouring the box in which it was hauled out of the tunnel. When all was ready for the "delivery" a small Federal army surrounded the conspirators and sympathizers, and the plot collapsed as the result of the treason of a captain of the camp.

Some time following the frustration of the escape conspiracy, smallpox broke out in the camp and Confederates died a score a day. Dr. Burroughs was ordered to the pest house contingent in a livery stable stall and there battled with the disease. His curiosity as to the treatment being used by the hospital doctor led him to look at the prescription written on the slate of No. 8, before the doctor had passed from view. This led the physician to investigate his patient's purpose. Asked if he could read it, Burroughs responded in the affirmative, but the doctor was incredulous and wanted to be sure. Burroughs obliged him by reading the scientific terms for him, and when asked if many young men in Texas could do as much he replied that there were a thousand men in the army from that state who could read it.

The morning after this incident a package was delivered to cot No. 8 and upon examination of its contents Dr. Burroughs found a new suit of Confederate clothes, boots and underclothing—a present coming from the hand of the doctor, and for which the young Confederate convalescent was most grateful. The discovery that he was a druggist led early to his requisition by the camp authorities for service in the prison apothecary. The prison druggist being a bibulous and altogether unreliable man, Dr. Whitehill, chief medical adviser of the camp, summoned him to appear, and it was there arranged that young Burroughs should have charge of the prison drugstore, and with plenty of aids he should become responsible for the work of his department. He remained there until the last captive left the prison under special arrangement with Dr. Whitehill, and during the closing weeks of his confinement he witnessed the funeral



Dr. Lee Sumner

train of President Lincoln as it passed through Chicago to the final resting place of the great man at Springfield.

On June 23, 1865, he took some of the prisoners to Chicago, got transportation for them to their homes, put them on their proper trains and then returned to his old post, parted with Dr. Whitehill, Post Surgeon in Chief, and was handed his transportation home to Texas. He walked from Shreveport to Palestine, and reached home in July. Thus ended his war experience, and it will not be denied that his military career was unique in its character.

Dr. Burroughs had been dead to his family since the battle of Chickamauga, having been so reported by a comrade, and he found his parents gone from the Palestine home. He soon joined them at Raymond in Leon county, and there he visited with his mother some little time before she recognized him.

Having been a student of medicine before the war, Dr. Burroughs entered the old Galveston Medical College and there continued until he was graduated in 1866, when he took up practice at Raymond. In addition to his medical practice, he occupied the chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in his Alma Mater, continuing with that work for four years. He then moved to Houston, where he remained for some time, and then, in 1878, moved back to his farm home in Leon, giving up his work because of ill health, and, in fact, preparing for the end. His return to the farm and a cessation of his labors, however, proved beneficial to his health and in time he regained his former vigor, so that he resumed practice there and was one of the busiest and most successful physicians in the district. He aided in the organization of the Leon County Medical Society, becoming its first secretary, and he was later its president. He was a member of the Texas State Medical Association from its inception and was its president in 1888. He organized the Eleventh Medical District under the present organization, and was for six years a member of the state board of medical examiners, serving as president of the body during his last two years of service.

In June, 1896, Dr. Burroughs established himself in practice in Buffalo, and in addition to his widespread practice he became interested in the land business, and has taken a hand in certain financial organizations, among them the State Bank of Buffalo, which he assisted in the organization of, and of which he has since been president. The press of outside duties gradually drew him from his medical practice, and he retired definitely therefrom in 1913.

Dr. Burroughs has long been an active Democrat in the state, and has manifested a wholesome interest in party affairs wherever he has been located. He was a member of the State Executive Committee during the Hogg-Clark rupture of the Hogg party, and was present at the Dallas meeting when the factions harmonized later on.

The Doctor is a Mason since 1873, with Blue Lodge and Chapter affiliations. He has been a church man all his life, as an adherent of the Baptist faith, and he was superintendent of the Sunday school in Leon county, and is serving in the same office here.

On May 9, 1867, Dr. Burroughs married Miss Rebecca Antoinette Henry, a daughter of John Henry, of Alabama. To them were born the following children: Eva May, the wife of Joseph C. Hill, of Buffalo, Texas, with two children,—Mrs. Evan Sheffield and Braxton Burroughs Hill; Robert Edgar, a merchant of Buffalo, married Rebecca Holleman, and their children are Harry, Alma, Lottie, Lucile, Sterling, Robert, Sam and Fred; Cora Lee Burroughs married George Baker, and she is postmistress of Buffalo, with three children,—Hattie May, Pauline and Orion; Louella married Clarence Glenn, of Buffalo, and has one son—

Burton Glenn. The Doctor has three great-grand-children—Antoinette Glenn, Wilber Lee and Eva Kate Sheffield.

LEE SEAMSTER, M. D. Among the professions the one making the most demands upon time, experience and study, is probably that of medicine, and to successfully practice this vocation its followers must at all times be willing to sacrifice everything for it. Through long and faithful application to his profession, Dr. Lee Seamster has become one of the foremost practitioners of Mineral Wells, and his well-directed efforts have been rewarded by a satisfactory measure of success. He was born July 4, 1852, in Hancock county, Illinois, and is a son of W. M. and Susan (Rigsby) Seamster. His father, a minister of the Missionary Baptist faith, was born in Georgia, moved to Missouri in young manhood, subsequently located in Illinois, and after the close of the Civil war returned to Missouri, where he died in 1884, the mother having passed away in 1875. Rev. W. M. Seamster was the father of eleven sons and eight daughters, by two marriages, and of these children all survive except four.

The ninth of his parents' children, Lee Seamster received his early education in the public schools of Illinois, following which he attended the State University, then located at Springfield, where he was graduated in 1871. Subsequently he went to a medical college in Chicago, and later attended the Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1873 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He first practiced in Hancock county, Illinois, for eight years, then removing to Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1890 came to Texas and located at Emory, in Rains county. There he continued until 1906, at which time he opened his offices in Mineral Wells, this city having since been his field of endeavor and the scene of his well-earned success. During 1910 and 1911 Dr. Seamster was in charge of the Mineral Wells Sanitarium. He is the only physician here that specializes in the treatment of pellegra, and one of the few in the United States, and his skill in this connection may be inferred from the fact that in eighty-seven cases handled during the past six years he has lost but three. His practice is large and representative, and he is widely known in the profession. A Democrat in politics, he at all times strives to elect the men whom he deems best fitted for the needs of the community, and as a member of the Commercial Club he has aided other earnest and public-spirited citizens to advance the interests of Mineral Wells.

On April 19, 1893, Doctor Seamster was married to Miss Virgie Terry, at Emory, Texas, daughter of John Terry, her father being a prominent farmer and treasurer of Rains county for a period of four years. Five children have been born to this union, aged as follows: Grace Lee, eighteen; Ross, sixteen; Norman, thirteen; Paul, ten, and Ethel, the baby, aged seven. All are attending school and being fitted for honorable positions in life. With his family, Dr. Seamster attends the Christian church, and is serving as a member of its directing board.

ARTHUR J. HUMPHRIS. Although one of the younger business men of western Texas, Arthur J. Humphris is well known throughout this section of the state. He makes his home in Sierra Blanca, where he is engaged in the mercantile business and he is also a large ranch owner in El Paso county. Mr. Humphris is a native of the state and has spent practically all of his life within her borders, so he has a very natural pride and ambition for her welfare. He has played a leading part in the local affairs of the various localities in which he has lived and wherever he has been he has proved himself to be a valuable citizen.

Arthur J. Humphris was born on the 10th of March,

1873, at Corpus Christi, Texas. His father was John Humphris, a native of England, and his mother, Mary Humphris, was also born in England. John Humphris came from his native country in 1869 and settled in the state of Maryland. He came from one of the oldest and best families in England, men of his race having been prominent in English history for generations. Shortly after coming to America he came to Corpus Christi, Texas and there entered the stock raising business. He was thus engaged for about three years and at the end of this time moved further west and located in Eagle Pass. Here on the Rio Grande he had a sheep, horse and cattle ranch, and in the town he was for a time engaged in the mercantile business. His ranch proved to be a very successful proposition and was widely known as the "Indio Ranch." He remained here until 1884 when he went to Marfa, Texas and there engaged in the general merchandise business. He did not give up stock raising, however, but continued with much success in his new location. He was the owner of quite a range at this time and owing to the increase in the number of cattle raisers in this district, he after a time abandoned sheep raising and devoted himself exclusively to raising horses and cattle. He continued in this business up to the time of his death in 1906. His widow survived him and is living at the old home in Marfa, Texas. There were five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Humphris, three boys and two girls, all of whom are living.

Of these children Arthur J. Humphris was the third. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Marfa and then went to the Academy of San Marcos, Texas. He later took a business course in San Antonio and then returned home where he entered his father's employ as bookkeeper. He continued in this way for some time and then went into the cattle business in Presidio county, Texas. He made a success of this business as had his father before him and continued thus until 1908 when he came to Sierra Blanca, Texas, and here entered the general mercantile business. He has continued in this business up to the present time and has built up a reputation for being a keen and able business man. He expects to give up this business soon and devote himself entirely to his ranch and stock business.

Mr. Humphris is a member of the Republican party, but like most of the wide-awake men of today he prefers to vote according to the candidate and not the party. He was justice of the peace in Brewster county, Texas, when he lived at Terlingua. He only served one term and this is the only office that he has held, for he does not care for public life.

Mr. Humphris was married on the 10th of November, 1906, to Miss Bessie Study, a daughter of William and Minnie Study, of Pennsylvania. William Study was a merchant at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, for a number of years and is now living in the old home in the above mentioned town. Mr. and Mrs. Humphris have two children, Elizabeth and Eleanor, aged seven and five respectively.

JOHN H. TAFF. For the past ten years county and district clerk of Presidio county, Mr. Taff is a man of most versatile ability and accomplishments. He has been a teacher, is a lawyer, bank director and county officer, and has also been successfully identified with the ranching of this section of Texas, where he has been an honored resident for a quarter of a century.

John H. Taff, a son of Albert G. and Tirzah A. Taff, was born in Meigs county, Tennessee, December 3, 1860. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to Arkansas, where they remained three years and then returned to Tennessee, and when he was seventeen years of age another migration was made to Arkansas, where Mr. John H. Taff lived until 1887. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Tennessee and Ar-

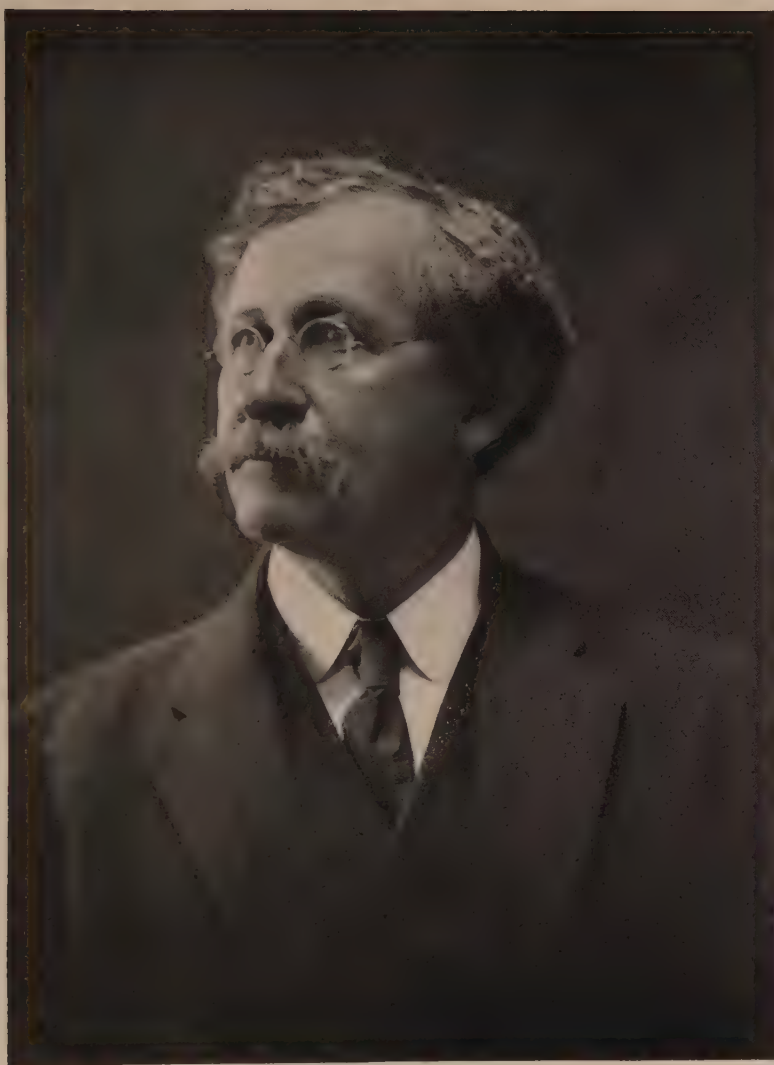
kansas, and he entered the State University of Arkansas and was graduated in 1887. He subsequently took a special course to equip himself for the duties of teacher at the National Normal University in Lebanon, Ohio. One of his most prized possessions is a life certificate as teacher issued by the State of Arkansas for efficiency in normal work at both Normal School and University. On leaving the Normal at Lebanon he went to Florida, and was engaged in teaching there for about one year, at the end of which time the yellow fever plague drove him out and he then came to Texas.

Thus becoming a resident in Presidio county he has been actively identified with this region ever since. During the first fourteen years he taught school and spent more than ten years in the office of the United States Commissioner. In 1903 he was appointed to the office of county and district clerk and he has been elected to and filled that place to the complete satisfaction of all concerned down to the present time. He has prospered well in all his undertakings and at the present time owns a ranch near Marfa stocked with fine cattle. He is also a director in the Marfa National Bank, having been connected with this institution for six years. Since coming to Texas he has studied law, and was admitted to the Texas bar, but has never followed the profession in practice though he finds his knowledge of great use in a business way, and in the conduct of his office.

Mr. Taff was married at Paris, Texas, July 5, 1899, to Addy M. Leverett, a daughter of Charles Leverett, who for many years was professor of ancient languages in the University of Arkansas. The three sons and three daughters who compose their home circle are named Catherine E., John L. Maybell, Whitham B., Carroll M. and Blanche A. Mrs. Taff is an active member of the Episcopal church, and her husband favors all the churches without any special affiliation with any one. He is a Mason and has his membership in the Blue Lodge, the Chapter and the Council. In local affairs he is one of the leaders of the Presidio county Democracy. His diversions are hunting and fishing and literature and music, and the general social fellowship which he and his family enjoy in this community.

JESSE MCKEE. Until recently one of the energetic newspaper men of Texas, connected with his profession in different localities of the state, and well known in the newspaper field, Jesse McKee until 1913 was editor and publisher of the Sanderson *Times*, and a vigorous booster for the interests of that town and for west Texas in general. He spent several years in building up a journal of large influence and circulation at Sanderson, and the *Times* became one of the best papers along the Rio Grande valley and the route of the Southern Pacific railroad, and to a large degree it represented the journalistic ideals and standards of Mr. McKee. Since retiring from his newspaper work in Sanderson in July, 1913, Mr. McKee has been engaged in sawmilling near his native city of Seguin.

Jesse McKee was born in Seguin, Texas, August 15, 1882. His father was James F. McKee, a native of Kentucky, who came to Texas during the early forties, and spent virtually all his active career in public service. He filled various offices of trust and responsibility, was county judge of Guadalupe county for about eighteen years, was for two terms in the Texas state legislature, and for eight years was a United States custom officer. He was a very active member of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred in 1908 when he was past eighty years of age, and he was buried in Schleicher county. The maiden name of his wife was Lou Brill, who was born in Texas in 1845, the year in which the Republic of Texas became the state of Texas and entered the union of states. She is still living and resides at Seguin her native town. There were eight children in the family and Jesse was the seventh in order of birth.



John H. Taff



W. C. Buford

Judge 4th Judicial Dist Texas

Wm W. C. Buford.

Mr. McKee as a boy attended both public and private schools and was only thirteen years of age when he left school and began making his own way. The first regular position which he filled marked out for him his destiny in life, and from the day he first entered a printing office and began learning the manifold duties of the printer's trade he has never long been separated from some branch of the art. During his career he has traveled extensively all over Texas and the southwest, and has for different times done reportorial and other work for many newspapers in the state. In June 1909 he arrived in Sanderson and after one year of employment in the *Times* office bought the entire plant and became sole proprietor.

Mr. McKee was married at Sanderson on May 4, 1911, to Mrs. Callie Taylor, who was born in Trinity county, Texas. They are the parents of one son, Shirley McKee. The family worship in the Presbyterian church and fraternally Mr. McKee is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Pretorians. He has held offices in both the Masons and Odd Fellows Lodges, and was the first vice grand in the Odd Fellows Lodge in Sanderson. Until recently he was secretary of the Sanderson Commercial Club, and through his wide information about all the resources of that section and his official connection with the principal commercial publicity bureau of the town did an important service in answering letters of inquiry concerning the business and agricultural conditions. In political affairs Mr. McKee is independent and progressive, and has always followed political questions and activities closely though not a very strong party man himself. He served two times in the office of justice of the peace and was also president of the Sanderson School Board. Among the general amusements of life Mr. McKee is fond of hunting, fishing, the theater and good reading, and likes to attend a good public speech or lecture.

EDWARD G. PIPER. In the variety and interests of his experiences few citizens of El Paso have enjoyed so notable a career as Edward G. Piper. Mr. Piper has spent nearly all his life in El Paso, his family having been pioneers of the southwest. He has the distinction of being a Rough Rider, and after his service in the Cuban war with that noted cavalry regiment, he also spent two years in the Philippines. On returning from the island possessions of the United States he equipped himself for the civil engineering profession, and was for a number of years connected with that line of work and railway and other enterprises. Mr. Piper is now proprietor of a large blue-print and general drafting supply establishment, with office at 602 San Antonio street. He is also proprietor of all the official maps of El Paso.

Mr. Piper was born in San Francisco, California, February 6, 1879, a son of John E. and N. L. Piper. His father was a locomotive engineer in the employ of the Santa Fe Railway, having begun work for that road at Las Vegas, New Mexico, in 1879 in the capacity of a fireman, and having first come to Texas as an engineer with the road in 1881. Las Vegas was at the time he began his connection with the Santa Fe the western terminus of the Santa Fe System. He has continued one of the old and reliable employes of the road up to the present time and now has his home at 1020 Upson avenue in El Paso, where he and his wife reside. There were but two children in their family, and the daughter is now Mrs. C. B. Eifort, her husband being train-master of the El Paso & Southwestern Railway, and a resident at Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Piper received his early education in the public schools of El Paso, and after his military career took a course in civil engineering at the New Mexico College at Mesilla Park. In 1898, when nineteen years of age, he enlisted as a volunteer with the Rough Riders'

Organization, the commander of which was Theodore Roosevelt, this regiment being mustered in as the First United States Volunteer Cavalry for the war with Spain. He accompanied the Rough Riders to Cuba and went through the campaign until along in the month of July, 1898, when on account of sun-stroke and yellow fever he was invalided and sent to the government hospital at Governors Island, New York. Subsequently he was sent home on sick leave and was among the last of his command to be discharged. In 1899, on his recovery, he again enlisted, this time in the Eleventh United States Volunteer Cavalry, for service in the Philippines. In these Islands he spent two years and saw much hard and severe fighting and general duty during the subjugation of the insurgent islanders. After his return to the state he entered the college in New Mexico, and completing his course in civil engineering became connected with surveying corps and several railroads in different states of the west. In 1907, Mr. Piper located in El Paso and entered the service of the International Boundary Commission. Leaving this service in 1909 he engaged in his present business, his first office being at 415 East Overland street, from which location on account of the large increase in his business he moved to his present location at 602 San Antonio street.

Mr. Piper is in politics an Independent, and has taken little part in party affairs. His preference among the churches is for the Presbyterian. On October 25, 1905, he married Miss Theodolinda Carrera of Las Cruces, New Mexico. Her parents were Professor Julius C. and Felicia Carrera. Professor Carrera, her father, attained his education in the Christian Brothers' College at St. Louis, and for many years was recognized as one of the most expert mineralogists of the entire southwest. At the present time he is retired from his profession and he and his wife makes their home in El Paso. Mr. and Mrs. Piper are the parents of one daughter, Miss Adeline Lair, who was born September 13, 1912, on her grandfather Piper's sixtieth birthday anniversary.

Mr. Piper is a descendent from one of the oldest American families. On his father's side his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and a colonel in the army, and on his mother's side his grandfather was an English captain, and his family settled at an early date in Pennsylvania. On the maternal side a number of the family became early settlers in Illinois.

JUDGE WILLIAM CLARK BUFORD. There is no better example of the modern judge, the jurist who combines all the old-time qualities of impartiality and sound learning with that systematic efficiency, which dispenses justice with a minimum of delays, and to the advantage of all parties concerned, than the present district judge of the Fourth Judicial district, composed of the counties of Gregg, Rusk, Panola, and Shelby. Judge William Clark Buford, though for many years a lawyer, and with a distinguished record in public affairs, is more of a farmer from personal inclination at least than a lawyer. His home has been in Texas since 1874, and he comes of one of the old and distinguished families of the south.

William Clark Buford was born in DeSoto county, Mississippi, March 7, 1854, a son of Abram Buford, who was born in Giles county, Tennessee, in 1829, and a grandson of James Buford, who settled in Tennessee in the early years of the nineteenth century and became possessed of a magnificent landed estate near Pulaski. This numerous and pioneer American family was introduced into this country from Gravesend, England, by Richard Buford, who settled in Virginia, and whose posterity is very numerous. Henry Buford belonged to the fifth generation from Richard, and married Mary Osborn. The line from this couple to Judge Buford runs through, James, James, and James, the last James being the grandfather of the judge. That the family

were patriots is evident from the numerous members who were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and that they were fighting people is shown by the men who were either Confederate or Federal soldiers, in the war between the states. However, the prevailing vocation since the days of first settlement has been agriculture.

Grandfather James Buford was a young man when he left Amelia county, Virginia, his native place. He had several brothers, but there was only one sister, Eliza, who married a young Virginia lawyer who came out to Tennessee, where the Bufords then lived, and took away the belle of the family. The name of this young Virginian lawyer was W. W. Wingfield, who in 1838 brought his bride to Texas, settling in Nacogdoches, where he was a large planter and slave owner, and displayed strikingly his aristocratic tendencies in his dress and bearing and acquired the title of "Judge Wingfield." His only child was Mary Eliza, who married R. W. Hall, and spent her life at Henderson, Texas. Grandfather James Buford maintained many of the best traditions of his family. His career was one not only of financial but of social success. His acres in Tennessee were broad, his slaves numerous, and his name was always spoken with a peculiar degree of respect in his home county. For a long time he did a large business at Pulaski with Tom Martin, a Virginia friend, who came out to Tennessee with him, but his principal achievement rested in his accomplishments as a planter and breeder of fine stock. He produced everything consumed on the plantation, except the iron and salt, and his life was typical of the ideal country gentleman of that generation. It was given him among political honors, a distinction to be elected the first sheriff of Giles county, and later he was sent to the lower house of the Tennessee legislature. He was a Democrat and a Primitive Baptist, and believed so ardently in both his political and religious views, that he had very little to do with his brother Spencer, who was a Whig and an Episcopalian. James Buford married Mary Giddings, and his brothers Charles and Spencer married her sisters. James and wife had ten children, and of these Abraham Buford was one of the younger. One of them, Dr. John Buford, died near LaGrange, Texas, unmarried, and another, Edward, died in Van-Zandt county, leaving a family.

Abraham Buford, father of Judge Buford, began life with a practical education, and a splendid training as a farmer. As he approached his majority he became dissatisfied with his native locality, and moved into the cotton regions of Mississippi. In 1850 his father provided him and two of his brothers with teams, negroes, and a general farming equipment, and bought for each of them a large tract of land in Yalla Busha county, Mississippi. Abram lived near Oakland a short time and then moved to DeSoto county, Mississippi, which was his home until after the war. His next move took him to Lincoln county, Arkansas, where he bought a large plantation in the valley of the Arkansas River, and continued as a planter there until 1883. He then moved to Texas and died in Rusk county, January 6, 1889.

During the war between the states Abram Buford was color bearer of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Infantry, a regiment which fought with the Tennessee army. He took part in the various operations of his regiment, around Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Chickamanga, Jonesboro (where he was seriously wounded), Chattanooga, and during the Georgian campaign. An impediment in his speech prevented his acceptance of a promotion to the rank of a commissioned officer. After four years of war, he accepted its results, and went back to his farm. Abram Buford married Elvira Bryan, a daughter of William A. Bryan, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister of Kentucky, and of Irish descent. The children of their marriage were: William Clark; and Ida, wife of Dr. J. E. Dodson, of Vernon, Texas. Five of their children died before marriage.

William Clark Buford was a fixture on his father's cotton plantation in DeSoto county, Mississippi, until he was sixteen years old. His preparatory training in book learning was received under the tuition of members of the Stewart family, who were conspicuous not only as soldiers but as scholars. In 1869 Judge Buford entered the Mississippi University at Oxford, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1872. His father having in the meantime moved to Arkansas, he followed him and for two years assisted in clearing up the business details and introducing system to his father's clerical matters. When Judge Buford came to Texas in 1874, he was on his way to southern California to take a position with a civil engineering party, headed by Thomas Topp, a relative of the Bufords in Tennessee, and whom he had met on his first visit to his father's old home after his graduation. Coming through Texas, at the request of his father, Judge Buford stopped for a time to look after the family interests in large tracts of lands in Texas, which had been purchased by Grandfather James Buford. While in Texas Judge Buford was directed by his father to call upon R. W. Hall, whose wife was a Buford, as already stated, and who had previously kept in touch with the Texas land owned in the family. In Mr. Hall's household William C. Buford, then a young man in his twenties, found a young lady whose attractions he could not resist, and who was responsible for his decision not to proceed to California, but to stay in Texas. His first year in Texas was spent as a teacher. In 1875, came his admission to the bar at Carthage, by Judge George Lane, and the examining committee were Judges Booty, Hazlewood, Thomas F. Hull, and Drury Field, the last being one of the leading lawyers of Henderson, and subsequently a law partner of Judge Buford. Judge Buford practiced law all over his district, and was never out of harness, as a lawyer, until appointed district judge. One of his interesting cases came up while he was mayor of the city of Henderson. A movement was under way for the issue of bonds to pay for a new school house in the city. Mr. Buford at that time raised the question of the ability of the city to issue marketable bonds, because of its faulty and illegal incorporation. Mayor Buford in order to clear the city corporation of these defects in its municipal powers, prepared both the pleadings and the answers, sued himself as mayor of the city, and both prosecuted and defended the case before the local courts.

Judge Buford's first active participation in politics occurred when he became a candidate for the office of county judge of Rusk county. That was soon after his admission to the bar. He got an instructed delegation for his nomination by the convention, but the regular politicians were against him, and sufficient instructions were violated to nominate another man. Judge Buford submitted to the outrage, but the experience led to later trouble in the Democratic family. In 1880 came his next important political experience, when he participated in the judicial scramble. His law partner, Drury Field, was a candidate for district judge in the convention. The "old guard" again showed its power and defeated Mr. Field by the use of methods that a large faction of the Democratic party could not sanction, and Mr. Field was induced to become an independent candidate. For several years Judge Buford was a member of the board of managers, and examiners of schools for Rusk county, along with Dr. Cooper and Mr. J. C. Hickey. In that capacity he made speeches and addresses and adjusted difficulties all over the county, and the experience gave him a strong attachment to the cause of free education, an affection which has not grown less with the subsequent years. In August, 1907, Governor Campbell appointed Mr. Buford district judge to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Levy. In 1908 he was elected his own successor, and in 1912 again was endorsed by a large vote of the people. Through his system and energy Judge Buford has cleared up the court's docket of

this district, and has maintained a standard of judicial efficiency seldom found in any district of the state.

On October 26, 1879, Judge Buford married Miss Susan Christian Hall, daughter of R. W. Hall. Their children are: Robert Abram, a former pension commissioner of Texas, and now a lawyer at Austin; he married Miss Christine Littlefield, and they have a son, Robert Littlefield; Mary Gladys, second child of Judge Buford, is the wife of Earl C. Douglas, of Houston, and their son is Earl C., Jr. Miss Elva is the third of the family; and W. W. Buford is the farmer and stockman of the household. Misses Donna and Susan C. are the youngest members of the family circle.

Judge Buford has spent his life on a farm, notwithstanding his activities as a lawyer and in public affairs. This inclination was inherited from the Bufords in previous generations, and the disposition for the law was acquired from his mother's side. These two tendencies have been in constant conflict in the career of Judge Buford, and even to this day he hardly knows whether to call himself a farmer or a professional man. In the meantime he has given much thought and time to both horticultural and general agricultural matters, and owns one of the model suburban farms at Henderson, in which wholesome environment he has reared his family.

J. MART MOUNGER. The present county collector of Kaufman county, is now serving in his second term, and is one of the vigorous business men and enterprising citizens whose residence in the county has been continuous for the past twenty-five years. For many years Mr. Mounger was identified with the town of Forney, moving to Kaufman city when elected to his present office. His home has been in Texas since 1883, having come out from Calhoun county, Mississippi, to Holland, in Bell county, Texas, in January of that year.

Mr. Mounger was born in Calhoun county, Mississippi, June 1, 1859. His parents died when he was an infant. His father, Henry Mounger, a native of Mississippi and the son of a planter, went into the Confederate army in 1861. During the following year he returned home at the time of his wife's death, and after going back to the army was never again heard from. His wife's maiden name was Nancy J. Cooper, and their children were: George H., a blacksmith, and ex-Confederate soldier, living at Lellsworth, Louisiana; John R., a farmer of Comanche, Texas; Henry, of Eupora, Mississippi; Roderick O., who died in Big Creek, in 1888, unmarried; Kenneth Cooper, who died in Forney, Texas, in 1896; and J. Mart. J. Mart Mounger lived with his oldest brother after the death of his parents, but at the age of sixteen declared his personal independence by running away from his brother's home. He worked about the community of Big Creek for two years, and made his headquarters with R. S. Shipp, whose home came to be recognized as his own before he left the state of Mississippi. His education was supplied entirely by the country schools, and his youth was spent on a farm. His vocation was changed to a merchant's clerk, when he came to Texas. His home continued to be at Holland in Bell county until 1887, when it was moved to Forney. There his career continued as a salesman, later he became a cotton buyer, and subsequently conducted a breeding barn for a period of twenty-three years. These several vocations were followed somewhat in the order mentioned, and formed his chief calling as a business man.

A number of years ago Mr. Mounger began taking considerable interest in local politics, and was occasionally sent with other delegates to local and other Democratic conventions. He was in the state convention that nominated Governor Ross the second time, and was one of the delegates participating in the Democratic convention which named Governor Campbell to succeed himself. Outside of the state his political service consisted as a delegate at the Kansas City Democratic National Convention, and also the St. Louis Convention which

nominated Judge Parker for President. His own political aspirations for office took form in 1910, when against four competitors he won the nomination in the primaries for tax collector. His election followed as a matter of course, and in 1912 he was given the second nomination without opposition. Mr. Mounger's predecessor in office was Ole M. Jaaland. His second term will close in 1914, and it is Mr. Mounger's belief that no public official should serve more than two terms consecutively. During his residence in Forney, Mr. Mounger was vice-president of Lily Lake Building & Investment Company, and was a property owner in the thrifty country town at the west entrance to Kaufman county.

On July 8, 1886, Mr. Mounger married Miss Alice T. Traylor, daughter of Jordan and Mary A. (Dye) Traylor, substantial farming people of the state of Georgia. Mrs. Mounger was the youngest of nine children, and the only one now living. The young couple after their marriage made their way to Texas by railroad, and their careers began in humble circumstances as was well possible, and their industry has long since made them comfortable in their material circumstances, and both are held in high esteem in their home county. Mr. Mounger is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and has sat in the grand lodge of Texas. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

FRANK RABB. Distinguished as one of the large land holders of southwestern Texas and as a successful capitalist, Frank Rabb, of Brownsville, although in the early prime of a vigorous manhood, is a commanding figure in the financial, agricultural and political circles of Cameron and adjoining counties, and takes an abiding interest in all that goes to conserve the city of his home. A son of John Rabb, he was born in Nueces county, Texas. His grandfather, Andrew Rabb, was one of the very early settlers of Texas, coming here with Stephen F. Austin's colony during the twenties.

John Rabb was born in LaGrange, Fayette county, Texas, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, during his early life performing much pioneer labor. He was very successful in his undertakings, becoming the owner of extensive tracts of land and acquired much wealth. After his marriage he established a home in Nueces county, and on the ranch that he improved, spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1870.

Frank Rabb obtained a good education in his youthful days, attending school at Maysville, Kentucky, and in Dayton, Ohio. He is a large land owner, having title to two valuable ranches, Las Palmas, his country home, which is located eight miles from Brownsville, and where he has resided since 1891, and another ranch adjoining the town of Santa Maria in Cameron county.

Las Palmas has a wonderfully picturesque location on the banks of the Rio Grande, contiguous to the Indiana Canal, in the heart of an immense sugar producing region. Among its many charming attractions is a large grove of that rare variety of palms known as the Sabal Mexicana, it being the only grove of the kind in the entire United States, and gives to this beautiful estate a distinction enjoyed by no other part of Texas. Las Palmas contains ten thousand acres of land, its productive soil responding readily to the hand of the skilled agriculturist, the three hundred acres which Mr. Rabb has put under cultivation yielding abundantly of the crops to which this valley is adapted. The driveways through this plantation are shaded on either side by stately palms and lead one past jungles of heavy undergrowth, fields of waving corn, snowy cotton or luxurious vegetable gardens, all of which are surrounded by beautiful palm trees rather than unsightly fences, giving an unwonted charm to the landscape and a never-to-be-forgotten joy to the eye of the beholder.

The country residence of Mr. Rabb, located on one edge of the palm grove, is an ideal home in every re-

spect, being fanned by the cool breezes which constantly blow from the Gulf during the summer season, while the view from the verandas or the handsome two-story brick structure, in which the friends of the family are so hospitably entertained, is one of great charm.

The Santa Maria tract, the other ranch of Mr. Rabb, lies twenty-eight miles above Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, and is the highest point on the river for many miles in either direction. Its seven thousand acres of land are irrigable, and possesses very rich alluvial soil, susceptible to the highest culture. It is crossed not only by the "Spiderweb" Interurban Railway, but also by the Hidalgo branch of the St. Louis, B. & M. Railroad, making it a suitable location for a town site.

An earnest supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Rabb attended the Wilson state mass meeting held at Waco in 1912, at which time he and Dr. A. H. Evans, of Eagle Pass, were made joint chairman of the Wilson forces for the Fifteenth Congressional District. Subsequently an attendant at the Democratic state convention in Houston, Mr. Rabb was named as an alternate delegate to the Baltimore convention, where he took the seat of an absent Texas delegate and proved himself one of the most active and energetic participants in the brilliant work of the "immortal forty," which did such effective work in securing Wilson's nomination as a presidential candidate. Now, in January, 1913, Mr. Rabb is himself a candidate for collector of customs at the port of Brownsville.

Mr. Rabb married Miss Lillian M. Stark, who was born in Brownsville.

BARTHOLOMEW HELM BLANKENSHIP. For many years and up to the time of his death in May, 1911, the late Bartholomew Helm Blankenship was one of the most vigorous business men and public spirited citizens of Dallas. He was never an office seeker, or a politician, but worked with great energy and disinterested spirit for the advancement of his home city. He was untiring in his efforts to make the Dallas Fair Association, of which he was one of the organizers, a success, and his efforts must be credited with a large share of the prosperity and influence which for so many years have attended that great organization.

The late Mr. Blankenship was born in Russell county, Kentucky, on March 18, 1847, a son of Hudson and Nancy (Helm) Blankenship. His great grandfather, who lived to be one hundred and fourteen years of age, fought in the war of 1812. His name was Jesse Blankenship, a native of Virginia, who came out to Kentucky during the pioneer days, and was a personal friend of Daniel Boone, and made settlement on the Cumberland River in Tennessee. Hudson Blankenship, the father of the Dallas business man, was a planter, and died in Kentucky. The late Mr. Blankenship was the oldest of five children, the others being: Ann, deceased; Sarah, wife of James McClure, who lives on the great-grandfather's farm, in Kentucky; Martha, wife of Benjamin Wooldridge, a farmer of Oklahoma, and Mary, wife of E. L. McFarland, who lives on the old Blankenship place in Kentucky. The two youngest daughters were twins.

Bartholomew H. Blankenship grew up in Kentucky, had his education in that state, and when a young man moved out to Texas. His first location in this state was at Lockhart, where he became identified with merchandising, and was married while living there. He continued in the mercantile business at Lockhart for nine years, and in 1880 moved to Dallas, and here founded the wholesale mercantile house of Blankenship & Blake. In 1890 he went into banking, and in 1893, founded a brokerage office, which he conducted until his death. The late Mr. Blankenship was a Democrat in his political affiliations. In Masonry he was well known, had taken all the degrees of the York Rite, and a prominent member of Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, holding all the offices in the local lodge.

In 1874, Mr. Blankenship married Miss Emily Collins, who was born in Louisiana, a daughter of Thomas F. and Mary (Norwood) Collins, the mother a native of Louisiana, and the father of South Carolina. Both parents are now deceased. Her father was an attorney and a planter, and first practiced law in Jackson, Mississippi, afterwards moving to Louisiana, where he took up farming and planting. Mrs. Blankenship was one of nine children, and the only one now living. Of her brothers, one was a successful attorney. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Blankenship are mentioned as follows: Frank is assistant cashier of the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas, is married and has one child, Margaret; Norwood is a jeweler in Dallas, and has one child, Norwood, Jr.; Florence is the wife of R. H. Shuttles, at the head of the well known wholesale firm of Shuttles Brothers & Lewis, jewelers and importers, of Dallas, and they have two children, Robert and Dorothy. The youngest son, Robert E. L., is also a member of the last named jewelry firm in Dallas. The home of Mrs. Blankenship in Dallas is at 1802 Park Row.

JOHN T. FITZSIMON, M. D. Since 1896 engaged in practice at Castroville and previously at San Antonio, Dr. FitzSimon is a man of many talents and has been prominent in his profession, in politics, church and social affairs and during more than twenty years residence in Texas he has stood for the better things of life, is a gentleman of the highest type and a social leader in the best sense of the term. He is a former president of the Catholic Knights of America for Texas.

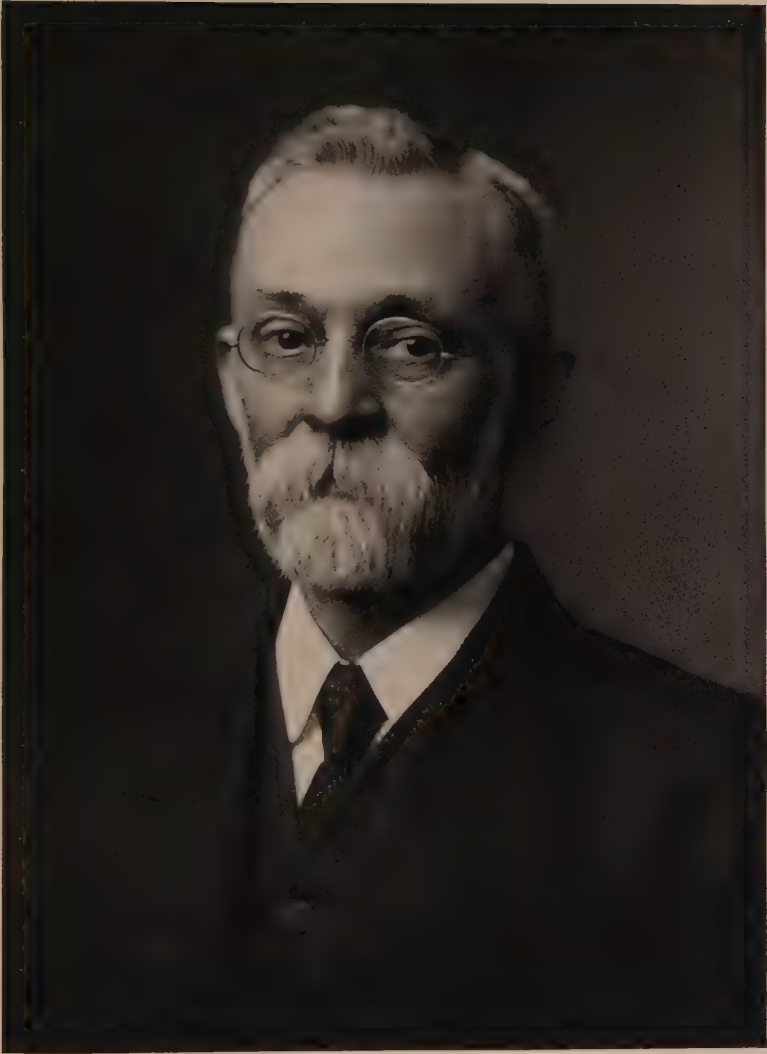
Born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1862, John T. FitzSimon is a son of Nicholas and Mary A. A. (Plunkett) FitzSimon, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Reared in his native city, he had most of his education in St. Lawrence O'Toole's Seminary of that city. On emigrating to America in 1881 and locating in Chicago, he became a student in the Chicago College of pharmacy until graduating, and was then employed at his profession in Chicago. Moving from Chicago to Texas, he took up the study of medicine in the Memphis Hospital Medical College of Memphis, Tennessee, and received his M. D. from that institution in 1892.

Dr. FitzSimon has been identified with Texas since the year of his graduation, 1892, and spent four years in active practice in San Antonio. During part of that time he was physician in charge of the city hospital, and enjoyed a high place in the medical fraternity of the Alamo city. Dr. FitzSimon moved to Castroville, Medina county, in 1896, and in the years which have followed, his reputation and practice as a physician and surgeon have extended over a large section of territory, to the northeast, north and northwest of Castroville. He has made himself extremely popular in the historical town of Castroville, not only as a professional man but as a civic leader. The politics of that county has known him as a factor for a number of years, and while never seeking office for himself, he has organized and taken a leading part in several campaigns, has served times as chairman of the Democratic executive committee and is still a member of that body.

In his religious relations a Catholic, Dr. FitzSimon has taken all the degrees and is well known in the Knights of Columbus. In the Catholic Knights of America, a much older organization under the auspices of the church, he is easily one of the most prominent in the state, and in 1911 was honored by the order with election as president for the state, serving three years.

Dr. FitzSimon was married in Chicago to Miss Theodora Ockelmann, who was born in Hamburg, Germany. They are the parents of ten children, named as follows: Louis N., Mary A., Theodora A., Laurence J., Thomas, Bernard, James G., John P., Patricia and Anthony J.

EDWIN E. BEWLEY is the son of the late M. P. Bewley, who spent many years of his life in building



B. Blankenship

up the business of which his son is now the head. He came to Texas in 1876 and located in Fort Worth where he entered the grain business. He continued in this way until 1882 when he established what are now known as the Bewley Mills. He made a decided success of this venture and when he died in 1906 he left a good sized fortune. He was a very public spirited man and in the ranks of the leaders in Fort Worth, being always ready to give his services in the effort to advance the interests of the city. He married Miss Hallie C. Samuel.

E. E. Bewley was born in Fort Worth, on the 2nd of October, 1881. Graduating from the city schools, he matriculated at the University of Texas and there he received his B. L. degree in 1902, and in 1903 took his M. A. degree. Upon his return to Fort Worth he went in to the milling business with his father and under his guidance learned the business thoroughly.

In 1906 Mr. Bewley, senior, died and the reins fell to the hands of the son. He has administered the business with success. The Bewley Mills have an output of fifteen hundred barrels of flour a day. They make as a specialty a flour that is known as Bewley's Best, The Blue Ribbon Brand. They also manufacture all standard high grade flour, meal and feed. In 1910 the mill was incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The plant itself is full electric driven, modern in every detail, with all the improved machinery used in grain handling and flour milling. In addition to the fire proof storage elevator at Fort Worth, elevators are operated at Keller, Krum and Roanoke, Texas.

Mr. Bewley is president of the Justin Mill and Elevator Company of Justin, Texas, and is president of the Anderson Brothers Roller Mill of Cleburne, Texas. He is active in a number of the most important financial enterprises in Fort Worth, being a director in the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Fort Worth, and also of the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company. He is president of the Texas National Fire Insurance Company and treasurer of Miller's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Texas.

EDWARD LEVIS BIRMINGHAM, M. D. For many years, following the Civil war and until his death in 1866, Dr. Edward Levis Birmingham was a successful practitioner of medicine in Uvalde county, and gave his services and skill to the residents of a large section in southwest Texas. He was esteemed both as a physician and as a citizen, and his name is spoken with respect among a great many people still living in Uvalde county.

Edward Levis Birmingham was born in Tennessee in 1836, a son of E. L. Sr., and Matilda (Halsey) Birmingham. The father was a native of England, coming to America when a boy. The mother was born in Tennessee. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: John, Elvira, Melvina, Pauline, Mary, Annie, Dr. Edward L., and Thomas, all of whom are deceased; Josephine Bagley, a widow of San Marcos, Texas, and Halsey, also deceased.

Dr. Birmingham was reared on his father's farm in Tennessee, and while growing up, assisted in the labors of the homestead, and in the meantime attended the district schools of that community. He was chiefly engaged in farming up to the time of the Civil war, and then enlisted under General Macrae in Arkansas, and saw a good deal of active service. He was never wounded, and when the war was over he returned home and took up the study of medicine. Several years after his graduation at Louisville, Kentucky, he began practice in Uvalde, Texas, and continued in the active work of his profession in that vicinity until his death in 1866. The late Doctor Birmingham stood high in his profession and in addition was interested in business affairs. After his death his widow moved to Wilev, Texas, where her home was for ten years, and in 1911 she came to Dallas, where she now lives with her children at 833

West Eighth street. At Uvalde in addition to his other interests, Dr. Birmingham owned a drug store. He was a Democrat in politics, but was never a seeker for office. Fraternally he was affiliated with Masonry. He was a broadminded and public spirited citizen, and took special interest in the upbuilding of schools in his vicinity. In 1866 Dr. Birmingham married Miss Luredtia Thomas, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John F. and Nancy (Davis) Thomas. Her mother was born in Tennessee, while her father came from North Carolina to Tennessee, when a young man, and in 1844 moved to Mississippi. He was a farmer by occupation. To the marriage of Dr. Birmingham and wife there were born five children: Emma, wife of E. L. Pulliam, an oil man of Temple, Oklahoma, and has two children; Thomas F., is an oil man at Houston, Texas, and has two children; Otho died at the age of twenty-six unmarried; Bessie is unmarried, and lives at Dallas with her mother; however spending much of her time as a traveling saleswoman; Pearl is single and at home and teaches in the city schools of Dallas.

JOHN M. BARRON. It has been said that the career of the men engaged in mercantile lines is less conspicuous before the world than that of a member of a learned profession, or of one who mingles in affairs of a public nature; but it is none the less one of arduous labor, thorough engrossment, and requiring a high order of organizing talent, watchfulness of the trend of affairs and financial skill. Scattered all along the reefs which border business waters are found the wrecks of trading barks which embarked upon their voyages with favoring winds and brilliant prospects, proving how uncertain and capricious is mercantile life. The characteristics possessed by John M. Barron that have enabled him to guide his business craft through the treacherous currents and to weather the financial storms of his career have been the utmost watchfulness, the strictest fidelity and the most persistent application. Through these and well-directed industry, he has placed himself at the head of a sound mercantile business at Iola, and has also successfully entered into other lines of endeavor which have made him one of the substantial men of his community.

Mr. Barron was born December 9, 1858, in Loundes county, Alabama, came to Bryan, Texas, in 1869, and in 1870 located in Brazos county, where he resided until 1889, that year marking his advent in Grimes county. His father, Erwin Barron, was a farmer of Alabama, who died there in 1868. He married Amelia Soles, a daughter of Joseph Soles, a planter of Loundes county, and she died in Texas, near Bryan, in 1904. The following children were in the family: Annie, who died in Brazos county as Mrs. Gray; Eliza, who is the wife of D. M. Dansby, of Bryan; James W., who is district clerk of Brazos county; Fannie, who died young; Elmina, who married John McCulloch and died in Brazos county; John M., of this review; and Pinkney L., of Welborn, Texas.

Mr. Barron's mother led the family to Texas, coming by train the year after the father's death. During the first year she conducted a hotel at Bryan, and then moved to a farm in the Harvey community of Brazos county, whence John M. Barron moved to Grimes county. Here Mr. Barron bought the Dr. J. M. Soles farm near Iola, which he conducted for three years, and which is still his home. He is cultivating 125 acres and a part of the farm has become by sale a part of the new townsite of Iola. Mr. Barron took up merchandise in Iola for himself in 1901, taking an interest in the firm of Davis & Wilcox, at the old town, and when that firm dissolved he came to the new town of Iola and became a partner in the firm of Barron & Ferguson. The same year the Iola Hardware and Furniture Company was organized and Mr. Barron was elected manager of it and has been so since. He

is also the owner of a gin here, that of Barron & Nation, and was one of the organizers of the Iola State Bank, in which he holds a directorship. Few men have contributed in greater degree to the business importance of this section, and his interests have been of a magnitude to demand his constant attention, yet he still has found time to devote to the advancement and welfare of his adopted county. His connection with the educational progress of the county was as a trustee during the time the new school building was erected at Iola. In his political activity he is a Democrat. He was elected justice of the peace first, and in 1902 was made county commissioner by the White Man's Union, an organization which he helped to found. He was urged to become a candidate for district clerk instead of commissioner at that time, but declined the former for the latter. He was also a member of the county court for one term and during his regime the indebtedness of Grimes county was materially reduced, this being a signal service rendered to the public. Fraternally he is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World. With his family, he attends the Baptist church, of which he is a consistent and liberal member.

Mr. Barron was married (first) in Grimes county, in September, 1882, to Miss Lizzie Chaney, a daughter of Hiram Chaney. Mrs. Barron died in 1884, leaving no issue. The second marriage of Mr. Barron occurred in Brazos county, in December, 1886, when he was united with Miss Jonnie Gilbert, a daughter of John Gilbert, who came from Alabama. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barron are as follows: Amy, the wife of Edgar Neely, representative of Grimes county in the legislature, ex-county attorney, and a prominent lawyer; Wingate Stuart, county superintendent of Grimes county, who married Miss Ethel Sanders; George P., a teacher of Grimes county; William E., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits here; and Mary, Artie, Pelham and Malcolm.

H. J. BRADFISH. Now well established in the business community of Weatherford and Parker counties, as a grain dealer and elevator man, Mr. Bradfish's career presents many interesting points in a life of strenuous endeavor and self-attainment. Left an orphan at an early age, he had to work and endure the stern realities of life, from childhood, and had no schooling until nearly grown. With a thorough apprenticeship in hard work, which developed his alert intelligence and made him quick to perceive and accept every opportunity for advancement he long since reached a position of independence as a business man, and is now steadily prospering.

H. J. Bradfish was born July 16, 1864, in Saxony, Germany, a son of Henry and Margaret Bradfish. When he was two years old his parents came to America and located at Alton, Illinois. When he was seven years old, both parents died, and after that he lived chiefly among strangers. As soon as his strength permitted he began making his own living. His first regular schooling was during the years 1883-1884, at St. Paul, Kansas. For about eight years Mr. Bradfish was connected with a railroad commissary, and worked in that capacity in the states of Illinois, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia. On leaving railroading he went into the life insurance business for three years at Memphis, Tennessee. In the fall of 1894 he became a resident of Texas and his home has been at Weatherford ever since that time. His first experience in Weatherford was as book-keeper for a grocery company, and he worked for nine years in that capacity. In 1903 was established his present grain and elevator business, and it has been continued to the present time. Mr. Bradfish handles on an average of about a million bushel of grain every year, and for the accommodation of his customers in this vicinity operates a corn mill for chopping feed stuffs and

does both a wholesale and retail business in the shipping of grain to various points in the state.

His relations with public and social interests of Weatherford are those of a popular and public spirited citizen. For four years he was a member of the school board; is a Republican in national affairs, but votes for the man in local concerns; is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Knights of the Maccabees and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is active in the Weatherford Commercial Club and the Weatherford Boosters Club, and his religion is the Catholic faith.

At St. Paul, Kansas, September 21, 1893, Mr. Bradfish married Miss Jessie M. Neighbors, a daughter of George and M. E. Neighbors. Her father, who was a contractor, died about 1896, while her mother is now seventy-two years of age, and lives in the Bradfish home at Weatherford. Five children, two sons and three daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradfish, namely: Thelma, aged seventeen; Lucile, aged eleven, Martha, aged seven; Henry, six years old, and Chandler Augustus, aged four. All except the youngest are now attending the schools of Weatherford. Mr. Bradfish is well pleased with Weatherford and Parker county, both as to climate and business opportunities, and having established himself in the confidence of the people, whose patronage he appreciates thoroughly, it is his expectation to continue a permanent factor in local business affairs, and do all he can to promote the welfare of the community, while advancing his own prosperity.

DR. JULIUS ZULCH, after whose father the station at Zulch, Texas, was named, is a native of Madison county, where he has been long engaged in the practice of his profession and is known as one of the leading members of the medical fraternity. He was born at Zulch, December 24, 1868, a son of Julius Zulch, a merchant and farmer of this locality, who came hither in 1850 from Hesse Castle, Germany, alone and without relatives here ahead of him. He had been brought up in the old country, where he received a liberal education, and throughout his life manifested a marked literary turn of mind. He was exceptionally well posted on history and events of international importance, and was likewise known as a talented linguist, speaking fluently German, English, Bohemian, Spanish and French, languages which he acquired largely from association after reaching the United States.

Julius Zulch, Sr., landed from the steamship at Galveston, and came out from there to the Zulch community, then known as Willow Hole, at once began merchandising in this locality and maintained a store all his life. He built up a considerable business through industry and honorable dealing, and his establishment was the center of a wide territory of trade. Mr. Zulch acquired an interest in stockraising and accumulated a great deal of real estate, which he secured as cheap as fifty cents an acre. During the time of his activity he cleared up as much as 2,000 acres, made this into several farms, and erected houses all over it for his small army of tenants. He was a cotton and corn raiser and hauled his products out of here to Bryan, where he made connections with railroad facilities. He passed away prior to the advent of the "iron horse," dying February 24, 1900. Mr. Zulch belonged to the Lutheran faith. He was friendly to the cause of public education, and himself performed an important part in the building up and maintaining of the community schools. While he was not interested in politics except as a voter, he always supported Democratic principles. During the Civil War he served the Confederate government in the capacity of wagoner.

Mr. Zulch was married in Walker county, Texas, to Miss Martha Martin, a daughter of William R. Martin, a pioneer Texan from Georgia, and to this union there



A. J. Bradish

were born the following children: Della, who married G. W. Keefer and died at Zulch, was educated at Tehuacana College, and taught in the public schools here; Lena, who acquired her education in the same school, married J. E. Webb and died here also; William L., educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Bryan, and became a farmer and merchant at Zulch, and died in 1910, leaving a family by Virginia Keefer; Minnie, educated at the same school as her sisters and at Bryan, taught school two years, and married J. B. Zimmerman, now being a resident of Bryan, Texas; Mattie, educated at Bryan, and now the wife of T. A. Searcy, a resident there; Dr. Julius, of this review; Jo McIver, who met an accidental death in 1888 at Zulch, in young manhood; Pearl, educated in the Bryan public schools, married P. L. Winner, and is a resident of Bryan; Davy Crystal, educated in Bryan, became the wife of O. Sanders and resides at Bryan; Cora Lucile, who attended school at Bryan, and was there married to Eugene Edge, and resides there now.

Dr. Julius Zulch acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, following which he became a student in Georgetown Southwestern University. Following his graduation therefrom he entered the medical department of Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was graduated in 1890, next supplementing his studies by attendance at the Post Graduate School of Medicine, New York City. There he completed in 1892, and at once returned to Zulch to practice, being engaged vigorously in his calling until he was crippled by the kick of a vicious horse, in December, 1896, this resulting in the withering of his left arm, and since then he has gradually drifted away from his medical work. He has had farming interests all the years and this claims his attention largely now. He also has brought under cultivation much wild land and his holdings are principally in the vicinity of Zulch. Doctor Zulch has erected some sixteen homes for tenants, and through his activities have come the means of furnishing labor to many people who form the industrial population hereabout. Like his father, he has been extensively engaged in the raising of cotton and corn, and finds a ready and steady market for his product.

In the promotion of the railroads here he was inactive save as he could exert his influence with neighbors and friends to compromise their differences with the companies and secure early and ready transportation for the locality. Doctor Zulch, like his father, has abstained from political activities. He is a Methodist and was brought up under church and religious influence, and at all times has given his assistance to movements making for morality and good citizenship. He has also shown some interest in fraternal work, and is a popular member of the North Zulch Masonic Blue Lodge and the Madison Chapter of Masons, and of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Normangee.

Doctor Zulch was united in marriage at Rogers Prairie, Texas, December 22, 1895, to Miss Cora Bell, daughter of Frank and Jane (Dotson) Bell, old citizens of Leon county, Texas, where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits. There were eight children in the Bell family, as follows: Andrew Jackson; Frank; Mary; Mrs. Zulch; Sallie, who is the wife of G. H. Franklin; Luke; Alda, and Ada, the wife of H. C. Zulch. Doctor and Mrs. Zulch have four children: Cora Belle, Mildred, Julius, Jr., and Jack. The pleasant family home is located at Zulch.

JOSEPH W. ESPY. A degree of success in business such as most men attain only at the high tide of their career has been vouchsafed to Joseph W. Espy at the age of thirty-six. Mr. Espy began his career as a cattleman by riding the range as a cowboy when

sixteen years of age, and by an unusual skill in the business, and by persistent application to the business principles involved in the cattle industry has advanced to a place among the leading stockmen of Western Texas, and is one of the successful and influential citizens of Jeff Davis county. Joseph W. Espy was born in Lampasas county, Texas, August 1, 1877, and has spent all his career in this state. His early education was in the public schools, and the death of his father when he was sixteen years of age in 1893 threw him upon his own responsibility so that he began the battle of life with the world at that time. His first job was on the cattle range, and he was a cow-puncher on a salary up to the time he was twenty years of age. At that time the accumulations of experience and a very meagre saving enabled him, with borrowed capital, to start upon his own account. He had soon paid back all that he had borrowed, and from that time to the present has been progressing and building each year a larger enterprise, so that he is now owner of two large ranches near Fort Davis, and sends out to the market every year a large bunch of cattle and other live stock.

Mr. Espy was married at Fort Davis, September 5, 1900, to Miss Lola Pruett, daughter of P. H. Pruett of Fort Davis. To their marriage has been born two sons and four daughters named as follows: Katherine L., Sargie M., Henry Clay, Ruth, James P. and Lola. Mr. Espy's father was Henry Clay Espy, a native of Tennessee, who came to Texas when a young man and was engaged in stock farming in this state up to the time of his death. He took much interest in politics, and held several local offices. Their church was the Presbyterian, and he died a devout Christian. His death occurred on January 28, 1903, at the age of forty-seven. The maiden name of his wife was Rowena Marley, who was born in Tennessee, and they were married in Texas and she now makes her home in Van Horn. There were six children in the family, all of whom live in this state, and the other five are named as follows: James A., Robert H., Mrs. W. S. Miller, Mrs. O. Z. Sinley and Mrs. Leigh Prude.

Mr. Espy worships in the Presbyterian faith, and he is an active member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Fort Davis, while Mrs. Espy is a member of the Rebekahs. In politics he is independent, and takes no active part except as a voter. However, he was for one term honored with the office of county commissioner of Fort Davis county, and showed his fidelity to his fellow citizens by his excellent administration. His diversions are hunting and fishing and he enjoys the lighter amusements of the theatre and good books. Mr. Espy is of the opinion that no state in the Union offers better opportunities for investment than Texas, and he is especially loud in his praise of the ideal climate, and has never spent a dollar for doctor bills for his children during his residence in the western part of the state.

MAURY KEMP. An enthusiastic citizen and one of the able members of the El Paso bar, Maury Kemp is legal representative for several large corporations, also for the Mexican government, and is a son of the late Judge Wyndham Kemp, one of the early and long prominent lawyers and jurists of El Paso.

Maury Kemp was born at Calvert, Texas, February 8, 1878. Judge Wyndham Kemp, his father, was born in Gloucester county, Virginia, January 30, 1845, a son of Wyndham and Ann Louisa (Perrin) Kemp. Three successive generations of the family have been identified with the profession of law.

Wyndham Kemp, Jr., gained his early education in his native state, and was a student in the Virginia Military Institute until going into the field as a soldier. He was one of the five youngest cadets, who

entered the army from that institute, and was sixteen years old when he became a soldier. For a time he was attached to Wise's Brigade, in the Twenty-sixth Virginia Regiment, and later was with the Richmond Howitzers, participating in the battle of Newmarket, and served until captured at Sailors Creek, April 6, 1865, three days before the surrender of Lee's army. His name is inscribed on the memorial monument erected on the campus of the Virginia Military Institute, and he had the distinction of being one of the soldiers sent back from the front to assist in the military ceremony conducted at the burial of General Stonewall Jackson.

The late Judge Kemp studied law in the office of his father in Virginia, was admitted to the bar of that state in 1867, and soon afterwards came to Texas, being admitted to the Texas bar in 1869. He practiced law at Calvert, until his removal to El Paso in 1885. He was a successful lawyer, and also an influential citizen in Western Texas. During a long number of years, Judge Kemp practiced in association with Captain Thomas J. Beall. That association began in 1875, when Judge Kemp represented the firm of Davis, Beall & Tolliver at Calvert, the firm having its main offices at Bryan. The older members of the firm were among the first lawyers to locate in El Paso, at the beginning of the Railroad era, and were joined in 1885 by Judge Kemp. Judge Kemp was an active Democrat, served on the county bench and as sub-district judge, and represented El Paso in the state legislature. He belonged to the United Confederate Veterans Association, and was conspicuous in the citizenship of west Texas at the time of his death, which occurred at El Paso February 9, 1908. Judge Wyndham Kemp married at Concord, North Carolina, in 1876, Mary Lewis Maury, who was born in Virginia. Mrs. Kemp died in January, 1886. There were two children, Maury and Anne Perrin Kemp. Judge Kemp married for his second wife Mary F. Heindron, who became the mother of four children.

Maury Kemp was educated in the common schools of Texas, had a preparatory training for college in the Woodbine Academy at Spring Hills, Tennessee, and also studied in the University of Texas. His study for the law was conducted chiefly in his father's office, under the direction of Captain Beal and Judge Kemp. Admitted to the bar at El Paso in May, 1901, he then became actively associated in practice with the firm of Beal and Kemp, and since the death of his father has continued to be associated with Captain Beal, so that the firm title is undisturbed a legal association that has long represented some of the best technical ability and resources in the west Texas bar. Mr. Kemp is attorney for the State National Bank of El Paso, for the Southern Pacific Railway Company, for the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the Mexican Government, and for a large amount of business and private interest. He is a member of the El Paso County Bar Association, and the Texas State Bar Association.

In politics he is a Democrat, who has interested himself especially in public affairs at El Paso and in the county. He has filled the office of county attorney. Mr. Kemp belongs to the Chi Phi College fraternity, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He owns much El Paso real estate, and has many interests to identify him with the metropolis of west Texas.

THOMAS CALDWELL YANTIS. For the reason that financial stability must be the foundation stone upon which all great enterprises are erected, the banking interests of a community are necessarily among the most important, and the men who control and conserve the money of corporation, individual or country must possess numerous qualities not requisite in the ordinary citizen. High

commercial integrity, exceptional financial ability, poise, judgment and foresight must be theirs, public confidence must be with them, and this fact has been demonstrated on numerous occasions in this country when panics that even threatened the stability of the government have been averted by the wisdom, sagacity and acumen of the men whose whole training has been along the line of finance. A citizen who has been prominently connected with the banking interests of Brownwood for more than twenty years, and who has done much in the effective upbuilding of this city along educational and civic lines, is Thomas Caldwell Yantis, president of the Brownwood National Bank. Mr. Yantis was born in Collin county, Texas, August 20, 1854, and is a son of George R. and Nancy Yantis, who came to Texas from Kentucky in 1852 and settled in Collin county, where George R. Yantis was collector of taxes for a number of years.

Thomas C. Yantis received a liberal education, attending private schools in Collin county, the McKinney High school and Buckner Institute, Paris, Texas. He embarked upon his business career in early manhood, and was in the milling, ginning and mercantile business at Sipe Springs, Comanche county, Texas, until becoming associated with the Brownwood National Bank, February 1, 1893. The training he had enjoyed and the ability he possessed enabled him to attend to the duties of his new position as president of this institution with the same marked capacity he had already shown, and under his wise direction the bank's capital was increased in 1902 from \$60,000 to \$100,000. Later the bank built up a surplus equal to its capital, and at the time of this writing has an undivided profit account of \$137,000. The bank is located in a five-story and basement fire-proof office building, one of the handsome structures of Brownwood. Besides his interest in the above institution, Mr. Yantis owns stock in three other banks in Texas, as well as compress stock, and handles considerable vendors' lien or land paper.

On July 22, 1875, Mr. Yantis was married to Miss E. E. Mallow, daughter of L. C. Mallow, whose grandfather, John Fitzhugh, was an early settler of Collin county, locating at Peters Colony. Several of her uncles held places of responsibility in the Confederate army during the war between the North and the South. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Yantis; Vida, who is the widow of James P. Robnett; Bess, the wife of A. H. Bell; Lola, the wife of William Bunyon Cross; John T., who is assistant cashier of the Brownwood National Bank, and Manon, who is completing her education at Columbia University, New York. Mr. Yantis has ever been a firm believer in the advantages to be secured through liberal schooling. His son is a graduate of Yale University and Baylor University, and his daughters are graduates of the local university and Vassar College, and while attending the latter institution made a trip to Europe with their teacher especially to study English literature. At this time Mr. Yantis is installing in his office a free circulating library for young people living in Brown county outside of the city of Brownwood, and now has on hand 600 books, and will add 400 more soon, and to this number 1,000 next year, provided the experiment is a success. He now has in circulation about 300 volumes. His work among country people impressed upon him the importance of a free circulating library, as but few of the homes had any literature in them all, while those that had were chiefly confined to Sunday school helps and works of a like nature. Mr. Yantis has been president of the board of trustees of Howard Payne College for over twenty years and has given a great deal of his time and means to the support of this institution. In the State Bankers' Association he has been president, first and second vice president and treasurer at various times, and few men have a wider acquaintance in banking circles in the state.

In Masonry, Mr. Yantis is also widely known. A



Heyantis.

member of this order for many years, he has had official connection therewith since 1906 when he was elected Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Texas. In 1907 he became Grand Senior Warden, Deputy Grand Master in 1908 and Grand Master in 1909, a position which he held until December, 1910. In 1913 he was elected Grand Captain of the Guard of the Grand Commandery of Texas, and still occupies that position. He is a member of the Brownwood Lake Club and the local golf club, and his family has long been prominent in social circles. Since 1900, Mr. Yantis has followed the custom of spending eleven months in work and one month in recreation, these four weeks being generally spent in travel. In 1910, accompanied by his wife and two children, he made an extended trip of Europe, visiting places of note in England, Belgium and Holland, spending some time at Rome, Naples and Pompeii, and also going to various points in Switzerland, France and Germany. An especially interesting feature of this trip was a visit to the "Passion Play" at Ober-Ammergau. Mr. Yantis is a Democrat in his political views, but has confined his activities in public matters to the support of men and measures which he believes will advance his city and state. With his family, he attends the First Baptist church of Brownwood, in which he holds an official position.

JAMES JONES TIMMONS. In the making of Brownwood one of the best business and jobbing centers of west Texas, one of the important factors has been James Jones Timmons, who is president of the Brownwood Commercial Club, an organization of live and enterprising local business men, and head of the largest hardware, both retail and wholesale, establishments in this flourishing city of Brown county.

James Jones Timmons was born May 20, 1878, at Rusk, in Cherokee county, Texas, a son of Robert Lewis and Molly Belle (Jones) Timmons. His parents were born in Cherokee county, and Grandfather Timmons in the early days brought his family to this state in ox-wagons and across the country. He surveyed the boundaries and much of the land in Cherokee county, and was one of the very influential pioneer citizens of that locality. Robert L. Timmons, the father, was a soldier of the Confederate army, participated in many engagements, was four times wounded and also spent some time in Federal prison. He had enlisted at the age of seventeen years, and was a soldier for the south until the close of the war. After the war he returned to his father's plantation and assisted in its management for a number of years. He then engaged as a planter on his own account, and in 1879 moved to Waxahachie where he went into the hardware business. He conducted that line of trade successfully until his death in 1898. His wife had passed away in 1883. Both parents were active members of the Baptist church, and the father was always an interested worker in behalf of the Democratic party. He was affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Of their four children the Brownwood merchant was the oldest; Walter Franklin Timmons is a farmer and stockman at Zephyr, Texas; Mollie Belle Timmons is now the wife of C. E. Schuster of Waxahachie; and Robert Lewis Timmons is a successful lumberman owning and operating large timber concessions in Guatemala.

James J. Timmons was reared chiefly in Waxahachie, where he attended the public schools, and was well equipped with a business course in the schools of Sherman. During a considerable part of his youth, he attended school only during the summer months, and the remaining nine months of the year were spent in assisting his father in the hardware store at Waxahachie. In this way he attained a good training in the business which he later adopted as his own vocation, and his success has largely been the result of a persistent following of one line and a concentration of his resources

to one direction. During the Spanish American war of 1898, Mr. Timmons enlisted in Company E of the Second Texas Infantry, and continued in service with this regiment until mustered out at Dallas in 1899. After a brief visit to his home he then went to Paris, Texas, where he became a traveling salesman for the Allen-Willis Hardware Company. A year later he resigned and went on the road for the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis. For this company he represented the trade throughout the entire state of Texas, and sold their goods successfully, until 1904. He acquired a large acquaintance with business men all over the state and is today familiar with hundreds of his old customers, in different sections of Texas. On resigning his place with the Timmons Company, he located in Brownwood, and organized the Weakly Hardware Company, of which he was secretary and manager. Later this organization became the Weakly-Clingman Company, and by another organization its capital was increased from twenty-five thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars, and the name changed to Baker-Timmons Hardware Company. Since this last reorganization, Mr. Timmons has been president and it has been his ability and experience which have increased and developed the business of this concern until it is a big factor in the hardware trade of west Texas. The store and warehouse at Brownwood comprise a very large establishment, and some twenty to thirty clerks and assistants are employed in the different departments of the business. The Baker-Timmons Hardware Company supply a number of the local merchants over the radius covered by the Brownwood commercial facilities, and does a large business both in wholesale and retail. Mr. Timmons has prospered as a business man, is the owner of much valuable city real estate, and enjoys the ownership of a fine home in Brownwood, built at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars.

Faternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. He and his family are communicants of the Episcopal church. On June 7, 1904, he was married to Miss Pearl Parks, a native of Brownwood and a daughter of W. C. Parks of this city. Of their two children, one is deceased and the other is James Claiborne Timmons. Mr. Timmons in politics is a Democrat.

For nearly fifteen years Mr. Timmons has had his eye upon Brownwood. Throughout the time he was traveling over the state he had his own future prospects in mind, and gave close attention to the eligibility of the different points he visited while selling goods. In this way Brownwood was selected as what seemed to him the best commercial point in the western part of the state, a clean and ideal city both for business and residence. Since locating in the city he has been ready to give his time, attention and support to every good cause for the welfare and development, and is a member of the group of business men and citizens upon whom rests the destiny of this center of trade and commerce.

LEWIS GOODMAN. The successive steps in the career of a prosperous and substantial business man are always interesting. For many years Lewis Goodman has held a distinctive place in commercial affairs in El Paso. When nineteen years of age he landed in the United States on the day after Christmas in 1891. He had a capital of eight hundred dollars when he arrived. For his first means of earning a living he sold the goods of a medicine house. He then went into a grocery establishment as a salesman in New York City, and from there moved to Syracuse, New York, and for several years was in the jewelry business. In 1895 he came to El Paso. He organized and established the American Grocery Company, wholesale grocers. At the same time he moved to New Mexico and at Earham organized a similar wholesale grocery house. In 1896 he moved his

business enterprise to LaMesa, in the same territory, and there also established a broom factory. He conducted both lines until 1901, at which time he sold out and engaged in the cattle ranching industry. In 1903 he returned to El Paso, and in the previous year had established the Rio Grande Fuel Company at the corner of Santa Fe and First streets, and had also purchased property at the corner of El Paso and Seventh. In 1903 he consolidated his business with the American Grocery Company, and established the wholesale grocery firm of Joseph H. and Lewis Goodman. Selling out in 1910 to the American Grocery Company he then started business at the corner of Sixth and El Paso, under the name of the Western Grocery Company. In October, 1911, this firm was incorporated and he has since been its vice president. Mr. C. E. Miller is general manager, J. Kauffman is treasurer, and Joseph Rhein is secretary. Mr. Goodman owns a large amount of El Paso real estate, ranch lands and other property, and has enjoyed a very generous prosperity.

Lewis Goodman was born on the twelfth of May, 1874, on the boundary line between Poland and Germany. His father was Moses Goodman, a merchant of Poland. Lewis Goodman attained his education in the schools of his native country up to the time he was thirteen years of age and then left his books and with an older brother engaged in the tea and coffee business in Russia. He continued in this line of enterprise, until he came to America, having sold out his interests and bringing with him the small amount of capital which has been mentioned, and which has served him to make his start in this new world.

Mr. Goodman is a Republican in national politics, but otherwise supports good government and the man and party which will best conserve the interests of such a cause. He has gone through all the chairs in the Lodge of Odd Fellows, and is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He likewise belongs to the Sons of Hermann, and is a member of the Cactus Club. He has taken an active part in the religious affairs of his Hebrew church and belongs to a number of the Jewish Societies of El Paso. At Albuquerque, New Mexico, on November 29, 1889, he was married and is the father of four children, one son and three daughters. He has built an attractive home at 611 Prospect avenue.

WILLIAM EWING MYRES. Few men get into the battle of life so early as William E. Myres the well known young lawyer of Cleburne, who was admitted to the bar and was elected to one of the important offices of Johnson county before he had reached his majority. Mr. Myres is not alone distinguished by his precocity, but his later years have fortified the achievements anticipated by his earlier attainments.

William Ewing Myres was born in Johnson county, Texas, July 7, 1884. His father, David R. Myres, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1839, came to Texas and settled in Washington county in 1860, and three years later moved to Johnson county. Farming was his vocation through his active years. Soon after becoming a resident of Texas, he went out as a Confederate soldier, a member of Company E of the Tenth Texas Infantry, under General Joseph E. Johnston, in Cleburne's Division and Hardee's Corps. His service lasted for four full years, and he was once wounded, but otherwise came through the struggle and returned to take up the active duties of citizenship and as a Texas farmer. He is still living in Johnson county, and an honored member of the Confederate veterans at Cleburne. This old soldier married Mary J. Dale, who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1849, and died in 1908. Their six children were: Samuel D., Carlos M., Fannie R., Annie E., Charles C., and William E.

William Ewing Myres received his education in the

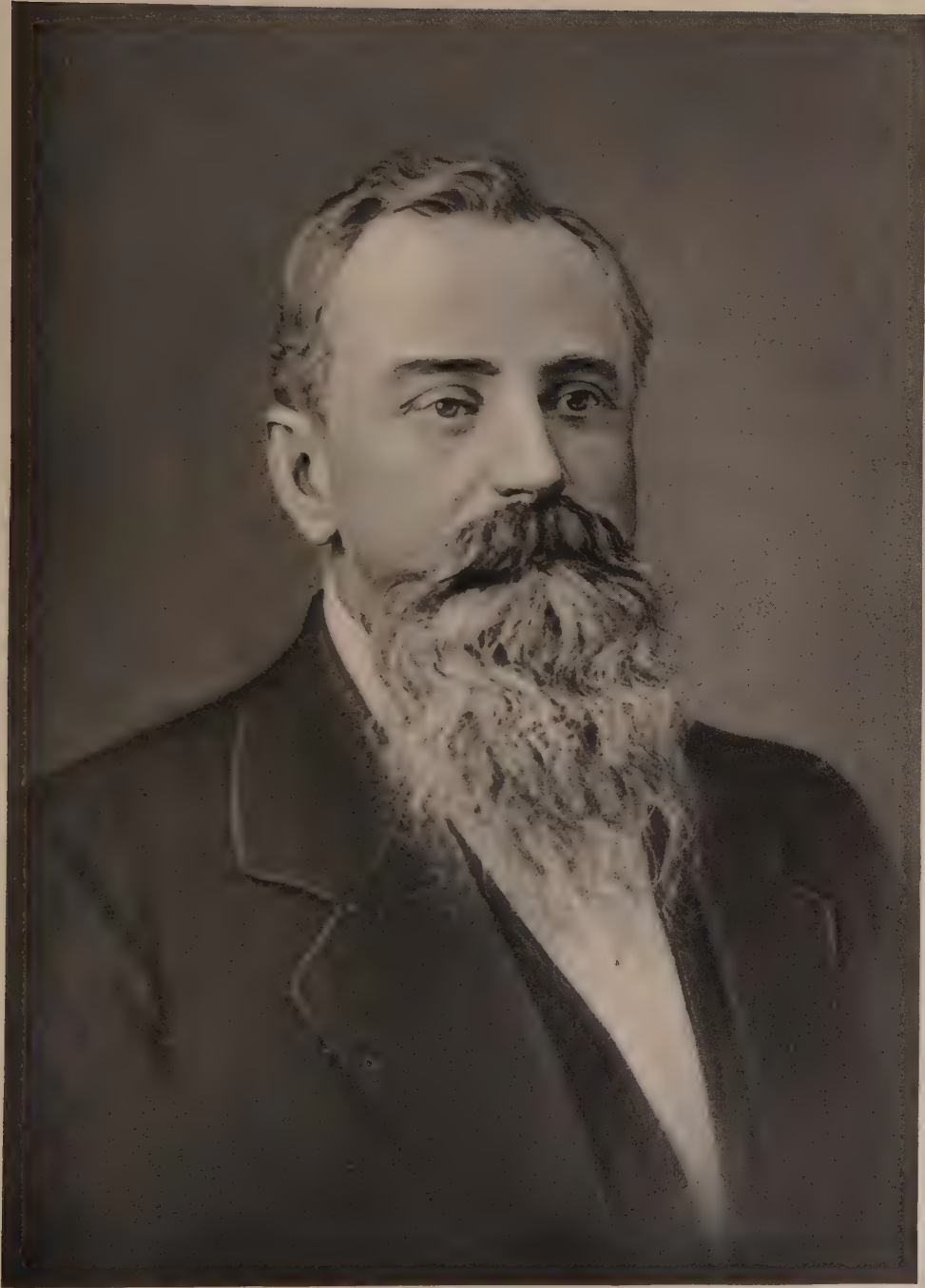
district schools, studied law at home, and with unusual mental powers made such rapid progress that he was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen in 1903. In 1904 at the age of twenty, he was elected city attorney of Cleburne, for a term of two years. He has since been elected three different times as assistant prosecuting attorney of Johnson county, and as a lawyer has a very fine record, especially in the criminal branch of his profession.

Mr. Myres was married September 23, 1903 to Miss Zora Shook, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Shook of Somerville county. Her father was a substantial farmer. Three children have been born to their union, Mary B., David G., and Francis. Mr. Myres affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World, and is an influential member of the Democratic party in Johnson county. His church is the Baptist. He owns his own home in Cleburne, and outside of the law, to which he devotes his best energies, he finds his chief diversion in his home or in an occasional hunting trip.

JOHN MARSHALL CUMMINS. The older residents of Dallas will readily recall the late John Marshall Cummins, who for several years prior to his death resided in this city, but who, perhaps, was better known as a cattle dealer in Sherman, Grayson county. Although he died in the prime of life, with his best years before him, he had achieved a notable success during his career and was rapidly gaining a place among the foremost men of his day and locality. Mr. Cummins was born near the town of Starkville, Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, in 1850, and was the only son in a family of five children born to John O. Cummins, the others being Mary, who still resides at Starkville, Mississippi; Menacia, a resident of Oklahoma; and two girls who died in childhood.

Mr. Cummins was reared to agricultural work, and as a youth attended the district schools of his native locality, but the outbreak of the war between the North and the South interrupted his studies. Although to enlist as a soldier he was too young, he managed to enter the Confederate ranks in the role of drummer boy, subsequently was allowed to carry a gun in the ranks as one of the youngest privates in his brigade, and finally became a purchasing agent, a position which he held at the cessation of hostilities. At the close of the struggle, seeking a field in which he might win financial independence, he came to Sherman, Texas, and for several years was engaged in the general merchandise business. Thus he came into contact with the cattle interests, and eventually disposed of his store property and became a dealer in live stock, following this vocation until the close of his life. His death occurred suddenly in 1892, at Kansas City, Missouri, whence he had gone to purchase cattle. He was essentially a business man and did not enter public life at any time, and, being a lover of home, never affiliated himself with any social or fraternal order.

In 1867 Mr. Cummins was married to Mrs. Josephine Alexander, the widow of Col. A. Marshall Alexander, and daughter of Milton and Susan (Wiles) King, the former born in Kentucky and the latter in Virginia. Mrs. Cummins' grandfather King went with Daniel Boone to Kentucky, and fought in the American army during the War of 1812. Mrs. Cummins' first husband was a colonel in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and at the time of the death of General Steele was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He married Miss Josephine King in 1848, and they became the parents of three children: John M., who is deceased; Sophia, who became the wife of M. J. Morphy, of Buffalo, New York; and Victoria, who is the widow of W. W. Walker, of Dallas, Texas. To the union of John Marshall and Josephine (King) Cummins there was born one son, Arthur Joseph, who is now department manager for a



JOHN M. CUMMINS

large hardware concern in Dallas, and he married Lillie May Conklin, of Louisiana.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Cummins has resided in her handsome modern home at No. 2823 LaCleve avenue, Dallas. She is widely known in social circles of the city and has been active in charitable and benevolent work.

JOHN OTTFRIED MEUSEBACH. History must credit the late John Ottfried Meusebach as the most useful if not the most conspicuous figure in the German colonization movement during the decade of the forties and fifties in Southwest Texas. As the successor to Prince Solms-Braunfels, it was his splendid executive ability, his financial management and utmost devotion to the ideals and plans which had originated the plan of German colonization in Texas, that eventually turned the tide of rapid disintegration and saved to Texas one of the most virile and important elements of its pioneer population.

Baron Hans Ottfried von Meusebach was born in Dillenburg, Nassau, Germany, May 26, 1812. Though his parents resided temporarily at Dillenburg at the time of his birth, his ancestors were from Saxony. After becoming a citizen of Texas this young nobleman renounced his title, and with a fine spirit of democracy called himself simply John O. Meusebach. Some facts concerning his conspicuous work in the colonization venture inaugurated by the German Adels-Verein have been told elsewhere in this publication. The towns of New Braunfels in Comal county and Fredericksburg in Gillespie county owe a great deal to his untiring energy and financial management. He was conspicuous both as a scholar and patriot. In his youth he had studied natural sciences in Klausthal, completing his education in the Universities of Bonn and Halle. By profession he was a jurist, and a great career would probably have awaited him in Europe, since he was a contemporary and schoolmate of Bismarck and had many other distinguished associations in the Fatherland. But he preferred to follow the call of the Adels-Verein to succeed Prince Solms as commissioner-general of the association, and thus moved his field of action to the young Republic of Texas.

During his administration as executive head of the Adels-Verein he founded the town of Fredericksburg, and lived to see that flourishing German community celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. Another action for which he deserves special credit was a treaty made by him with the Comanche Indians, who were considered the worst scourge of the settlers in Southwest Texas. The Indians remained faithful to the terms of their covenant until government agents took to robbing and cheating them, when they resumed hostilities in disregard of their treaty. The Indians showed great confidence in Meusebach and called him "El Sol Colorado," meaning "The Red Sun."

After resigning his position as commissioner-general of the Adels-Verein, Mr. Meusebach was elected a member of the state senate of Texas, but the greater part of his active career was spent quietly in the community which he had founded and at the time of his death on May 27, 1897, he was living with his family in Loyal Valley, a small town laid out by him on his estate twenty-five miles northwest of Fredericksburg. He was married in 1852 to Miss Agnes Coreth, daughter of an Austrian Count who also renounced his title when he became a citizen of the United States. Mr. Meusebach was survived by his wife and seven children.

John O. Meusebach was a Democrat of the Tolstoy type, and devoted his life principally to agriculture and horticulture. That it had been his firm determination to link his future with the fate of the country of his choice is shown by the fact that he had engraved in his seal the words "Texas Forever." Dying at the

age of eighty-five years and one day, among the many other distinctions that are associated with his name, it was characteristic of him that he always dealt out full measure and demanded the same in return, and as in his life so in his death he gave and received full measure.

JAMES H. READ. Among the younger men of Deport who are visibly prosperous and making steady progress in their business activities, James H. Read, leading merchant of Deport, may be mentioned among the more prominent. He stepped into business relations with this community as a youth fresh from the farm, and his advance has been consistent and steady. For a number of years the drug business engrossed his attention, but in 1909 he withdrew from those interests and associated himself with a Mr. Nobles in the dry goods business. Since that time the Nobles-Read Dry Goods Company has taken a front rank with the business activities of Deport. The death of Mr. Nobles recently has placed Mr. Read in full charge of the concern, which is still continued under the old name. Other local enterprises of some importance claim the attention of Mr. Read, and he is undeniably one of the busiest men in the city.

Thirty-five years of residence in the district has given the Read family a prestige in local circles that is undeniable. The family name was established here by Lewis C. Read, the father of the subject, a prosperous farmer who came to Texas from Tennessee in 1877. He spent a few years in Lamar county, then moved to Red River county, where he yet resides. He was born in Tennessee, in 1851, and is a son of William Read, who located in Tennessee from South Carolina, where he was born in 1817. William Read married Jane Teague and died in 1887, his wife dying in 1881. Their children were Lewis C., Lizzie, the wife of J. K. Martin, of Henderson county, Texas, and Mollie, who married Thomas White, of Arkansas.

Of these children, Lewis C., the first born, became the father of James H. Read, the Deport merchant. He received his early training in the rural schools of his native community, and from that went directly to the toil of the farm, and his industry in this field of enterprise may well be said to have been a credit to himself and to his state. He has acquired and paid for six hundred acres of land in the black soil belt of Texas, and there he maintained his home, as well as providing labor and home facilities and comforts for nine families who find their support and sustenance in the work of his well directed farm. He has always taken a hearty interest in the lives of his tenants and their families, and made possible their independence in later years. He married Miss Josephine Hearn, whose father was a native of Henderson county, Tennessee, and was killed during the war. The other children were: James, who died in Tennessee; Mack, of Lamar county, Texas; Ellen, who died in Texas as the wife of Mr. C. M. Lawler. Lewis C. and Josephine (Hearn) Read became the parents of the following children: William, who died at the age of twenty years; Isaac L., a farmer of Deport, married to Maggie Woodard; Dona is the wife of W. H. Thompson of Deport; Beattie married R. N. Brown of this locality; Lou, who is the wife of J. J. Gray, of Deport; James H., of this review; J. Mack, of Deport; Samuel, a farmer well known in Red River county, who married Ruth Harris; Nannie died in childhood; Ollie is the wife of Mr. James Davidson of Red River county.

James H. Read, like his father, was reared to farm work, and in addition to his common school training, had the advantage of attendance at Grayson College at Whiteright, Texas, in preparation for the duties of business life. He began his career after his detachment from farm duties as a clerk in the postoffice at Deport, under a relative, one Mr. Lawler, and at the

end of a year engaged in the drug business with Efford O. Thompson, another of the stanch and sturdy young business men of Deport, and who is found mentioned on other pages of this work. After nine years the drug firm of Thompson & Read was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Read selling his interest in the business to his partner, and immediately thereafter associating himself with Mr. Nobles in the dry goods business. They formed their association in January, 1909, and continued thus until the death of the senior partner in 1911, since which time Mr. Read has been in full charge of the concern. The Nobles-Read Dry Goods Company is appropriately housed in a one story brick building, fifty by sixty feet square, and since its establishment has been regarded as one of the more important commercial enterprises of the city.

Mr. Read was married at Deport, on January 14, 1903, when he was twenty-three years old, to Miss Lennie Morgan, a daughter of Mrs. Bettie Morgan, one of the more recent settlers from Henderson county, Tennessee, whose family comprised Anna, the wife of Wm. Jeffus, of Plainview, Texas; Mrs. Read, and her twin sister, Minnie, who died in childhood; Andy, who became the wife of J. W. Joiner, a Presbyterian minister of Windom, Texas. Mrs. Read was born January 14, 1882, and to her marriage with Mr. Read has been born two sons, Ralph M. and James Herman.

Mr. Read is one of the more popular and socially prominent young men of the city of Deport. He is of commanding figure and a fine physique, and carries with him a spirit of haleness that is most pleasing. He is not politically active, although he is a stanch Democrat, his family having long been aligned with that party. He has served as alderman of Deport, and does not withhold himself from reasonable public service, being willing at all times to maintain his share of the civic burden, but he finds no time in his scheme of life for the field of politics in all its ramifications. He is a stockholder in the Deport Cotton Oil Company, an industry that has made this thriving town a fine market and a busy community. Mr. Read is a Mason of the Knights Templar degree, and an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has been a representative of his church to the presbytery. He is also superintendent of the Sunday school, and most efficient in his service there.

HON. THOMAS S. REESE. One of the oldest members of the Texas bar, Judge Reese is likewise one of the most prominent, and his splendid record on the Texas bench is familiar to every lawyer in the state. He is now in his second term as associate justice of the court of civil appeals, in the first supreme judicial district, and while he holds court in Galveston, his residence has been at Hempstead ever since coming to Texas forty-five years ago. Judge Reese has exemplified in his individual career the high qualities of an ancestry which for generations has been conspicuous in professional, military and public affairs. He belongs to the old Scotch Clan of MaGregors, and the Reeses are originally Scotch.

Thomas Sidney Reese was born in Chambers county, Alabama, in 1844, a son of Thomas Sidney and Susan (Laurens) (McGregor) Reese. Great-grandfather David A. Reese was one of the signers of the Mecklinburg declaration of independence and thus gained a fame which properly should be equivalent to that attaching to the signers of the declaration of 1776.

Judge Reese's father was an Alabama planter, and thus the circumstances of the home and the traditions of the family were all favorable to a career of usefulness and prominence for the son.

Educated at Davidson College, in Mecklinburg, North Carolina, Judge Reese's studies were interrupted by the great civil conflict between the states, and had completed only his junior year when the call

to arms became too insistent to resist. In 1862 he went into the Sixth Alabama Cavalry, and saw service until the end of the struggle. With the close of hostilities, he went home and took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Alabama in 1866. After a year or so of practice there, he came to Texas in 1868, located at Hempstead, where he at once became a factor as a lawyer, and in the public affairs which made that city a center of interest for many years, and is now one of the oldest and most highly honored residents of Hempstead.

From 1892 to 1898 Judge Reese served as judge of the Twenty-third Judicial District Court. In the middle of his second term he resigned to take up the practice of law at Houston, and looked after the interests of a large clientele in that city until 1900. In that year came his appointment to the office of assistant attorney general of Texas, the duties of which position he performed until 1905. Governor Lanham then appointed him associate justice of the court of civil appeals in the first supreme judicial district to fill the unexpired term of Associate Justice W. H. Gill, who had in the meantime been advanced to chief justice of the court. In 1906 Judge Reese was elected for the regular term of six years as associate justice and in 1912 was reelected for another full term.

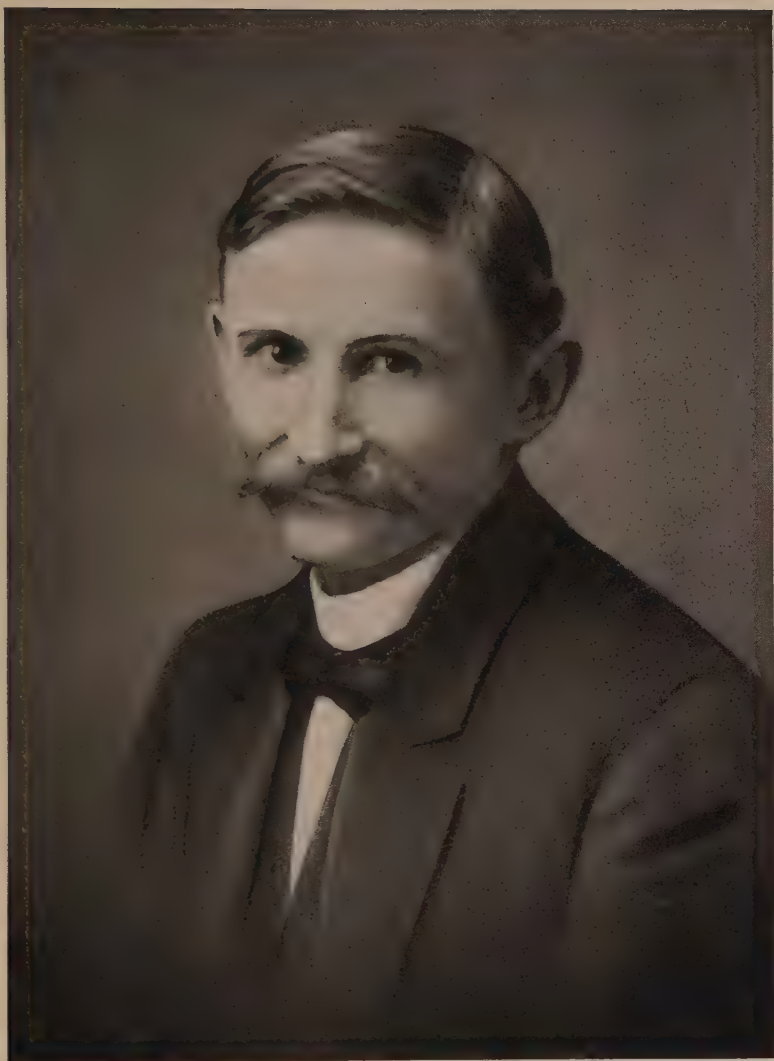
Judge Reese has been honored with the presidency of the Texas State Bar Association. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Virginia Lester, a daughter of John C. Lester of Alabama. Mrs. Reese died in 1904. To their marriage were born four children as follows: Lucy, who married D. W. Spence, dean of the civil engineering department of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; Anna, wife of W. E. Heslep of Austin; James Vincent; and Laurens Reese, also of Houston.

JAMES H. BUMPAS. An honored citizen and for many years successful business man of Dallas, James H. Bumpas was a resident in Dallas and Dallas county from about 1878 until his death on February 21, 1904.

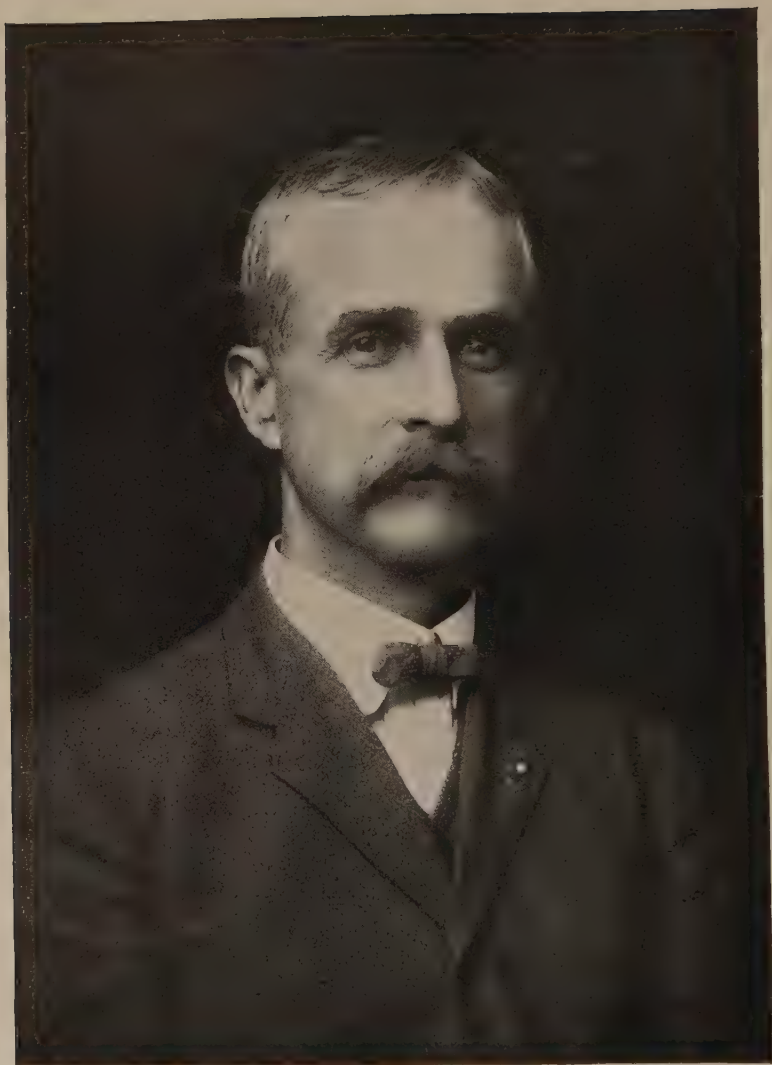
He was born in Tennessee, December 30, 1856, one of the five children born to Madison and Hannah E. (Nash) Bumpas, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. The father was a Confederate soldier, was taken prisoner, and died while in prison while at Rock Island, Illinois. The mother, who reared her children largely by her own efforts, is now living with her daughter Mattie in Dallas. There were five children in the family, and the others are mentioned as follows: R. W., deceased; Bettie, widow of Jess Roberts, of Bryant, Texas; Mattie, the wife of J. H. Yeargan, of Dallas; and one that died in infancy.

In February, 1880, James H. Bumpas married Miss Ella C. Stephenson, a native of Alabama, who came to Texas with her parents in 1878. Her father was a contractor and builder, and died in 1885, his wife passing away about the same time. Mrs. Bumpas is one of nine children and the five still living, including herself, are: Sallie B. Tunnell, of New Mexico; Lela E., the widow of R. F. Duncan, who is associated in business with Mrs. Bumpas; Priscilla, the wife of B. Wilson, of Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Bumpas had one child, Robert Madison Bumpas, who died at the age of six years and eight months.

The late Mr. Bumpas was ten years old when he came with his mother to Texas, and was reared and received most of his education at Bryan, Texas. At the age of twenty he moved to Dallas county, and located at what is known as Jimtown, a little trading center which was named in his honor as the principal business man there. He operated a store at that point, and also engaged in farming. In his store was established a post office, and up to a few years ago Jimtown was still among the list of Texas post offices. In 1884 Mr. Bumpas moved to



Jos S. Bumpus



L. H. Earnest

Dallas, and engaged in the drug business, a line which he followed successfully until his death in 1904. Mrs. Bumpas sold out the business to her brother-in-law, but still owns the property at the corner of Ross avenue and Haskell street. She has replaced the old store building with a modern brick structure and her comfortable home is on the adjoining lot which she likewise owns. The late Mr. Bumpas was a trustee of the school board in Fairland, now incorporated in the city of Dallas, for a number of years, and was an active member and a deacon in the Christian church.

JOSEPH W. L. HALL, of New Boston, Bowie county, Texas, is a prominent farmer and ex-county official, and belongs to one of the pioneer families in this section of the Lone Star state.

Mr. Hall was born on his father's plantation, in the Sand Hill community, in Bowie county, Texas, in the year 1872, son of Levi H. and Louisa E. (Tidwell) Hall, both deceased.

Levi H. Hall was a frontier settler of Bowie county. He was born in Choctaw county, Alabama, and there spent the first twelve years of his life. Then he accompanied his parents on their removal to Mississippi, where he lived until he was fifteen. Early in the fifties he came to Texas and settled in the Sand Hill Community, ten miles southwest of the present town of New Boston, where he made his home until 1878. That year he removed with his family to a farm six and a half miles south of De Kalb, where he spent the rest of his life. He died December 9, 1911. Levi H. Hall was one of the county's most respected early citizens. He served in the Confederate army throughout the war, in Gould's Regiment, which he joined at Clarksville in Red River county. His wife, Louisa E. (Tidwell) Hall, died in 1878. She was a native of Mississippi and a member of the well-known Tidwell family which pioneered in Bowie county.

And thus it was on his father's frontier farm that Joseph W. L. Hall was reared. His education was received in the near-by schools. Although having served eight years in public capacity—having been County Tax Assessor from 1904 to 1908, and State and County Tax Collector from 1908 to 1912,—Mr. Hall has always been a farmer, and he now devotes all his time to that industry. He is strictly a modern and progressive farmer. He adopts the most approved methods, those advocated by the government agricultural agents, and as a result he has made splendid records in the staple crops—cotton and corn. His main farm is at New Boston, where he has lived since 1904. This farm adjoins the town on the west and consists of 405 acres. In addition to carrying on general farming, he is paying considerable attention to the breeding of horses, mules and Jersey cows, in which he has had excellent success.

Fraternally, Mr. Hall is identified with both the Odd Fellows and the Masons. He is High Priest of the Wm. C. Young Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at New Boston; also he is a Knights Templar Mason, having membership in the Commandery at Clarksville. His religious faith is that set out in the creed of the Missionary Baptist church, and in both church and Sunday school he is an active worker, having been superintendent of the Sunday school at New Boston since 1908.

Mr. Hall has been twice married. For his first wife he wedded Miss Havana Medford, who was born in Red River county, Texas. She was the mother of his two eldest children: Mona E. and Mamie Alien. Subsequent to her death he married her sister, his present wife, who was Miss Nora E. Medford, and by her he has two children, Clovis H. and Ida Lucile.

CHARLES HOUSTON EARNEST. Diligent study and long and tedious attention to elementary principles, combined with inherent ability and persevering application, have

brought Charles Houston Earnest, of Colorado, Texas, to a position of pre-eminence at the Mitchell county bar. His has been no chance success, no adventitious circumstances have combined to push him forward. The prestige he enjoys has been gained through the grasping of opportunities as they have appeared before him and the maintaining, at all times, of a strict adherence to the best ethics of his calling. A resident of Colorado for the past thirty years, he has not only distinguished himself here as a legist, but has given of his best in the service of the public, and on various occasions has been called to positions of high responsibility and trust, where he has ably and conscientiously performed every duty imposed upon him.

Charles Houston Earnest was born April 9, 1859, at San Marcos, Hays county, Texas, and is a son of William and Martha (Williamson) Earnest, the former of German and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent, and both parents members of old and honored slaveholding families of Tennessee. William Earnest was for some years a well-known merchant at Lebanon, Tennessee, but in 1854 came to Texas, where he established himself in the mercantile business at San Marcos. At the outbreak of hostilities between the Southern and Northern States, he enlisted in the Confederate army, but was stationed during the entire war period at Brownsville, Texas, and therefore saw no active service at the front. When peace was declared he returned to merchandising at San Marcos, but in 1871 moved to Austin, and there continued to be connected with commercial affairs until his retirement in 1889. His death occurred in November, 1911, while his wife passed away in August, 1909.

Charles H. Earnest received the benefit of excellent educational advantages, attending first the public schools of San Marcos, subsequently the Military Institute at Austin, and finally Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he received his degree in law. He did not at once enter upon the practice of his calling, however, but spent some time in teaching in the Military Academy at Austin, finally opening law offices at Rannels, Rannels county, in 1881. After spending three years at that place and Austin, in March, 1884, he came to Colorado, and this city has since been the scene of his endeavors. In 1890 he became the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of county judge of Mitchell county, serving in that office with ability and dignity for two years. Later he was elected mayor of Colorado, and gave the city a clean and business-like administration, winning friends among all parties. His high attainments as a lawyer have attracted to him a large and representative clientele, and among his colleagues he is recognized as a valuable associate and a formidable adversary. His business connections are not numerous, as his practice has been of such an extensive nature as to preclude the idea of his entering actively into other lines of endeavor, but as a director of the Colorado National Bank, his counsel is appreciated by the other officials of that institution. He believes implicitly in the future development of his native state and particularly of the section in which he resides, and has shown this confidence in various ways when opportunity has offered. Fraternally, he is connected with the local lodges of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and in the latter is serving as past chancellor.

Mr. Earnest was married April 27, 1887, when he was united with Miss Fannie Craig, of Colorado, Texas, daughter of Mrs. L. Delling, formerly of Pennsylvania. To this union there have been born six children: Charles R., who is engaged in the abstract business and insurance at Colorado; Martha A. and Jeanette, who reside with their parents; and Mabel Wright, Joseph and Fannie Bess, who are attending school.

ABE H. GOLDSTEIN. The firm of Goldstein & Miller, attorneys, established in El Paso in 1911, represents a combination of some of the best legal talent in the bar of this county. As one of its principals, Mr. Goldstein is especially prominent and popular and has been particularly successful in civil practice, to which he has devoted his activities since he engaged in professional work in 1899. He came to El Paso in 1903, and the years have brought him a pleasing degree of success in his chosen field of work. He is a man of conservative and quiet instincts, with no political ambitions and no desire to shine in the high places, but his citizenship is of a high order and in every way consistent with a useful and well-balanced life.

Born in Austin, Texas, on December 24, 1878, Abe H. Goldstein is the son of Lewis H. and Fannie (Biberstein) Goldstein, natives of Russia and France, respectively. The father came to America with his parents as a boy still young in years, and settled with them at San Marcus station, in Texas. He still lives, and is a retired merchant of Waco, Texas, where he enjoyed a successful business career and a position of prominence in his home community. The mother came from France to America with her parents at the age of six years, and was reared and educated in Texas, where the family located. She too is living, though of the three children born to these parents, Abe H. of this review is the sole survivor.

The town of Taylor, Texas, gave to young Goldstein his early educational training, after which he pursued an academic and law course in the State University of Texas, taking his B. S. degree in 1899 and his LL. B. in 1901. Soon after he received his degree of law, he was admitted to the Texas bar and began the practice of his profession in Taylor, and for eighteen months he continued there, where he enjoyed a success in advance of that accorded to the novice in law. He removed to El Paso on April 23, 1903, immediately entering upon civil practice, and his experience here has been one of the most pleasing order. Never a man to make any unusual demonstration of ability, he has carried on an ever increasing practice, exhibiting a quiet skill and a sureness of purpose that has gained him clients wherever he is known. Since October, 1911, he has been associated with W. E. Miller, under the firm name of Goldstein & Miller, and the combination has proven itself a successful and mutually agreeable one thus far.

A Democrat, Mr. Goldstein is not a politician in the remotest sense of the word, and he has held himself aloof from political entanglements at all times, never seeking favors at the hands of the public. His fraternal relations are confined to his membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in El Paso. Mr. Goldstein is particularly impressed with the possibilities offered in the southwestern part of the state and looks for greater developments here than in any other state in the Union within the next decade.

On May 24, 1905, Mr. Goldstein was married to Miss Emma Ullmann, the daughter of Maurice Ullmann, of San Francisco. They have a fine home on Hawthorne street at No. 1415, where their friends and acquaintances are warmly received, and the offices of the firm are located in the American Bank building.

SAMUEL B. HANWAY. The skillful handling of the chisel has at all times commanded a liberal share of the wonder and admiration of the world; it has preserved to us the beauty of antiquity, has marked the resting place of those dear to us, and has made the home of their mortal remains a garden of art and loveliness; it has also contributed largely to the beautifying of our cities, the adornment of our public parks, and to the perpetuating of the memory of the great and good. In this connection it is not inappropriate to briefly sketch the career of the late Samuel B. Hanway, of Dallas, whose

death, December 3, 1910, removed one who was generally recognized as one of the most dexterous workers in marble in the Lone Star state. Mr. Hanway was a native of Ohio, born at Castine, Darke county, in 1840, a son of Judge James and Rebecca (Stitt) Hanway. His father, a noted writer and historian, whose history of Kansas is still considered a masterpiece in its line, served as county judge and as a member of the Ohio Legislature, and died when seventy-four years of age, widely known and universally esteemed. There were three sons in the family: John S., Samuel B. and Henry B., all of whom are deceased.

The early education of Samuel B. Hanway was secured in the public schools of the vicinity of his home in the Buckeye State, but as a lad he was taken to Kansas, and there completed his schooling. He had not yet attained his majority when he volunteered for service in the Federal army during the Civil war, and fought with the blue for four years. Enlisting as a private, he won steady promotion through his bravery and faithful service, and when he received his honorable discharge at the close of hostilities, bore the rank of lieutenant. On his return to private life, Mr. Hanway embarked in mercantile lines in Indian Territory, where he remained for four years, and at the end of that period installed himself in the marble business at Denison, Grayson county, Texas. Four years later he came to Dallas, and this city continued to be his home until his death. Essentially a business man, his entire life was devoted to building up his enterprise, which was one of the leaders in its line in the city, and which under his able management returned handsome profits to its owner. Among his associates he was known as a capable, industrious and thoroughly reliable man of business, whose word was better than any printed parchment, and whose loyalty to his friends was proverbial. He never had any inclination for the public life in which his father had become noted, and never sought public office, although he was a staunch supporter of good government, and cast his vote for the candidates of the Republican party. His public spirit led him to take a pride in his adopted city's growth and development, and anything tending to advance its interests was sure to find in him a true friend. A great lover of family and home, his fireside held out the greatest attraction to him, although he did not forego the pleasure of association with his fellows, and was popular as a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Hanway was married to Miss Edith Taylor, who was also a native of Ohio, but was reared in Iowa, whence she was taken by her parents when she was a small child. Her father was a farmer for many years in Iowa and there both he and his wife died. They were the parents of six children: Edith, who became Mrs. Hanway; Joseph, identified with the mines of Jasper, Nevada; Mary, who is the wife of H. O. Rice, of Mansfield, Washington; Emma, who is the wife of John B. Earlywine, of Oregon; Jay W., who is deceased; and Scott, a resident of MacAllen, Texas. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hanway: Leota, who is now the wife of Elmer R. Watkins and has two children,—Cloman H. and Evelyn E. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Hanway carried on the business for some time in partnership with her son-in-law, Mr. Watkins, but in 1913 sold out to him, her interest bringing \$50,000. She devotes a great deal of her time to travel, especially in the Northwest, where she resides during the summer months, while her winter home is at No. 919 South Harwood street, in Dallas. She is widely known in social circles of the city, and has many warm friends.

HON. EDWARD E. SOLOMON. There are few professions where the struggle for success is more difficult or more bitter than the law. Success, however, when achieved, brings with it unusual reward. The really successful legist not only acquires a fortune, but com



SAMUEL B. HANWAY

ands in the community a place of honor and conspicuous influence. It is probable that the law has been the main highway by which more men of merit have advanced to position and prominence, at least in this country, than any other road, and it is not unusual therefore to find among the leading citizens of a community men who have engaged in this calling. The roster of members of the legal profession in Erath county contains the names of numerous citizens who have risen to distinction, and prominent among these is found that of the Hon. Edward E. Solomon, ex-county judge and now city attorney of Dublin, Texas, in which state he has been engaged in active practice for more than twenty years. Judge Solomon is a native of Georgia, having been born in the city of Macon, September 8, 1860, a son of J. L. and Elizabeth Solomon, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of South Carolina.

As a young man J. L. Solomon left his boyhood home in the Old Dominion State and journeyed to South Carolina, where he met and married his wife. Settling in the city of Macon, Georgia, he engaged in the grocery and confectionery business for several years, but subsequently moved to Atlanta, and there was engaged in business until the time of his death in 1898, his widow surviving until 1900. Mr. Solomon was a man of industry, energy and business ability, and through good management and foresight made a success of his various ventures. At the outbreak of the war between the South and the North, he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and offered his services as a soldier, subsequently becoming a member of Company H, in Eller's Artillery. He participated in a number of hard-fought engagements, and on one occasion narrowly escaped death, a rifle ball passing through the crown of his hat. He was known as a man of strict integrity in all of his dealings, and when he died left a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss. He and his wife were the parents of three sons and three daughters, and four children are now living, Edward E. being the oldest son.

The early education of Edward E. Solomon was secured in the public schools of Atlanta, following which he became a student in the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, Lumpkin county, Georgia. Subsequently, he was appointed as cadet midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, but after three years resigned his appointment and in 1881 came to Texas. Here Judge Solomon adopted the profession of educator, accepting a position as teacher in the public schools of Chambers county, and in the meantime assiduously devoted himself to study, having determined to enter upon a legal career. He was appointed county judge of Chambers county, and was admitted to the bar there in 1882, and at the expiration of his term removed to Callahan county, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. There he was elected county judge in 1884, and served in that capacity for eight years, then coming to Dublin, Erath county, where he has continued to follow his chosen vocation. His record was such as to draw the townspeople's attention to his sterling qualities, and he was soon enjoying a liberal practice. He is known as a lawyer of pronounced character, whether considered from the standpoint of his professional attainments or from the viewpoint of progressive citizenship; his practice is general, which, with a love of legal study, makes him one of the most widely-read legists at the bar. A staunch and uncompromising Democrat, he has worked faithfully in the interests of his party, on the ticket of which he was elected city attorney of Dublin in 1910. In his official capacity he is serving the people of his community in an able and conscientious manner, winning their confidence by his high ideals of the duties and responsibilities of public office. The Judge has for many years been prominent in Masonry, in which he has attained to the Scottish Rite degree, and in the local

lodge has many friends. Among his professional brethren he is recognized as one who respects the ethics of the profession, and his reputation is that of a lawyer who proves a valuable associate or a worthy opponent. Judge Solomon is also a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1891 Judge Solomon was united in marriage at Baird, Texas, to Mrs. Sarah E. Bible, a widow, daughter of Benjamin Long, of Callahan county, Texas, a prominent farmer and stock raiser for many years. While a resident of Illinois, Mr. Long enlisted for service in the Federal army during the Civil war, and fought throughout that struggle, taking part in a number of sanguine engagements. His death occurred about the year 1905, and that of his wife about one year later. Mrs. Solomon died March 25, 1909, having been the mother of two sons and two daughters: Walter S., born May 5, 1892, employed at the Old Corner Drug Store, at Waco, who is married; Miss Ruth, a young lady of many attainments, born December 24, 1893, who has been well educated in the public schools, graduating from the Dublin High School in 1911, and who now makes her home with her father; Miss Sarah, born January 10, 1901, a student in the public schools, also at home; and Edward E., Jr., born November 27, 1904, attending the graded schools.

Judge Solomon takes a pride in the achievements of his adopted state, and has never had cause to regret having chosen this section as his field of endeavor. He believes in its continued prosperity, and considers one of its greatest inducements its healthful climate. An enthusiastic fisherman, he spends his vacations with his rod in hand, and rarely returns without some handsome trophy lured from river or lake. The record of his long and useful career is an open book to the citizens of his locality, who have full confidence in him as a worthy type of loyal Texas citizenship.

WILLIAM YOUNG GARRISON. In considering those among the citizens of Nacogdoches county whose activities have been directed toward developing this section's interests, and whose foresight has been rewarded in a most substantial manner, one's mind instinctively turns to those who have born the name of Garrison, men of energy, industry, acumen and public-spirit, who have attained high places in commercial, manufacturing and financial life. In this connection it is not inappropriate to review the salient points in the career of William Young Garrison, who has wide connections in business at Garrison, a town named in honor of his father, the late Capt. James H. Garrison, on whose property it was laid out.

The paternal grandfather of William Y. Garrison was George M. Garrison, who died near Caledonia, Texas, about the year 1883. He was born in 1816, near Cedar-town, Carroll county, Georgia, a son of Pierce Garrison, was educated in the country schools and followed farming for some time in Carroll county. In 1858 he came to Texas and engaged in farming in the vicinity of Caledonia, and subsequently engaged in carrying the mail under contract, his route being from Henderson to Mount Enterprise and thence to Center, Texas. His connection was active with the community of Mount Enterprise, where he moved from Caledonia and served as justice of the peace of that place. He was a southern man in sentiment, and although opposed to secession provided sons for the Confederate army, and did what he could to aid the South, although he had been the owner of only a few negroes. He was always a Democrat, and his religious connection was with the Methodist church. By all of his neighbors, who revered and respected him, he was known as "Uncle George," and when he died they knew they had lost a true friend. He kept himself well posted in politics, was a wide reader on political events, and was ever a great admirer of Henry Watterson. George M. Garrison married Mary Ann Cosper, daughter of Hamp Cosper, a

Methodist minister of Georgia. The grandmother died in 1900, having been the mother of the following children: Capt. James H.; Caleb Warner, who died in the Confederate ranks; Elizabeth, who married E. M. Barrett and resides at Concord, Rusk county, Texas; Sarah, who married F. M. Rainbolt, of the same settlement; George H., who died near Garrison, in September, 1913, married Pattie Alexander and left eleven children; Robert F., of Garrison, who married Sallie Watts and has ten children; Emily, who married A. S. Ellis and died at Henderson, Texas, in 1879; Catherine, who married S. W. Strong and resides at Carthage, Texas; Nannie, who married J. T. Lacy of the Concord community; William P., of Garrison, who married Mary Lacy and has four children; Carrie, who married J. W. King, and has three children and resides at Nacogdoches, Texas; and Zadoc Devereaux ("Rho"), of Garrison, a sketch of whose career will be found on another page of this work.

Capt. James H. Garrison was born in Carroll county, Georgia, and left that state in 1860 as a single man. In 1865 he was married in Rusk county, Texas, whence he had made the journey overland by way of wagon. He had gone into the Confederate service as captain of Company G, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Texas Volunteer Infantry, Ector's Brigade, and served east of the Mississippi river. He belonged to the Tennessee army, fought gallantly at Chickamauga and other bloody battles, and during the Atlanta campaign was wounded and captured by the Federals, but afterwards escaped from a Northern prison. Immediately upon his return he was married and settled down to farming near Caledonia, which he followed until 1883 somewhat extensively. He was one of the developers of his community, clearing up lands and erecting homes for his tenants, and well managed his land in corn and cotton. When he left the farm he removed to Garrison and began his connection here with its urban life. He first sold goods here under the firm style of Garrison & Garrison, his partner being Capt. Z. B. Garrison, a cousin. He took up the tie and timber business as a contractor on a small scale and when he left merchandise went into that business exclusively and concentrated his entire energies therein. He furnished ties to the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and during his last year on earth handled a million and a half of ties. He did some exporting of walnut timber. In reality, Mr. Garrison was a builder, and erected a number of the stores in Garrison, a property which he laid off on his own land, and with which he continued as one of its most prominent business figures until his death, July 6, 1909.

In politics, Captain Garrison was a Democrat in state matters. He was a gold standard man and left William J. Bryan in 1896. He had no political ambitions and served in no public offices. Mr. Garrison was a man of few words, and devoted himself to business rather than to other subjects, yet he enjoyed the companionship of his fellows and was prominently connected with the Royal Arch Masons until the time of his death. Although he belonged to no church he was a very moral man, and his life was one characterized by the strictest business integrity and personal probity. Capt. James H. Garrison married Mary Young, a daughter of Capt. William Young, who came from Georgia, a farmer and livestock man, who made a specialty of breeding racing and saddle horses. He married Miss Bettie Strong, and they had three children: Mary; Laura, the wife of Jesse Bell; and John, who spent his life in and about Caledonia. Mrs. Garrison still survives her husband and makes her home in Garrison. She has been the mother of two sons: George H., who is a resident of Garrison; and William Young.

William Young Garrison was born at Caledonia, Texas, May 23, 1866, and after attending the public schools entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College. When

he had graduated from that excellent institution, he entered the employ of his father, remaining with the elder man about six years and then purchasing a drug business. This latter venture did not prove satisfactory and he sold out, once more associating himself in business with his father, this time as a tie and timber contractor. This has been his field of activity to the present time. It may be said that Mr. Garrison and his brother, George H., are the main cogs in the business wheel at that place, and both have shown rare business ability at every point in their careers. The same business name, J. H. Garrison & Sons, appears on the firm's letter-head, and the same railroad continues to be furnished by this concern, but numerous improvements have been introduced since the death of the father, including the building of a modern sawmill. The brothers are also at this time furnishing the ties for the construction of the Pickering Lumber Company Railroad, which is now building. William Y. Garrison is one of the official board of the First State Bank of Garrison, of which he was one of the promoters in 1909. In politics a Democrat, he was a delegate to the last state convention, as well as the one held at San Antonio in 1912. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Elks and the Hoo Hoos. A tall man, of fine physique, he is genial and approachable in manner and has gained a wide circle of friends in business, political and fraternal circles.

Mr. Garrison was married at Timpson, Texas, May 15, 1888, to Miss Ada Todd, a daughter of Capt. T. J. Todd. The children born to this union are as follows: Bessie, who is the wife of Richard Walthall, of Garrison; J. B., who married Pauline Treadway; and Lela, who is the wife of S. W. Wommack.

CHARLES T. COOPER, M. D. In thirty years of practice in medicine in Texas, Dr. Cooper has won a place among the able and thoroughly experienced members of the profession. For the past fifteen years he has been located at San Angelo, where he has enjoyed as large and as select a practice as any other local physician, and outside of his profession has identified himself closely with the welfare of the city and county.

Charles T. Cooper was born in Mississippi, November 5, 1853, a son of William T. and Mary A. (Moore) Cooper. The father's family is Scotch in origin, and the mother's is English. The Moore family in particular has been well known in the south for generations as prominent planters and slave holders and people of social pretensions and high standing. William T. Cooper, the father, was a farmer and before the war owned a number of slaves who worked his plantation in Mississippi. Few sons of the south made a more persistently loyal record as a soldier than William T. Cooper. He went in about the beginning of the war and was honorably discharged four times on account of ill health. Each time, after recovering, he returned and again enlisted, and in this way continued until the final surrender. His death occurred in Mississippi in 1876, but the mother still lives on the old homestead in that state. She is eighty-five years old, very bright and active for one of her years, and an interesting fact about her relations with her son, the doctor, is that she maintains a daily correspondence with him. There were four children in the family, of whom the doctor was the second.

Dr. Cooper attended the public schools in Mississippi, and later was a student in the University of Mississippi, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1876. His educational advantages were liberal, and he had exceptional training for his profession. From the University of Mississippi he entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, and was graduated in the medical department M. D. in 1880. For the first three years he practiced medicine in his native state, and then came to Texas, first locating in Milam county. From



C. T. Cooper

there he moved to Taylor, in 1890, and in 1898 located at San Angelo. The doctor has a large general practice of medicine.

He has for many years been a loyal supporter of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On December 15, 1885, Dr. Cooper married Miss Katie C. Olsen, who was born in Norway. The doctor has four children living, namely: Mrs. Mary F. Hixon, wife of Dr. Hixon, of San Angelo; Mrs. Annie Laurie Hodges, wife of Samuel Hodges, who is connected with the general merchandise firm of Baker & Hemphill, of San Angelo; Miss Bettie Cooper, who is a musician, and a teacher of instrumental music; Charles T., Jr., who is in the automobile business; and Harvey C. died at the age of one year.

JAMES F. ROCHELLE, a former sheriff of Bowie county, Texas, was born at Myrtle Springs, this county, in 1864, son of H. P. and Cordelia (Fort) Rochelle, and on the paternal side is descended from French Huguenot ancestry, his great-grandfather Rochelle having been among those who left France following the edict of Nantes, and on their arrival in this country settled in South Carolina. H. P. Rochelle was born in South Carolina. In the early forties, soon after the death of his father, which occurred in that state, he came with his maternal grandfather, Charles Moores, to Bowie county, Texas, where he was subsequently married to Miss Cordelia Fort. Here he passed the rest of his life, and died in January, 1883. His widow is still living. She is a native of Mississippi and a daughter of J. B. Fort, with whom she came to Texas. J. B. Fort was the first permanent settler at Myrtle Springs, Bowie county, which later, on account of its healthfulness and many other advantages, became the home of a number of wealthy planters whose landed estates were in the Red River valley. Charles Moores on coming to Bowie county, first settled at what is now known as Redwater, near Sulphur River. In 1876, H. P. Rochelle and his family moved from Myrtle Springs to Texarkana and were among the pioneers of the town. A large portion of the old Rochelle plantation is still owned by James F. Rochelle and other members of the family.

While Mr. Rochelle has been engaged in agricultural pursuits nearly all his life, he has given several years to public service and as Sheriff of Bowie county has made a record. He was first elected to this office in 1906, and twice since then he has been re-elected, his long service being indicative of his popularity and efficiency. In July, 1913, he was elected assessor and collector of the city of Texarkana, Texas.

James F. Rochelle married Miss Ella McMickel, like himself, a native of Bowie county, and they are the parents of six children, namely: Arley, Murriel, James, Edward, Ruth and Rollin.

JOSEPH MCLEAN, of Valentine, Texas, has spent most of his life within the boundaries of the state of Texas. He is one of the many who, although they are not natives of the state, yet believe that it is about the finest state in the Union and he is well satisfied with the fortune it has brought to himself and his family.

Joseph McLean was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, in September, 1855, the son of Levi and Mary McLean, who later made their home in San Antonio, Texas. There were three children in the McLean family, of whom Joseph McLean was the youngest. The family is of Scotch descent, the founder of the family in this country having settled in Virginia in the early days of the colony.

The public schools of San Antonio furnished Joseph McLean with his education and after he completed his education he went into the stock raising business. He

remained in this business for a number of years, being located near San Saba, at Colorado River. After giving up stock raising he went to Valentine, Texas, and is now working there in a general department store.

Mr. McLean has always been a Democrat in his political beliefs, but he votes according to the men and not the party, preferring to cast his vote for the man whom he thinks most capable of filling office.

On the 23rd of January, 1855, Mr. McLean was married to Miss Mattie Friscoe, of Lampassas, Texas. Mrs. McLean is a daughter of Colonel C. B. Friscoe and Kate E. Friscoe. The Friscoe family is one of the old southern families and before the Civil war were settled in Virginia, where they were large planters and owned many slaves. Colonel Friscoe was educated at West Point, and after being graduated from the military academy entered the army. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he was a colonel in the Federal army, but when Virginia seceded he immediately handed in his resignation and came to Texas, where he took an active part in the fight for the Confederacy. He was placed in charge of the sutlers store at Fordeens, Texas, and served bravely throughout the war, dying in 1865. He was an able officer and a brave man, being very popular among his brother officers and among his men. He belonged to the Masons, being a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean have had seven children born to them, four boys and three girls. All of these children are at home except the eldest son, W. W. McLean, who is married and is in the employ of the El Paso & Southwestern Railway Company, as an engineer. He lived in Corriso, New Mexico. D. F. McLean is also an engineer in the employ of the El Paso & Southwestern Company, and another brother, R. L. McLean, is in the train service.

JAMES L. WOHLFORD. A lawyer by profession and identified with active practice since 1900, Mr. Wohlford occupies a prominent position in the public life of Fort Davis, where besides his high standing as a high class lawyer, he fills the office of county attorney and is superintendent of the city schools. His chief attention is now directed to local education, and during his term of service as superintendent of the schools, he has done much to place them upon a high plane of efficiency and is a thoroughly capable educator.

James L. Wohlford is a native of Texas, born in Granbury, January 1, 1875, and has spent all his life in this state. His early education was attained in the public schools, with a special course in the high school and then four years at the Granbury Methodist College. On leaving college he took up the reading of law in the office of Heiner & Keith, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1900. His first location was at Glen Rose, where he obtained his first fee as a lawyer, and subsequently was engaged in practice at Coleman, and at Albany and in June, 1912 came to Fort Davis to begin his work as superintendent of the city schools, and has since been appointed county attorney.

Mr. Wohlford was married at Glen Rose, Texas, January 17, 1904, to Miss Lillie Kinder, daughter of Herman Kinder of Glen Rose. Their two sons are Preston Herman and Joseph Bailey Wohlford. Mr. Wohlford is a man of versatile ability and interest, and takes a prominent part in all local affairs. He is one of the leaders in the membership of the local Methodist church, and his wife is equally interested in this organization. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Pretorians and the Knights of Pythias, having served in several of the offices. He is actively interested in the Democratic party organizations. For four years before coming to Fort Davis, he served as county attorney at Albany. Mr. Wohlford is very fond of hunting and all other outdoor sports, and in town his favorite recreation

is probably music, and being an accomplished singer himself he takes a special pleasure in this one of the fine arts. It is the opinion of Mr. Wohlford that Jeff Davis county in unsurpassed for its climatic conditions, and as a fine stock country it offers unusual inducements to the business man. The father of Mr. Wohlford was Dallard Wohlford, a native of Virginia, who came to Texas when a young man and was a substantial farmer, at the same time taking much interest in local politics, and filling several public offices. He was a devout member of the Methodist church, and his death occurred at the age of sixty-two. His wife was Margaret (Hiner) Wohlford, who was born in Texas, in which state they were married and she now makes her home at Granbury. She is also an active member of the Methodist church. Seven children in the family, and the Fort Davis lawyer is the second in order.

JUDGE B. F. BROWN. The present county judge of Sterling county is one of the most efficient and popular officials at the county seat. He began his career as a farm laborer in Texas, when a boy, was a hard and ambitious worker, and in time developed a large and successful business as a farmer and stockman in the north Concho country, and continued to be actively identified in that line until his election to his present office.

Judge B. F. Brown was born September 15, 1853, in Marion county, Tennessee. The family were old residents of North Carolina, whence they moved to Tennessee, and one of the early ancestors of Judge Brown was a General Brown, a distinguished man in his state. The paternal ancestry is Scotch and English, and the mother was a descendant of Scotch ancestors. The parents were Benjamin A. and Elizabeth (Real) Brown, and they had six children, four sons and two daughters, among whom Benjamin F. was the fourth. The father was a Tennessee farmer, and arrived in Texas, locating in Denton county, October 10, 1857. He was one of the early farmers of that region, and after the war, in 1866 moved to Arkansas, where he continued as a farmer until 1904. In that year he returned to Texas, and located in Collin county, near Farmersville, where he died in 1905. The mother died in 1858. Benjamin A. Brown, during the Civil war served in the ranger service under Col. Barry, and fought Indians on the frontier. He was in the Dave Creek fight, one of the last engagements with the Red Men on the Texas frontier.

Judge Brown as a boy had the advantages of such public schools as existed in North Texas, during the fifties and sixties. He graduated from high school at Grand View, in Johnson county, in 1872. At the close of the war, in 1865, when twelve years old, he went to live with S. J. Chapman, of Denton county, a well-known stockman of that vicinity. In 1867 Mr. Chapman moved to Johnson county, and young Brown continued to make his home with him for a number of years, working at the labors of the farm and stock ranch without wages, and attending school as opportunity offered until he was twenty-one years old. After that he was employed at twenty dollars a month with F. M. Files, of Hill county, and after the expiration of their contract for the first four months he continued working about four years without any contract, both having complete confidence in the other's integrity, and their relations being exceptionally harmonious and beneficial. Mr. Brown then engaged in farming on his own account in Johnson county, in 1882, and continued there until 1905, when he sold out and moved to Sterling county, buying a ranch, and building up a large industry as a stockman in this part of the state. In 1910, on his election to the office of county judge, he moved his home to Sterling City.

Judge Brown has always been a worker for the interests of the Democratic party. He is prominent in Masonry, being a Royal Arch Mason and present district deputy grand master. He is also affiliated with the In-

dependent Order of Odd Fellows. His church is the Methodist church south.

On August 30, 1880, Judge Brown married Miss Sally J. Smith, of Hill county, a daughter of James K. and Carry Smith. Her father was a Confederate soldier, a stock raiser, and died while in the service of the south. The mother is still living, and her present husband, the third, is J. R. Lane. Judge Brown and wife became the parents of six children, of whom five are living, and all married but one. Ruel P. Brown was born May 27, 1881. Jerry F. Brown was born February 14, 1884. Mrs. Bertha McCabe was born October 10, 1887. Mrs. Anna Brown Pierce was born September 18, 1890. Miss Sudie E. Brown was born January 7, 1893, and died March 2, 1907. Miss Leora was born January 17, 1901.

ROBERT A. MOTLEY. Identified with the flourishing little city of Overton since 1893, Robert A. Motley may be considered the foremost citizen, being mayor, postmaster, banker, and for a number of years a merchant. His activities in earlier years also include an experience as an editor and publisher.

Robert A. Motley was born in the community of Rusk county, April 20, 1869. His father, Dr. James W. Motley, who during the seventies represented Rusk county in the Texas State Senate, came from North Carolina, and when a youth of eighteen settled in Rusk county. He was born in North Carolina in 1839, was educated in the common schools, studied medicine in the University of Kentucky at Louisville, graduated about the beginning of the Civil war, came to Texas, and soon afterwards entered a Texas regiment, and served as surgeon until the close of the conflict. After the war he opened an office at Millville, the name of which was subsequently changed to Motley in his honor, and in the Rusk county community he spent the rest of his lifetime, until his death June 7, 1887. He was a Democrat, always took an active part in local affairs, but his only office was that of state senator. His church was the Methodist, and he was buried under the auspices of the Overton Masonic Lodge, in which he was an honored member. In Rusk county, soon after the war, Dr. Motley married Miss Annie Henderson, whose father was a minister of the Christian church, and spent all his life in that profession. He came to Texas before the war, and of his children, besides Mrs. Dr. Motley, there were: Mrs. Dr. Hood of Marshall; Mrs. Laura Soape, of Carthage; and another. Dr. Motley had the following children: Dr. John G., of Overton; Mrs. W. H. Florey, who died at Overton; Robert A.; James W. of Wolf City; Luke, of Teneha, Texas; Mrs. Hall Wood of Henderson; and Gooch H., of Teneha.

Robert A. Motley grew up in his native community, and finished his education in Hubbard College at Overton. Five years of his career was spent in farming, after which he took the editorship of the *Overton Herald*, and conducted that paper in the interests of good government, of public welfare, and as a first-class medium for news and advertising. In 1886 Mr. Motley was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland's administration succeeding T. H. Still. His term of office ran for four years, and that was followed by a period in the drug business at Overton, a line which he followed up to 1901. After his marriage in the latter year, Mr. Motley went on the road for the Industrial Cotton Oil Company of Houston, and represented that concern for five years throughout Texas. On leaving the road, Mr. Motley bought the drug business of his brother, Dr. Motley at Overton, and that has since been one of his several business enterprises. In 1911 Mr. Motley organized the First Guaranty State Bank of Overton, and has since been its president. This bank is capitalized at ten thousand dollars, and its vice president is W. J. Coolidge, and its cashier V. E. Minor.

For the past ten years the citizens of Overton have



B. F. Brown

kept Mr. Motley in the office of mayor. In August, 1913, under the present Democratic administration, he was appointed postmaster to succeed W. E. Neal, who, it is interesting to note, was the successor of Mr. Motley on the latter's retirement from the same office fifteen years ago. Mr. Motley has long been a leader in local democracy, and in the early nineties was a delegate to the famous "Car-Shed Convention" at which he supported James Hogg for governor. While publishing a newspaper he was the first man to mention Hon. R. C. Degraffenried for congressman of the third district. Mr. Motley is president of the Overton school board, and at the present time a fine school house is under construction at a cost of seven thousand dollars. Among other interests beside considerable residence property in Overton, he owns a good deal of farming land, and has bought and improved ten good rural properties in Rusk county, and is one of the largest producers of cotton and corn in this section. His fraternal associations are with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor, and with the Masonic Order. His church is the Baptist.

In Crockett, on April 21, 1901, Mr. Motley married Miss Ora Barksdale. Her father A. C. Barksdale, now of Overton, was a Confederate soldier, and located in Texas before the war. Mr. and Mrs. Motley have three children, Hortense, Nell and Ruth.

DR. GEORGE H. GARRETT. We are beginning to realize at the present day that ill health and poor sanitation and improper food are enemies of Christianity and right living and that the fight against disease means more to the world than the fight for greater empire. To anyone, therefore, who is aiding in this new battle of civilization, the thanks of all people are due. In Del Rio, Texas, Dr. George H. Garrett is making a fight for better conditions along these lines and the success which he is meeting makes him a prominent figure in this part of Texas. He has established a hospital which is the only one between El Paso and San Antonio, and has a large practice in Del Rio and the surrounding country, being one of the most successful physicians in this part of Texas.

Dr. George H. Garrett was born in Sulphur Springs, Texas, on the 3rd of August, 1876. His father, Levi J. Garrett was also born in Texas and is now living in Hopkins county, where he has a large ranch and is in the stock raising business. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the oldest members of the order in the state. He married in Texas, his wife being Miss Sarah Jones, who was born in Illinois. Mrs. Garrett is a very active member of the Presbyterian church.

Of the six children in his father's family, George H. Garrett was the eldest. He was sent to school at an early date, attending the grammar and high schools of Sulphur Springs. He later entered Henry College in Campbell, Texas, and after three years spent in this institution he was graduated. After leaving Henry College he entered the medical department of the University of Arkansas, where he took a special course. Then matriculating at the University of Louisville he studied there in the medical department for some time, being graduated from that institution in 1898.

After completing his student life he returned to Texas and began to practice in Hopkins county. Miller's Grove was the scene of his first three years' work and he went from there to Hunt county where he practiced for two years. Leaving Texas at the end of the two years he went to Sapulpa, Oklahoma, where he was engaged in practicing his profession for four years at the end of which time he went to Old Mexico, remaining there for about four years. He then came to Del Rio, and entered into partnership with Dr. W. H. Doty. They established offices and a complete and up-to-date hospital. Since the beginning of their work here the partners

have been most successful and in their hospital, in particular, have they accomplished a great work. This hospital, while general in its nature, was really established for surgical work and much of the latter is done herein. Dr. Garrett is especially well known for the fine surgical work he has done and since he spends his leisure attending clinics and lectures in the big city hospitals, there is no danger of the people of Del Rio getting anything but the most modern surgical knowledge from Dr. Garrett.

Dr. Garrett is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the blue lodge, the commandery and the shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically the doctor is independent and he takes a very active interest in local politics. The greatest recreation which the doctor finds, however, is in study, in post-graduate and research work in the medical centers of the country. His large private library also affords him much pleasure and is an especially well selected one.

Dr. Garrett was married at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, in July, 1906, to Miss Lookah Ross, who was formerly from Tahlequah, Oklahoma. They have become the parents of two children, a boy and a girl, Elbert and Maxine. Mrs. Garrett is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but Dr. Garrett affiliates with no special church.

The hospital of which Dr. Garrett was the founder has now grown too small to accommodate the number of patients, and so a new and larger one is to be built in the near future, one of the best proofs of the usefulness of the institution.

Dr. Garrett is a firm believer in the greatness of the state of Texas. He says, "I can say this much for Texas. No matter what a man's business or vocation may be, he can find in Texas locations where he can carry on his work profitably."

MAJOR JOHN YOUNG RANKIN. Hubert Howe Bancroft in his history of Texas, calls Major Rankin the "father of Brownwood." After a distinguished record as a soldier, both as an Indian fighter and as a Confederate private and officer and with a long experience as a business man and as a lawyer, Major Rankin moved out to West Texas in 1869, and came to Brownwood in 1872. At that time Brownwood was a stopping place for the herds of cattle raised in that section and driven from the remote western parts of the state to market, and the only houses at that time were twelve log cabins, each of which was built with a view to protection against the Indians, who frequently raided this section. Some ten or fifteen years passed before the first railroad reached Brownwood, and it was a typical frontier community when Major Rankin first became identified with it. After a short time he bought some land adjoining Brownwood, which he divided into blocks and sold as residence lots, and from 1872 down to the present time a period of more than forty years, Major Rankin has been behind nearly every movement and undertaking for the upbuilding of his home city, and more properly than any other resident of Brownwood deserves the title which the historian bestowed upon him.

John Young Rankin was born in Lexington, Kentucky, November 3, 1833, and at this writing is in his eighty-first year. He was a son of Thomas and Sarah (Robb) Rankin, and comes of a noted ancestry, a portion of his interesting family record being briefly sketched as an introduction to his personal career. During the latter part of the seventeenth century, seven Rankin brothers, devoted Presbyterians, left Scotland, their native land and settled in the north of Ireland. Two of these brothers were assassinated for preaching the Presbyterian doctrine. The others left Ireland and came to America, their first location being in Pennsylvania, after which the different branches of the family spread to many parts of the Union. The first ancestor to be mentioned

was William Rankin who moved from Ireland to Scotland in 1700. His sons Adam, Hugh and John, immigrated to America in 1720. Adams was the great-great-grandfather of Major Rankin. Jeremiah, the son of Adam and his wife Elizabeth May, was the great-grandfather, and was born in 1733, married Rhoda Craig, and among their children was Thomas Rankin, grandfather of Major Rankin. Thomas Rankin moved to Woodford county, Kentucky, where he married a Miss Young, and he lived and died on his farm in Woodford county. Of the children of Thomas, Sr., was Thomas, Jr., who was the father of John Young Rankin. The Rankin family in Kentucky included Adam Rankin, grand-uncle of Major Rankin, and noted as a pioneer Presbyterian minister, who moved to Kentucky with a colony of old school Presbyterians and founded the church where the city of Lexington now stands.

Thomas Rankin, Jr., father of Major Rankin was born September 1, 1799, in Whitford county, Kentucky, and afterwards moved to Lexington. He married Sarah Thom Robb, a daughter of Major Joseph Robb, who had gained his title in the Revolutionary war. Thomas Rankin was a merchant in Lexington for a number of years. In 1840 he moved to Boonville, Missouri, where he continued as a merchant until his death on August 8, 1851. Of his seven children, only two are now living. One of these, the sister of Major Rankin is Julia, the wife of Patten Houx, of Ennis, Texas.

John Young Rankin was reared in Boonville, Missouri, where he was educated in the Kemper Institute, and was a schoolmate of Joseph and Alexander Terrell, both of whom were later prominent in Texas history, the former of Fort Worth and the latter of Austin. After the death of his father he left school, and in 1853, the family moved to Texas, settling for a time in San Augustine county, where John Y. Rankin studied law for a time under Governor J. P. Henderson and James Audry. In making the removal to Texas, Henry L. Rankin the oldest son, now deceased, had taken charge of the family, and in a short time took the family to Waller county, where they were all established on a plantation and remained until the mother's death in 1865. Henry L. Rankin was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, and died some years later and is buried beside his mother in Waller county.

Major Rankin located at Henderson, Texas, in February, 1854, and in the same year became a lieutenant in Captain Giles Poggess' Company A of the Texas Rangers. He took part in two campaigns against Chief Seneca on the western frontier and assisted in driving Seneca from Texas. After serving in the State Rangers for three months, he was mustered into the United States service and his company was one of six companies of Texas mounted volunteers, and these with two or three companies of the noted Second United States Dragoons formed a battalion commanded by Captain Pat Calhoun, son of Jno. C. Calhoun, and for several months they were engaged in frontier duty. After being discharged from the frontier service Major Rankin became the pioneer cotton and commission man of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. That Railroad was being slowly constructed northward from Houston, and its northern terminus was a concentration point for the cotton and other products from over a great range of counties including practically all the area of the settled state northward as far as Dallas. He continued in this line of business until the outbreak of the Civil war at which time he closed his warehouses at Navesota early in 1861.

He then became lieutenant in Captain B. Donley's company in the regiment commanded by Col. John S. Ford, (Old Rip). The first service was on the Rio Grande River, at Ringold Barracks and at Brownsville. After six months he returned to Hempstead, and joined the twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry. His colonel was C. C.

Gillespie. At the battle of Arkansas Post, he was captured after a three day's fight, and sent to Camp Chase, in Ohio, where he was held a prisoner for four months, then sent to Fort Delaware in Pennsylvania and exchanged at City Point, Virginia, in May, 1863. On January 11, 1863, Lieutenant Rankin had been raised to the rank of Captain. After his exchange he was ordered to report to Brigadier General Deshler in General Pat Cleburne's division of the army of Tennessee at Dalton, Georgia. He was promoted to Major and assigned to the staff of General Deshler, who fell at Chickamauga. He was then transferred to the Staff of Brigadier General H. B. Granbury, who fell with Cleburne at Franklin. At the siege of Atlanta, Major Rankin in the last day of battle was again captured, by Schofield's Corps, was allowed a parole of honor, and remained in camp until started to Johnson's Island prison. On reaching Nashville he was kept in the old penitentiary for some time and was then ordered to Palmetto station in Georgia, where he was exchanged. By this time the twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry had suffered such losses in battle and prisoners that it had lost its identity as a regiment and Major Rankin was thereafter on continuous staff duty until the close of the war. He was after his second exchange assigned to the staff of Major General W. B. Bates, and afterwards placed on the staff of Lieutenant B. F. Cheatham, the corps commander, under whom he served until the close of the war. He was with the troops surrendered by General Jos. E. Johnston to Sherman at Durham Station in North Carolina in May 1865. At the battle of Chickamauga, Major Rankin was severely wounded but otherwise went through the service in active duty except while in prisons from 1861 to 1865.

After the war Major Rankin returned to Millican, Texas, where he reopened his warehouses, and once more engaged in cotton buying. Then followed the era of reconstruction, and Major Rankin was among those devoted Southerners who refused to take the oath of allegiance, known as the iron-clad oath, and rather than accept such humiliation he moved out west, and thus became identified with western Texas in 1869. He first located in Comanche county, where he was in the land business until April, 1872. Having a license to practice law, he then came to Brownwood, and combined the business of land buying and brokerage and the law, and has continued to prosper and to render a large service to his community in those lines to the present time. When war was declared with Spain Major Rankin was a volunteer of his services, to the governor, but there were so many applications that he could not be assigned to any duty.

Major Rankin served as county judge of Brown county from 1874 to 1876. For five years he was district clerk, and performed the functions of that office over three counties, Brown, Coleman and Runnels. In 1876 he was a candidate for the state senate losing by twenty-three votes. He has always been a loyal adherent of Democracy, but voted for McKinley and the gold standards twice. In 1878 he was candidate for state comptroller. Major Rankin was elected elder in the First Presbyterian church, south, at Brownwood in 1885, and has been prominent in his church for many years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Of all the various honors paid to him during his long career Major Rankin is perhaps proudest of his present position as commander of the Martin Walt Camp of the United Confederate Veterans at Brownwood. He is also on the staff of Major General Van Zandt in the Texas Division and Trans-Mississippi Department of United Confederate veterans, with the rank of colonel.

On December 20, 1866, at Henderson, Texas, Major Rankin married Miss Sarah Shedd, of Hardensburg, Kentucky. Her death occurred in Brownwood October

7, 1878, leaving two daughters and two sons, namely; Sarah Letitia, Jane Robb, John Y., Jr., and Royal Robb, Sarah, now the wife of J. P. McCarthy was born at Henderson, Texas, October 15, 1867 and she and her family live on a farm at Henderson. Jane Robb, who was born at Comanche, May 4, 1871, married Edward Andrew Parks, and they live at Brownwood, where her husband was a railroad contractor and their family consists of three sons and three daughters. John Young Rankin, Jr., who is general manager of the Interurban Freight and Express Company at Fort Worth was born at Brownwood, February 26, 1874, and married Miss Zora Comer, by whom he has two children. Royal Robb Rankin, who is proprietor of a gin and sheet-iron manufacturing plant in Brownwood, was born February 2, 1877. Major Rankin married for his second wife Mrs. Josephine A. Wiggins, whose maiden name was Vinson, the widow of Captain James Wiggins of Sybley's command in the Confederate army. By her first marriage she had two sons and one daughter, J. Vinson, John H. and Lillian, who reside now in San Antonio, Texas.

JACOB A. WHITTEN. Owner and director of a large and prosperous business in ranching and in financial affairs at Eldorado, Mr. Whitten is one of the men of progress in this county. He has deservedly prospered and along with material prosperity has always carried the esteem of his fellow citizens who admire him as a man of splendid integrity, a worker for the public good, and a valuable factor in the community's life.

Jacob A. Whitten was born in Callahan county, Texas, June 19, 1865, a son of Jacob A. and Sarah (Young) Whitten, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Texas. The father came to Texas when a young man, and spent all his life as a rancher. He was a member of the Methodist church, while his wife belonged to the Baptist denomination. His death occurred in 1863 and his wife passed away in 1909. She is buried in Schleicher county. She was sixty-nine years of age at the time of her death. There were five children in the family, and Jacob A. and his sister, Mrs. Mary Ray, of Oklahoma, are the only survivors at the present time.

Jacob A. Whitten is a Texas rancher and cattleman, who has experienced nearly all the ups and downs and fortunes and misfortunes of the live stock industry during the last thirty years. After getting his education in the public schools he began his practical career at the age of seventeen, taking a place on a ranch, and spending several years in the employ of others. During a part of the time he was assistant to his mother on her ranch, after the father's death. In 1898 he became an independent operator as a rancher, and his success is probably as great as any who started at that time and with no more capital than he had at the beginning. He now owns one of the largest and best equipped ranches in Schleicher county, located about five miles from Eldorado, and raises large numbers of cattle and sheep. Mr. Whitten organized the Eldorado State Bank, and served as its cashier and one of its directors until its consolidation with the First National Bank of Eldorado, of which well-known institution he is vice president. He is also a stockholder and director in the Wool Growers' Central Storage Company.

Mr. Whitten was married in Stephens county, Texas, December 20, 1889, to Miss Mollie Morris, daughter of Walker Morris and wife, of Stephens county, where Mrs. Whitten was reared, though she is a native of Indiana. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Whitten. Johnnie Jettie, and Jaros are now deceased, while the survivors are: Willie, who is married and a resident of Schleicher county; Mattie, Burren, Lewis, and Chandler. All except the two youngest have completed their education and are now at the beginning of life's practical duties and responsibilities. The family are active members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Whitten is one of the lead-

ing workers in that denomination, and for nine consecutive years has served as superintendent of the local Sunday school. Fraternally he is equally popular, being affiliated with the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees, and in his Masonic lodge was master for six years and has served in some office ever since joining the order. In politics he is a Democrat and his interest in public affairs and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens have led to his election in several important local offices. For eight years he served as county judge of Schleicher county, and was ex-officio county superintendent of schools at the same time. He is now state sheep inspector for Texas. In his business and in unremitting industry he has found his chief pleasure in life, though he has never failed to apply himself vigorously to every movement for social and civic betterment in his home community.

PROFESSOR JOHN T. ROBERTS. In the training of young men and women for efficient parts in the world of trade, a school which has done successful work in northwest Texas is the Roberts Business College of Weatherford. Professor J. T. Roberts, president and proprietor, has had a long experience in both general and special lines of education, and understanding the needs of the time in vocational training has developed the means for furnishing his pupils with the best possible advantages.

John T. Roberts was born in Minden, Louisiana, August 9, 1861, has lived in Texas nearly all his life. His ancestry is Scotch-Irish, and not many of the immediate relationship is still living. His parents were Captain W. F. and Sarah (Griffith) Roberts of Louisiana. Captain Roberts came to Texas in November, 1861, and located at Jasper. His record as a soldier identifies his name conspicuously with Texas history. Soon after coming to this state he raised a company and equipped it from his own means. From captain of the company he was later promoted to colonel of the regiment which served in Walker's Division, and he was one of the aids of Walker during the raid through Arkansas. In the latter part of the war Captain Roberts superintended construction of forts in south Texas. His service continued from the beginning to the end of the struggle, and at the close of hostilities he settled in Fayette county, and took up a career as a farmer. That was his occupation until his death in 1898. His wife passed away in 1868. There were nine children in the family, four of whom are still living, Professor Roberts being the youngest. The oldest is W. F. Roberts, now on the old homestead in Fayette county. Amanda J. is the wife of G. W. Lewis, a merchant at Uvalde. Nola is the wife of Robert F. Sellers, a stockman in Bee county.

Professor Roberts was reared chiefly in Fayette county, Texas. His education was acquired in the local schools there, and was continued in the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Bryan. In 1880 he took a law course at Oxford, Mississippi, and in 1884 returned to South Texas. For the past thirty years his career has been that of an educator, and his record has been one of exceptional success. The public schools were the principal field of his services until he engaged in the special line of business training. For a time he served as city superintendent of the schools of Bowie, and in 1892 accepted the appointment of President of the Decatur Baptist College at Decatur. A little later he was recalled to the superintendency of the Bowie public schools in 1893, and continued there several years. In 1900 Professor Roberts organized the Roberts Business College in Bowie, and in 1905 moved the institution to Weatherford, where it has since filled an important place in the work of training young men and women for successful

careers. The chief branches taught at the school are bookkeeping, banking, corporation accounting, shorthand and typewriting, and also the fundamental English studies. The Roberts Business College has been more than a training school, since it has successfully endeavored to place its graduates in positions for which their special aptitude and training best fits them. Professor Roberts has always been a Democrat in politics, has taken the degrees of York Rite Masonry, is a past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a Past Recorder of the Weatherford Commandery of the Knights Templar, and is Venerable Counsel of the Modern Woodmen of America. His other associations are with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He belongs to the Weatherford Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Baptist church.

Professor Roberts was married March 17, 1886, near Bowie, in Montague county, to Miss Medie C. McDonald, a daughter of Cash and Maria McDonald, of Montague county. Mrs. Roberts' father is remembered as one of the pioneer settlers of north Texas. His participation in the many struggles with the Indians on the frontier during the early days brought him a variety of experience such as fell to the lot of few Texans. He was four times wounded, and a number of times narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Red Men. The old Indian fort in Montague county was situated on his ranch, near Victory Peak, and Mrs. Roberts was born in that fort. Victory Peak took its name from a young lady who had been kidnapped by the Indians, and who finally made her escape and reached the peak, and by waving a handkerchief attracted the attention of some cowboys who rescued her.

Professor Roberts and wife have eight children, two sons and six daughters. Two of the daughters are married: Mrs. Minnie L. Parnell, whose husband is a merchant at Merkel, and Mrs. Gana E. McCall, wife of Leslie McCall, who is in the moving picture business at Dallas. The other children are: Cash, aged twenty-five, on the ranch with his grandfather, near Bowie; Grover C., aged about nineteen, and a bookkeeper with the firm of Butler Brothers in Dallas; Lucile, aged seventeen; Lula, aged fourteen; Nellie, nine years old, and Clyde, a daughter, aged seven.

JOHN R. NASWORTHY. Among the men who have taken an active part in the life and history of Tom Green county is John R. Nasworthy, of San Angelo, Texas. He has lived in this part of Texas for forty years and has seen the tremendous growth of the western section of Texas. He has been engaged in the cattle business ever since coming to the section and he is one of the best known stock raisers in this part of the state. His financial success is not, however, the reason of his many friends, for he is very popular, as is shown by the fact that he has held every office in Tom Green county, save that of county judge, but his popularity comes from his own personal characteristics and the strength and kindness of his character.

John R. Nasworthy was born in Midville, Burke county, Georgia, on the 25th of September, 1849. His father, Uriah H. Nasworthy, was a planter of Georgia and before the Civil war he was the owner of a goodly number of slaves. He married Mary Schonyess and continued as a planter up to the time of his death in 1865. His widow died in 1890. There were ten children born to Uriah Nasworthy and his wife, six sons and four daughters. Although he himself was too old to enter the service on the breaking forth of the Civil war he sent all of his sons to the front. They enlisted in General Cobb's Legion and in Steward's Cavalry. These sons in the order of their age are: George, Thomas, Mitchell, Charles, Knute, and John R. Nas-

worthy. They all served through the entire war with the exception of John R., who was captured and during his captivity contracted measles. Through this simple disease congestion of the lungs came upon him and he became a physical wreck. He returned home, where he remained for about a year.

In 1867 he came to Texas and located at Brenham, where he became engaged in farming and stock raising. He remained there until 1871 when he came further west and settled on the Concho river, where he continued in the stock raising business. When he came into this section most of the citizens of the county were Mexican and the whole population of the county numbered only about three hundred people at this time. Cattle were worth about three dollars a head and horses sold for from five to ten dollars per head. The land was all owned by the government and could be located at ten cents per acre, but the first settlers in this region were poor people and could not locate land even at this astonishingly low price. Now cattle in this section is worth from forty to seventy-five dollars per head, and horses are worth from fifty to two hundred dollars apiece. The land sells anywhere from five dollars to fifty dollars an acre. Such is the practical evidence of the development in which Mr. Nasworthy has had a hand. He is still engaged in the cattle business near San Angelo, but much of his time is given to his interest in public work. As has been mentioned, he has held every public office in the gift of the citizens of the county, except that of county judge, and he is even now filling the office of county commissioner, to which he was elected in 1910.

Mr. Nasworthy is proud of three things: his politics, his fraternal relations and his religion. He is a member of the Democratic party and belongs to the Baptist church, having been a trustee of the church for a number of years. It is in his record as a Mason that he takes particular pride, being a member of the Commandery and the Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Nasworthy was married on the 2nd of February, 1880, to Miss Dessa Fisher, a daughter of Ralph Fisher, a native of Germany. He was an architect and came to this country early in life, pursuing his vocation until his death several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Nasworthy have four children living, three sons and one daughter. The daughter married Riley S. Johnson of Sherman, Texas, and they now reside in San Angelo. The sons are all in the ranch and stock raising business.

Mr. Nasworthy is enthusiastic, not only over the business opportunities of western Texas but also over its climate for he came to Texas what we would call a "lunger," and he is now a robust man of sixty-four weighing one hundred and eighty-seven pounds.

W. B. BIZZELL. As an institution there is none in Texas with a more definite influence in the training of women for the serious responsibilities of life than the College of Industrial Arts at Denton. The position of this school is well understood and much of its usefulness and its creditable standing among the higher schools of the state are due to the wise and able management of its president, W. B. Bizzell. The following paragraphs offer a brief sketch of this well known educator.

William Bennett Bizzell is a native of Texas, born near the old town of Independence October 14, 1876. His parents were G. M. and Sarah Elizabeth Bizzell, his father a merchant and farmer. Professor Bizzell was liberally educated in academic and professional schools of Texas and in the North. After the common schools he entered the Baylor-Crane College at Independence and was a student there during portions of the years from 1892 to 1894. On January 1, 1893, Mr. Bizzell took his first work in Baylor University at



Yours Truly
John R Saworthy

Waco, and was graduated bachelor of science in 1898 and bachelor of philosophy in 1899. In the intervals of his teaching Mr. Bizzell subsequently pursued post-graduate work in the University of Chicago, and won his master of arts degree from that institution in 1912. In 1910 the Illinois College of Law at Chicago conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L.

His career as an educator began at Plantersville in September, 1898, and he taught and held successively the following positions: Principal of the Montgomery high school, 1899-01; principal of the Navasota high school, 1901-02; superintendent of Navasota high school, 1902-10; and was elected president of the College of Industrial Arts at Denton in 1910.

Mr. Bizzell has made of educational work a career, and his advancement from individual teacher to president of a college has been well merited. Professor Bizzell in 1911 was made a member of the American Association for the advancement of science, and in the same year became a member of the Association for the Promotion of Industrial Education. From 1898 to 1903 he served as first lieutenant in the Texas National Guards. He is a Democrat in politics, has been a Knights Templar Mason since 1910, and a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1901, and belongs to the Baptist church.

On July 18, 1899, at Navasota, Mr. Bizzell married Carrie Wray Sangster. Their children are William Sangster Bizzell, aged thirteen years; and Elaine Bizzell, aged ten. Professor Bizzell and family reside in the handsome president's residence on the college campus at Denton.

WILL S. PAYNE. One of the native sons of Texas who has attained merited success in the profession of law and who is now a citizen of Abilene, is Will S. Payne. He became a resident of this city in 1914, coming here from Snyder, where he established himself in the confidence of the public and in building up a representative professional business. His advancement in the ranks of his chosen calling has been steady and commensurate with his activities.

Mr. Payne was born July 7, 1873, at Independence, Kaufman county, Texas, and is a son of Gordon and Fannie (Richardson) Payne. On the paternal side of the family Mr. Payne is descended from Lord Fox of England, and on the maternal side is a descendant of Robert Burns, the great lyric poet of Scotland. The family was a numerous one in Texas, where Gordon Payne was engaged in farming and stock raising, and at the time of the war between the states he enlisted in Colonel Wortham's regiment, General Hood's Brigade, in the Confederate service. He took an active part in numerous engagements during the first three years of the war, but his eyesight failed and he was granted his honorable discharge on account of disability. At the close of the war he settled at Independence, where he was married to Miss Fannie Richardson, of Cedar Grove, Texas. They settled down to housekeeping on a farm, and for forty-three years Mr. Payne continued to till the soil and raise stock in that county. In 1900 he made removal to Hood county, Texas, and there continued to follow the same occupation up to the time of his death, which occurred April 15, 1908. His widow still survives and is living with her son, H. P. Payne, an attorney of Fort Worth, Texas, being still in the best of health and mind, although seventy-one years of age.

The primary educational training of Will S. Payne was secured in the public schools of Kaufman county, Texas, and following this he engaged in the study of law at Terrell. He began his law studies under the preceptorship of W. B. Wynne of Wills Point, Van Zandt county, in 1895, and later was with "Bill" Allen, of Terrell, and first entered practice on his own account at Elmo, Texas, in 1898. He continued at

that point until 1900, when he went to Dublin, Erath county; 1905 moved to Stephenville, in the same county, and in 1908, on account of the ill health of several members of his family, went to a health resort at Gordon, Palo Pinto county, Texas. After remaining there about two years the family moved to Snyder, the county seat of Scurry county, and there Mr. Payne continued in the successful practice of law until 1914. Aside from his professional business, which has attracted most of his energies, Mr. Payne has interested himself in public matters as an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. On various occasions he has written articles for campaign use, has at times lent his fine oratorical power to the cause of his party, and has been successful in a number of debates with adherents of socialism. He is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the latter has attained to the Grand Lodge. His religious connection is with the Baptist church.

On October 20, 1897, Mr. Payne was married to Miss Mattie Bass, a daughter of R. N. and Laura Bass of College Mound, Texas. Mrs. Bass died in July, 1884, and Mr. Bass, who was for years engaged in farming and stock raising, now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Payne. He had four sons and three daughters, Mrs. Payne being the youngest of the family. To Mr. and Mrs. Payne there have been born six children, of whom four are still living: Henry Gordon; Howard; Maurine, and Larmon.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS. A representative of a patrician and distinguished old southern family, Mr. Harris came to Texas as a youth and here he has maintained his home for nearly forty years, within which he has endured the hardships and privations incidental to frontier life in the pioneer days and has witnessed and aided in the civic and material development of one of the greatest of the commonwealths of the Union. He was one of the first white men to establish a home in El Paso after the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad was extended to that point, and thus he may consistently be termed one of the pioneer citizens of this now thriving and attractive metropolis of western Texas. He has been prominently identified with railroad building in the southwest and also with the industrial development of his home state, the while the passing years have brought to him well earned prosperity, giving him prestige as one of the substantial capitalists of Texas, even as he has long been one of the honored and valued citizens of the state. He is a man of broad and liberal views and utmost civic loyalty, and in his character and services he has well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears, his ancestral history being one of which he may well feel proud.

William John Harris was born in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on Christmas day of the year 1858, and is a son of Judge John W. and Martha (Wilborn) Harris, both of whom were born and reared in Tennessee, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer epoch of its history. At the inception of the Civil war Judge Harris tendered his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, and he was made captain of his company in a Tennessee regiment. He was a gallant and able commanding officer and participated in many engagements, including the battle of Perryville, in which he was severely wounded. He was a man of high professional attainments and became one of the representative members of the bar of his native state. He was engaged in active practice at Paris, the capital of Henry county, Tennessee, until he was called to serve on the bench of the district court. He proved a most able, faithful and discriminating jurist, with broad and accurate knowledge of the law and high conception of the principles of equity

and justice. He continued the honored incumbent of this judicial office until the time of his death, which occurred at Paris in 1878, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal in 1861. The remains of both rest in the family cemetery at Paris and the name of both are held in lasting honor in their native state. Judge Harris was a brother of Hon. William R. Harris, one of the distinguished men of Tennessee, of which state he served as governor for three terms, including the climacteric period of the Civil war. Of the two children of Judge John W. and Martha (Wilborn) Harris the subject of this review alone survives, his sister, Mary E., having died at the age of twenty-one years, and her remains having been interred by the side of those of her father and mother.

The boyhood days of William J. Harris were compassed by the clamour and severe tension of the Civil war, and incidents of the great struggle were firmly impressed upon his plastic mind. He received proper educational discipline of a preliminary order, and thereafter continued his studies in the University of Tennessee until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, when, about three years prior to the death of his honored father, he set forth to make his own way in the world. At the age noted, in 1875, he came to Texas and identified himself intimately with frontier activities, his first employment being that of stage driver on the route between Fort Worth and Fort Concha. In this occupation he endured great hardships and perils, as on more than one occasion he was compelled to pass an entire day without water and was often deprived of food, besides which he had many narrow escapes from the Indians. The timbre of the young man was shown in his determination and fortitude under such unpropitious and trying circumstances, and these early experiences foreshadowed the advancement and success which he was destined to gain through the same sterling attributes of character. Mr. Harris continued his work in connection with staging operations until 1882, when he established his home in El Paso, where he arrived almost simultaneously with the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad to this point, the present attractive city having been represented by a meager settlement of Mexicans, he having been one of the first five Americans to locate in the frontier town. Here he procured a position in connection with the United States customs service, and he continued to be identified with the same for the ensuing decade, as a customs official on the border between Texas and Mexico.

In 1892 Mr. Harris turned his attention to railroad contracting and in this field of enterprise he found ample scope for successful effort, both in the matter of executing important contracts and in gaining to himself due compensation. He assisted in construction work as a contractor on the Southern Pacific, the Texas Pacific, the El Paso & Northeastern, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads, and through his progressive policies and able handling of large contracts he gained financial independence.

Mr. Harris purchased the equipment and business of the Pomeroy Transfer Company, of El Paso, and thereafter he continued the enterprise with marked success for several years, at the expiration of which he sold the business. He was at one time the owner of El Paso Iron and Brass Works, and he otherwise gave his influence and capitalistic support to the up-building of local industrial and business enterprises. He became associated with William E. Davis in the purchase of fourteen hundred acres of land in Las Cruces county, and he is also the owner of six thousand, five hundred acres of land in Callahan county, the latter property now constituting one of the finest ranches in western Texas. In the improvement of his extensive landed estate he has shown the same aggres-

sive policies and advanced ideas that have otherwise conserved his pronounced success, and his efforts have been of distinctive value also in the furthering of general development and progress in this section of the state. In El Paso Mr. Harris has recently purchased the magnificent residence erected as a home by Charles Davis, former mayor of the city, and with Mrs. Harris as its gracious chatelaine this handsome home is one of the leading centers of social activity in the community—a favorite rendezvous for the host of family friends. In the midst of the manifold cares and exacting of a signally active and successful business career Mr. Harris has not subordinated the sentiments and ideals which represent the higher values of life, and this is shown in his regaining, by purchase, the old family homestead in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, this ancestral place having been his boyhood home and being endeared to him by many gracious memories and associations. He is also the owner of other valuable realty in Memphis and makes somewhat frequent visits to that interesting old city. He also has an attractive modern bungalow at Long Beach, California, and in this beautiful seaside home he and his family pass many pleasant hours during each winter season. In El Paso Mr. Harris is a stockholder of the American National Bank, of which he formerly served as vice president, and he served for sixteen years as a valued and progressive member of the board of county commissioners of El Paso county. He is a devotee of the motor car and he and his wife find recreation and pleasure in their automobile tours and drives. His political allegiance is given without reservation to the Democratic party and he has been an active worker in behalf of its cause, though never ambitious for political preferment.

In the year 1885 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harris to Miss Amelia Schultz, who was born in Germany and who was an infant at the time of her parents' immigration to the United States. The only child of this union is Eugene L., who was graduated in the University of Texas as a member of the class of 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and who had the distinction of being elected in the autumn of the same year to the state legislature, in which he served as a member of the general assembly of 1912. He proved an active working member during this session and had the distinction of introducing and ably championing the fraternity bill, action on which is still pending. He is one of the royal and popular young men of El Paso and is an enthusiast in his loyalty to his native state.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN KELLIS. A resident of west Texas for nearly thirty years, Mr. Kellis has been very closely identified with the official and professional life of Sterling county. At the present time he is serving as county surveyor, and is also publisher of the *News-Record* of Sterling City. For many years he has been an active member of the Texas bar, and has practiced law in connection with his other work.

William Franklin Kellis was born at Mount Vernon, Texas, March 15, 1855, the third among four sons and four daughters born to J. N. and Elizabeth Kellis, now of Sterling City. The paternal ancestry is French and the maternal is Scotch. J. N. Kellis, the father, came to Texas from Dadeville, Alabama, in 1849, settling in Shelby county, where he was a farmer and school teacher. In 1855 he went to Titus county where he continued his industry as a farmer. When the war came one he volunteered and became captain of Company B in Quales Division frontier reserve, and served throughout the time of the war, most of his service being on the frontier, and in fighting Indians. His home during the war period was in Wise county, and after the war he moved to Trinity county, and later to McLennan county. In 1886 he moved out to what was then the western

frontier in Sterling county, and became one of the early farmers and stockmen of that section. He is still owner of a ranch on the north Concho River, most of his land being under irrigation, and managed by a foreman and several other employes. The father now lives in town and is eighty-seven years of age, but still able to give close attention to business affairs. His wife is eighty-three years old. William Franklin Kellis was educated in the public schools of McLennan county, and for one term in 1874 attended the Baylor University. His first occupation was teaching school, and he presided over a number of school rooms during the twelve years of his activity in that profession. At the same time he carried on his studies in law, and was admitted to the bar in 1891 at Sterling City, since which time he has given as much attention to his practice, as other duties as an editor and surveyor would permit. For ten years he held the office of county attorney of Sterling county, for four years was postmaster at Sterling City, and has been county surveyor at different times previous to his recent election in 1912 to that office. He was county surveyor at the time the county lines were established, and his careful work in that office has contributed much to the permanence and correctness of land boundaries in this county.

Mr. Kellis for many years has been a worker in the Democratic ranks. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and in civic affairs has always been a willing worker for every movement to promote the welfare of his home county and city.

On January 8, 1880, he married Miss Nannie B. Martin, of McLennan county, a daughter of Patrick Martin, of that county, a farmer, who lived there until his death about 1897. Mrs. Kellis' mother died several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Kellis have three children. Pat Kellis is now serving as county attorney of Sterling county; one daughter is Mrs. B. B. Huckell, of Kansas City, Missouri, where her husband is engaged in the real estate business. Miss Vera is a graduate of Baylor University, and is now teaching music in the high school at Sterling City.

JOHN E. MORRISS. One of the oldest and most prominent families in East Texas is represented by Mr. John E. Morriss, a well known citizen of Texarkana. During a residence of more than twenty years in Texarkana Mr. Morriss has been known as a successful farmer, a gin operator and a citizen whose public spirit and a loyal cooperation have been instrumental in forwarding a number of enterprises for the betterment of the city.

John E. Morriss was born in Talladega county, Alabama, a son of B. F. Morriss. The father of the family came from Alabama to Texas in 1868, locating in Cass county. He had been a Confederate soldier under General Joe Wheeler and was for many years one of the well known and enterprising citizens of Cass county. One of the sons, a brother of John E., was the late Dr. S. J. Morriss, who was a soldier of the south under General Lee during many of the Virginia Campaigns and rose from the ranks to Major of his regiment. After the war he entered the profession of medicine where he gained distinction and was widely known throughout East Texas. He was one of the prominent members of Masonry in this part of the state and served as grand high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter for Texas.

Mr. John E. Morriss has for a long number of years been engaged in the lumber business, being one of the important operators in that industry in East Texas. Farming has, however, occupied a large share of his attention. His home and business headquarters were in Cass county until 1890, in which year he came to Texarkana and this has since been his home. He is the owner of a fine farm situated two and a half miles northwest of Texarkana. Mr. Morriss is president and manager of the Watts Gin Company, which owns and operates

what is probably the finest cotton gin in east Texas. The plant was built complete and began ginning cotton within a period of sixty days from July 10 to September 10, 1912. All of the work of installation of machinery was under the supervision of Mr. Morriss who is a practical gin operator. A brief description of the gin, taken from a local publication, may be of interest. There are two separate pipes which take the cotton from the wagon by suction. The two sets of four gin stands of the most approved pattern, each containing seventy saws, and two of these stands were made especially to clean and gin staple cotton. After the cotton has been thoroughly cleaned and ginned in the stand it is drawn by suction to the two presses and the bale is formed and the entire process of ginning is completed at the rate of about one bale every seven minutes, the plant being guaranteed to gin ninety bales in a day of ten hours.

For several years Mr. Morriss has served as a member of the Texarkana school board, and it will long remain to his credit that during his service, he has undertaken the building of the city's noted high school, a structure that cost \$125,000 and is one of the handsomest and best equipped school buildings in the state of Texas. Mr. Morriss is a Royal Arch Mason and he and his family are members* of the First Baptist church of Texarkana. He was married to Miss Janie G. Moores, a daughter of Reuben Moores, who was a pioneer of East Texas and was for many years considered the largest land owner in Cass county. The eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Morris are named Reuben M., John E., Jr., W. J., J. R., H. A., Janie G., Ruth A. and Margaret P.

ED TOM RANDLE. Both as a member of the bar and in business affairs, Mr. Randle is one of the prominent citizens of Dallas, among the generation of progressive young business men. From his earliest experiences he has been identified and familiar with business and industrial affairs of large importance, and now conducts a large law and real estate business, being president of the Randle Investment Company whose offices are in the Wilson Building at Dallas.

Ed Tom Randle is a native Texan, having been born in Washington county in 1878. His parents Jules A. and Laura M. (Brewer) Randle are both deceased, the mother having passed away in 1883, and the father in 1899 at Eagle Lake, Texas. His father, who was a native of Georgia, and came to Texas before the Civil war, subsequently in 1888 moved to Monterey, Mexico, which was his home for several years. While there he engaged in mining, and became one of the leading American developers of this city and vicinity. He was the builder of its street railway system, and constructed other municipal improvements.

Mr. Randle, the Dallas attorney, received his early education in St. Edwards College at Austin, Texas, later was a student in the Bingham College of Asheville, North Carolina and then entered Georgetown University at Washington, D. C. where he pursued his studies in law, and was admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C. and also in the state of Texas, in 1903. Already for some years previous to his admission to the bar, he had been actively connected with business. In Monterey, he was associated with his father and others in the promotion of the street railway system of that city. Returning to Dallas in 1900, he spent some time in this city before taking up his law studies at Washington, and immediately after his admission to the bar he returned to this city, and has a generous share of the law business in the office and courts of this locality. He organized the Randle Investment Company, of which he is president, and the company does a large business in real estate, though confining its operations mainly to business properties and large tracts of land in Mexico, and the state of Texas. He speaks Spanish fluently.

Mr. Randle is one of the prominent Masons of Dallas.

He is affiliated with Dallas Lodge No. 760 A. F. & A. M. Dallas Chapter No. 47 R. A. M., Dallas Commandery No. 6 K. T. and has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rites, and is a member of Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with other fraternal orders, and is a member of the Dallas Club, and the Dallas Country Club. Mr. Randle was married in 1902 to Miss Anna Quinlan. Her father was the late Captain G. A. Quinlan, formerly general manager of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, and whose residence was at Houston, Texas.

RANDOLPH S. TILLOTSON. Now in the tenth year of his service as county and district clerk of Stonewall county, Randolph S. Tillotson has been a resident of western Texas for many years, was a successful rancher, until he got into politics, and now besides his office he is a member of the firm of Pierce-Tillotson Company, in the general land, loan and insurance business, and they also do considerable work in abstracting.

Randolph S. Tillotson is a native of the state of Mississippi, born at Jackson, March 19, 1868. His father was Lewis Tillotson, a native of Rochester, New York, whence he moved to Mississippi, and later to Texas in 1871. He was a carpenter and builder, and followed that occupation for many years. During his later life, however, he took up farming. His death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-five in 1901, and he spent his last years in Fisher county, Texas, where he is buried. His wife was Virginia E. Stratton, a native of Mississippi where they were married. Both she and her husband were active members of the Providence church. Her death occurred in 1896 at the age of fifty, and she also rests in Fisher county. There were three children, of whom the county and district clerk of Stonewall county was the youngest.

Mr. Tillotson when about three years of age moved to Texas, and has lived in this state ever since. His early education was attained from the public schools, and afterwards he completed a course in a business college at Corsicana. Up to the age of twenty-one he lived at home on the farm, and then started out for himself. His choice of country was western Texas, and he has never regretted that he identified himself early in life with a region whose development is yet only in infancy. He has done his share of making this a better place to live in, and has been more than ordinarily prosperous in his business affairs. For a number of years he followed cattle ranching and farming, up to 1903. He was then drawn into politics, and in 1904 was elected to his present office as county and district clerk, being now in his fifth term.

Mr. Tillotson has been twice married, both ceremonies having been performed in Aspermont. On October 1, 1899, he married Sallie Bulloch, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. V. Bulloch. Her death occurred in 1907 at about the age of thirty. The three children, two sons and a daughter, are Bulloch, Jo, and Sallie. In 1909 Mr. Tillotson married Etta Hill, a native of Texas. Their one child is Dolores. The family are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Tillotson has taken a prominent part in fraternal matters. He is a Mason through the Blue Lodge and Commandery, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World. He is treasurer of the Blue Lodge of Masonry, and also in the Odd Fellows Lodge at Aspermont. He has filled all the chairs in the Lodge of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Grand Lodge of Texas. His interest in politics has always been with the dominant party, in Texas, and has extended not only to local politics but to state and national matters. On the side of recreation it may be said that Mr. Tillotson is one of the real baseball fans in Aspermont, and in not only the games of the local and Texas league, but also the club records of the major organizations. He en-

joys outdoor life in all its forms, and often spends a vacation in hunting and fishing.

HILLIARY Q. LYLES. Since 1900 Mr. Lyles has been well known and prominently connected with business affairs in Sterling City. His residence in west Texas extends over a period of more than thirty years, and he was in the cattle business in Tom Green and adjacent counties before the first railroad was ever built to this part of the state.

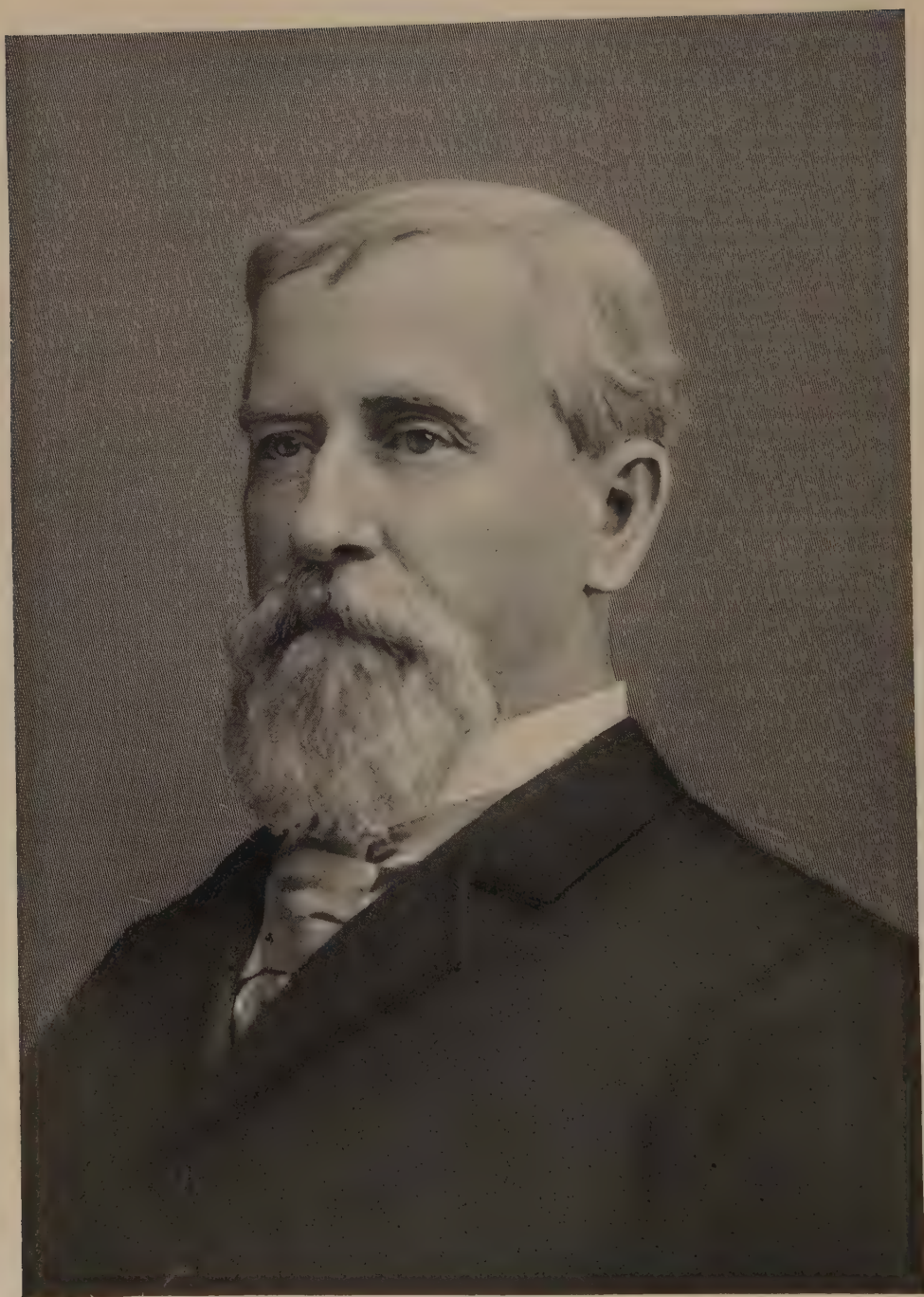
Hilliary Q. Lyles was born September 24, 1861, at Prairie Lea in Caldwell county, Texas, a son of John Hilliary and Nancy (Frost) Lyles, who were formerly from Kentucky, having settled in Texas about 1854, and their home having been in Caldwell county for a number of years, where the father followed farming, although by trade he was a cabinet maker. The ancestors for three generations have been prominently connected with the ministry of the gospel. There is a large relationship living in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Illinois. Great-grandfather Rev. Manassah Lyles was prominent in the ministry of the Methodist church, as was also his son Grandfather Thomas H. Lyles. William H. Lyles, a brother of Thomas H. was also a minister, and a half-brother of these two was Rev. U. F. Wilson, a relative of the late Governor Wilson of Kentucky. There were twelve children in the great-grandfather's family, and several of them moved into Alabama, others to Tennessee, and in Alabama the members of the family were prominent as planters and slave holders before the war. Several members fought on the Confederate side during the war, and one of the family was Dr. Harrison Welch, a surgeon in the army. John Hilliary Lyles, the father of Mr. Lyles, of Sterling City, was a minister of the Baptist church, and combined that vocation with farming, from which he chiefly supported his family. He was one of the early preachers of Texas, and as was the custom in that time did his work for little money and for the good of humanity. He continued to make his home in Caldwell county, where he was well known and greatly loved for his work, until his death in 1877. He was the father of ten children, of whom Hilliary Q. was the third. The latter has three sisters and four brothers living, all of them in Texas. C. M. Lyles is in the furniture and undertaking business in Sterling City. N. G. Lyles lives at Brady, and is a justice of the peace and city recorder. John and his brother Christopher are engaged in farming in Gonzales county. Mrs. Sallie Lyles lives in Brown county, on Indian Creek, where her husband is a farmer. Mrs. Dora Kaye lives in Gonzales county where her husband operates a cotton gin. The youngest sister is living in Gonzales county, the wife of a farmer there.

Hilliary Q. Lyles was reared in a time and in a country where schools were scarce, and the conditions of his family circumstances did not permit of his obtaining much education. In spite of the facilities and advantages that surrounded him as a youth, he has always been a close observer and student, and is a practical man of affairs, and well informed on every essential matter. His first regular business was in the cattle industry in Kimble county, where he worked at wages of fifteen dollars per month for about two years. Then in November, 1881, he arrived in Tom Green county, and was connected with the cattle business there, and afterwards bought and enclosed a ranch of his own in Coke county. He stocked the place and was progressively connected with cattle raising up to 1900. In that year he sold out his interest in Coke county and established a general mercantile business at Sterling City. He is doing well as a business man, has a large trade all over this section of Texas, is a man who has always been noted for his square dealing. He has been a director and stockholder in the First National Bank of Sterling City since its organization.

In politics Mr. Lyles is a Democrat as to general pol-



N. L. Lyles



R M Swearingen

ca, but has always been a strong Prohibitionist, and votes and works for the good of that cause wherever possible. For sixteen years he has served as a deacon of the Baptist church. On December 20, 1887, he married Miss Helen Canon, of Sterling county, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Canon, of this county. Her father is a rancher but now lives retired, and her mother died several years ago. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lyles are all at home with their parents and the three youngest are still in school. After residence in different sections of Texas, Mr. Lyles is convinced that the North Concho country is the place for him, and considers it one of the most healthful climates and best localities for its natural resources in the entire state.

MILFORD M. HAMLIN. The manager of the Southwestern Printing Company at El Paso, the largest general printing house in western Texas, and with a business which extends far beyond the limits of this home city, Mr. Hamlin began life a poor boy and in the necessity of earning a livelihood and earning the profitable trade he followed his inclinations to perfect himself as a printer. It was in a small town in North Central Texas, and from that time to the present he has been regularly identified with some branch of the typographical business.

Milford M. Hamlin was born August 20, 1882 near Burrtown, Kansas, in Harvey county. His parents were James F. and Rachel Hamlin. The father, who was for a number of years a farmer in Kansas, finally sold out and engaged in the hardware business at Burrtown in partnership with a brother. This was in the year, 1884, and he continued there until 1890, when he moved the business to Hutchinson, Kansas, where he continued for about two years longer. Then selling out he removed to Coleman county, Texas, this removal being on account of his wife's health. During his residence in that Texas county he served as deputy organizer for the Woodmen of the World throughout the state of Texas. His mother died at Santa Anna, in Coleman county, and after her death the father returned to his old home in Kansas, where he lived with his relatives for some time and subsequently settled in Wichita, where he is now living at the age of sixty-five, retired from business activities.

Milford M. Hamlin attained his early education in the public schools of Kansas and Texas, and after his mother's death was really without a home and entirely dependent upon his own exertions for support. As a boy he worked in the cotton fields, and was paid according to the number of pounds which he could pick per day.

During the summer months he spent many weary weeks chopping and carrying cotton at a salary of from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per month and board. Even at this low wage was his ambition to get along in the world that he managed to save something from his wages. Thus he was enabled to enter a printing office at Santa Anna, Texas, as an apprentice when fifteen years of age. His salary as an apprentice was \$8.00 per month and board, an amount that just enabled him to provide himself with home and food while acquiring his trade. After learning all that the limited facilities of a country newspaper could offer, he took a place in a newspaper and job printing establishment at McPherson, Kansas, and after being with the firm for three months was promoted to foreman of the job department. From that time to the present he has always been identified with the mechanical department of newspaper and job printing offices. In 1905 he came to Dallas, and took a place as stock-keeper for the American Type Foundry Company in that city. In 1906 he was promoted from the stock-room to traveling salesman, and represented that firm on the road until the panic of 1907 when business conditions were such that all the salesmen were called in. Mr. Hamlin then returned to his old trade as printer, which he followed

for about two years, and was then offered another place with the American Type Foundry Company, this time as salesmanager. He remained as manager of sales until April, 1912, at which date he came to El Paso to take the management of the Southwestern Printing Company. This establishment is located at 103 Chihuahua street, where a large business houses a complete establishment for all kinds of commercial printing and the kindred arts.

Mr. Hamlin is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. His chief avocation has been the study of music, and he has not only cultivated taste but excellent talent as a vocalist and general musician. At the present time he occupies the place of musical director for the choir of the First Baptist church of El Paso, and for a year and a half, during his residence at Dallas, was tenor soloist in Matthews' Cathedral.

RICHARD M. SWEARINGEN, M. D. With all those attributes that make for the true greatness of the individual person Dr. Swearingen was most fully endowed, and his life record falls as benediction of inspiration and incentive. He was in the truest sense the friend of humanity, and he made his life count for good in its every relation. He attained to marked distinction in his chosen profession, through the medium of which he worked long and effectively, and with loving kindness, for the alleviation of human suffering and distress, and he ordered his life upon the loftiest plane of integrity and honor. He served with signal ability as state health officer and surgeon general of Texas, was honored by his professional confreres by his election to the presidency of the Texas State Medical Association, and was one of the most loved and distinguished citizens of the Lone Star commonwealth at the time when he was summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors, his death having occurred in the city of Austin, on the 7th of August, 1898. The Doctor passed virtually his entire life in Texas, was a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of this state, which he himself represented as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and by his character and his noble achievement he lent dignity and honor to the state of which he became a resident when a mere boy and in which he maintained his home to the close of a signally noble and useful life.

As preliminary to other subject-matter to be incorporated in this review of the life history of Dr. Swearingen there is a distinct consistency in reproducing the following quotations from the memorial address delivered by F. E. Daniel, M. D., of Austin, on the occasion of the thirty-second annual meeting of the Texas State Medical Association, at Waco, on the 26th of April, 1900:

"By courtesy of an invitation embodied in a resolution adopted at the last meeting of this association, it is my privilege, as it is an honor, to pay tribute to the memory of one of our brightest and best, whose soul has been translated to the realms of eternal rest,—Dr. Richard Montgomery Swearingen. The State Medical Association, the people of Texas, the medical profession of America, need no eulogy upon his life, character and services,—his talents, his successes in that sphere of life to which he was called. They need not be told of his virtues in private life. No recapitulation of his soldierly deeds in defense of the South in her unequal struggle for independence, or his service to Texas as her chief sanitary officer; no allusion to his wide reputation as a skilled physician and learned sanitarian are necessary. All this is familiar to them, and he will live in their memory, and the influence of his example will be felt as a star, blotted from the firmament, will still pour its light upon us.

"But that those who come after us,—some to guide

the destinies of this great state; others to guard its portals with a sanitary cordon; some to preside over, others to sit in the councils of this association, may learn of his beautiful life, his rare qualities of head and heart, and know the warm place he occupied in the affections of the present generation, the measure of usefulness he filled in his busy life,—it is due that we attempt to formulate it into words for record in the archives of the State Association of Physicians, that, inspired with his illustrious example, our successors may labor to emulate it.

"I knew Dr. Swearingen well. In his public and private life, in the intimacy of his happy home, associated with him officially many years, my opportunities for properly estimating his worth were exceptional. I have seen him under almost every conceivable circumstance, and I can sincerely say that never in my life have I known so perfectly rounded out and complete a manhood. In every relation of life he was simply grand. He exemplified the loftiest ideal of splendid manhood. Yet he was gentle as a child, and as free from guile. His generous heart was a stranger to anything approaching selfishness, and no unworthy motive or sordid interest ever actuated him. He was the calm, dignified, courteous, courageous man, the peerless gentleman whose knightly crest was never lowered in the presence of any man, any danger or trial, or under any circumstance. He had the heart of a lion, but it was actuated by the sentiment and emotion of a gentle woman. Its every throb was for humanity. I have seen him approached by the high, the powerful, the lowly. His manner was the same to all,—gentle, considerate, patient. The humblest of God's creatures could enter his presence with the assurance of kindly sympathy, and the needy never departed empty-handed. * * * If to live right and do right; if to walk upright in the eyes of God and man, to be pure in heart, just and gentle, brave and generous and useful; to love humanity; to do good for righteousness' sake; to do one's whole duty as he sees it, fearlessly and fully, is to be great, Swearingen was a great man. In his limited sphere of action he utilized to the fullest his God-given 'talent,' nor let it rust. With him the practice of medicine was largely a mission of mercy. He refused his services to none; compelled none to pay him. He ever persuaded the erring, uplifted the weary and comforted the distressed. He was a successful physician, whose very presence carried hope and healing to the afflicted, equally in the home of prosperity and in the hut of poverty. * * *

"As president of this association his administration was characterized by firmness and gentleness; by success and harmony. He was president at a critical period of the association's usefulness. When dissensions arose, his temperate words, his calm, rational arguments, his persuasive eloquence were like 'oil upon the waters cast.' Where discord entered peace remained to rule. As state health officer he was popular and had the confidence of the whole state. He held that position more than fifteen years, consecutively except during Ross' administration as governor. He remodeled the quarantine laws and formulated and secured the passage of the existing act. In the execution of this law he was signally successful, for no foreign pestilence found foothold in Texas, and the extensive epidemic of smallpox which had gained headway in some forty localities during Governor Ross' term of office was quickly suppressed when, reappointed by Governor Hogg, Swearingen again assumed management. The state remained remarkably free from smallpox to the date of his death. As a writer he was forceful, clear, concise, logical,—not ornate. His sentences were stripped of those dazzling flashes of rhetoric with which his speeches glowed, and carried conviction to the minds of all readers. As an orator he was brilliant, persuasive,—widely known as one of our most gifted extempore speakers. He had a sublime faith in an all-wise and beneficent Creator, and clearly portrayed it, and revealed his hope of immortality, in glowing eloquence in his

chaste and scholarly address to the literary societies of the Texas University, the subject being, 'The Conservation and Correlation of Forces as a Basis of Belief in Immortality.' It was a masterpiece of oratory and sparkled with gems of rhetoric. At times the thoughts touched the sublime and were flashed forth in language of living light. Deeply versed in the resources of the English language, he was a master of the art of diction, and swayed the hearts and swept along the thoughts of all hearers.

"He was widely known as a yellow-fever expert, and after the great epidemic of 1878 was appointed on a congressional committee to investigate and report on its origin, mode of development, etc. The result of the report made by this commission was the creation by Congress of a national board of health, now merged into the marine hospital bureau. When pestilence stalked the land; when the 'saffron demon' blew his blighting breath over the fair Southland and the destroying angel hovered over peaceful homes, and snatched away the fairest and best, it was then that this gallant soldier of sanitary science shone with conspicuous splendor. There he was great. * * * When his native State, Mississippi, was in the throes of the great yellow-fever epidemic of 1878 and the peaceful and happy little town of Holly Springs, under the impulse of generous sympathy and that hospitality every characteristic of the South, threw open her doors to the terror-stricken refugees from the beleaguered towns and became herself the storm center of the pestilence,—Swearingen and Manning—the brave, the gallant, the lovable Manning,—were prompt to go to her relief. Manning fell. Many noble volunteer physicians and nurses fell, laying down their lives cheerfully in the cause of humanity,—in obedience to that power that impels a heroic soul to self-immolation in the discharge of duty. Swearingen held the hand of the dying Manning, and later, before this association, paid a tribute to his memory in an oration of love-inspired eloquence which today illumines the pages of the association's archives and lives in the memory of the present. He said of Manning: 'He walked serenely into the valley of death, to surpass all others in doing good. * * * It was called rash, because he had never had yellow fever. * * * If his going to beautiful flower-crowned Holly Springs to battle and die with her brave men and women was a rash act,—in all reverence, I say it was rash in the Savior we adore to leave the courts of Heaven to redeem a fallen race. The one came at the bidding of the Father; the other went impelled by the same spirit that gave splendor to the Hill of Calvary, when temples and stars and heaven and earth reeled and rocked to the martyrdom of a God.'

"The present is not the time nor the occasion to speak of Dr. Swearingen's splendid record as a soldier in the service of the South; that is history, and presents an unbroken story of dauntless courage and deeds of daring. Yet it may not be amiss to say that, at the age of twenty-four, he was at the head of a splendid troop of cavalry,—always at the front,—and passed through scenes and events that rival the most thrilling episodes of feudal times. In the privacy of our intercourse, with the modesty characteristic of the man, he would tell of some of his experiences, giving credit, always, to his 'men.' There was one event, however, of which he could make no other than himself the hero. Left sick at the house of a Tennessee gentleman in the territory into which his troops had made a raid, he was soon in the enemy's lines. Nursed back to health by the pretty daughter of the house, he fell a victim to her beauty and graces. They were married, and he rejoined his command. He ventured back alone, at night, to visit his bride; the house was surrounded and he was captured,—not by the enemy proper but by a gang of those lawless men known as guerrillas. He was bound, gagged, and thrown in a fence corner to await his doom. At daylight he was led out to be shot. One of the band whom

the bride's father had befriended in some emergency had sufficient influence to secure his release, and he was put through the lines. Upon such slim threads sometimes hang important events. The unknown young cavalrman became the illustrious physician and sanitarian, admired for his virtues and abilities, esteemed for his worth, and famous for his services alike in war and in the less tempestuous walks of life. In the field of romance, fact or fiction we scarcely find a parallel. The reckless daring, the romance of the times and environment; the union of these two heroic young souls, in the mountain fastnesses of a rugged country, the home of outlawry and the den of guerrillas,—a section of country swept by the storm of war, whose waves ebbed and flowed across it, back and forth with the advance or retreat of either army,—their separation, and final reunion in our own country; their subsequent trials and hardships, and final triumphs in attaining wealth and distinction, and an evening of life crowned with happiness and serene content, furnish a theme for the troubadour, worthy of the days when knighthood was in flower,—unexcelled in song or story."

Well may the foregoing tribute find place in this publication, for it is the noble and gracious personal estimate of one who knew Dr. Swearingen long and well, and in one of the later paragraphs of his memorial Dr. Daniel spoke of the death of Dr. Swearingen in the following words: "When all-conquering death came to the bosom of his home he met his end with that calm courage and unruffled front with which he had met all trials in life. It was peaceful,—beautiful. The last thought that crossed his mind was one of 'good will toward man.' His last act, when the tongue refused its office, was laboriously to write, with a lead pencil, these words: 'I go out upon the great Unknown without an unkind thought or feeling toward any living creature.'"

At this juncture is initiated a brief and somewhat more prosaic record concerning the life and services of the great and honored Texan to whom this memoir is dedicated, with a full sense of the impossibility of doing full justice to his memory within the circumscribed limitations of a publication of this order.

Richard Montgomery Swearingen was born in Noxubee county, Mississippi, on the 26th of September, 1838, and he was thus sixty years of age at the time of his death. He was a lineal descendant of Garrett Van Swearingen, who immigrated from Holland to American in 1645 and who established his home in Maryland. The family name has been in each generation most worthily identified with American history, and the subject of this memoir was a son of Dr. Richard J. and Margaret M. Swearingen, who settled in Washington county, Texas, in 1848, the father having been one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of the Lone Star state and having been a man of fine intellectuality as well as professional ability. Dr. Richard J. Swearingen was one of the first and foremost in furthering the cause of popular education in Texas, and it may be specially noted in this connection that he was the projector and virtual organizer of the splendid schools that, prior to the Civil war, made Chapel Hill, Washington county, a famous educational center of the state. The wife of this influential pioneer was a daughter of Major Boley Conner, who was of staunch Irish lineage and who served under General Jackson as an officer in the war of 1812. Mrs. Swearingen was a woman of gracious and gentle personality, marked individuality and deep piety. In the new home in Texas, Dr. and Mrs. Richard J. Swearingen, with the co-operation of a few congenial friends, made the pioneer community one notable as a center of wealth, culture and refinement. Of the children of this venerated pioneer couple those who were reared to maturity were: Sarah Frances, Patrick Henry, Helen Marr, Richard Montgomery, John Thomas, and Mary Gertrude.

Richard Montgomery Swearingen was afforded the advantages of a home of distinctive culture and was a lad

of about ten years at the time of the family removal from Mississippi to Texas, and he was just approaching man's estate when the political excitement that culminated in the Civil war began to shake the foundation of the government. Fiery denunciation of Northern aggression, and stormy oratory were the order of the day in the South. Reason gave way to passion in both sections of the country and men were driven by inexorable forces to inevitable destiny. The voice of Sam Houston rang through the land like that of an inspired prophet, but it was obscured in the whirlwind that heralded impending war. Dr. Swearingen was one of the few gallant young men who stood with the immortal Houston in opposing and voting against the ordinance of secession in Texas. When, however, the State, by an overwhelming majority, went out of the Union, he felt in duty bound to give his allegiance to Texas and the cause of the Confederacy, with the result that he responded to the first call for troops.

On the 28th of February, 1861, Dr. Swearingen embarked, at Galveston, in the command of General McLeod, which set forth for the lower Rio Grande. After a six months' campaign on the part of the regiment commanded by Colonel John S. Ford, the well known and gallant old frontiersman, young Swearingen returned to his home at Chapel Hill. After resting a few days he learned that his younger brother, John T., was lying ill at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, and he at once set forth to the relief of his brother, who had left Texas a few months previously, with troops bound for Virginia, but who had been refused enrollment on account of extreme youth; he left his Texas companions at Knoxville, Tennessee, and volunteered in Brazelton's battalion of Tennessee cavalry. The brave boy had served under the ill-fated Zollicoffer, in Kentucky, and had won the admiration of his comrades, but the rough campaign had overtaxed his physical powers, with the result that it became imperative for him to indulge in rest and recuperation. The ordinary methods of securing a discharge having failed in his case, the older brother, Richard M., soon after his arrival in Tennessee, made the best adjustment of the matter by the expedient of offering to take the younger brother's place in the ranks, and he thus assumed for the second time the uniform of the Confederate soldier.

The company of which Dr. Swearingen thus became a member was commanded by Captain A. M. Gofarth, who was promoted major of the regiment a few months later and who sacrificed his life when leading his command in a desperate charge. About two months after Dr. Swearingen had assumed the place of his brother the company was reorganized and the generous Tennesseans elected him, the only Texan in the company, to the office of first lieutenant. In less than six weeks thereafter his gallantry, ability and popularity brought to him promotion to the captaincy of the company. For nearly three years he continued in command of this valiant and celebrated company, noted not only for its faithful and arduous service during the war, but also for the brilliant successes won by some of its members after the close of the great conflict between the North and the South.

During the occupation of Cumberland Gap, while on a scouting expedition in the mountains of eastern Tennessee, Dr. Swearingen, who was then a private, was prostrated with pneumonia and was left at the home of Lee Jesse, in Sneedville. This brought about the result noted in a preceding paragraph of this article, for it was here that young Swearingen won the heart and hand of the accomplished daughter of his host, but his marriage to Miss Jennie Jesse was not solemnized until three years later. During the subsequent years of the war neither danger nor distance deterred the young soldier from visiting the congenial and happy family of his fiancée as often as possible. On the 12th of September, 1864, at Jonesville, Virginia, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Swearingen to Miss Jennie Jesse, the ceremony being performed in the presence of the bride's

loved and devoted sister, Sallie, and both of the young women having made the rough and perilous journey over the mountains from Sneedville, then within the enemy's lines, to Jonesville, that the marriage might be performed before the gallant young soldier-lover was again called into battle. Several days after the wedding Captain Swearingen ventured into Sneedville, on a dark night, for the purpose of bidding his bride and other members of the family good-bye, and it was at this time that he was captured by the mountain "bushwhackers," as indicated in the foregoing article by Dr. Daniel. Joab Buttry, the man who saved the life of the captive, was chief of the band of guerrillas and his hands were stained by the blood of many Confederate soldiers, as he had seen his brother shot down in cold blood by a Confederate scouting party, and had forthwith sought retaliation and revenge by heading his band of guerrillas, his release of Dr. Swearingen having been prompted, as before stated, on account of some kindness or favor shown to him by Mr. Jesse.

During the days of the imprisonment of Dr. Swearingen his young wife and her friends were not idle. They obtained from General John C. Breckenridge a written proposition to the bushmen that he would give to them any three men that they might name and that were in Confederate prisons in exchange for their captive, Dr. Swearingen. This overture was accepted and on the same day the chief of the band took his captive to the north bank of the Clinch river, where he released him, with expressions of good will. Dr. and Mrs. Swearingen, in reverting to this incident, have said that Joab Buttry seemed to be a man of iron but that through the dark metal would shine forth the gold of a noble manhood that desperate deeds and a desperate life had not altogether obliterated.

After his fortunate escape from death Captain Swearingen set forth on a long and weary search for his lost company, which he finally joined at Raleigh, North Carolina. The limitations of this article will not permit even a casual review of the incidents and experiences of these eventful years in the life of Dr. Swearingen. The company of which he had command participated in many engagements,—was with Bragg in Tennessee; with Kirby Smith in Kentucky; with Joseph E. Johnston in the retreat through Georgia; with John H. Morgan when that famous raider was killed; with Hood in the Atlanta campaign; and again with Joseph E. Johnston, in the Carolinas. Notwithstanding the terrible privations suffered by the Confederate forces in the last years of the war, Captain Swearingen and his men wept like children when, among the tall pines of Carolina, their flag went down forever. In obedience to the cartel of surrender Captain Swearingen marched his company back to Tennessee before disbanding it. That last roll-call and that parting scene on the banks of the French Brood river constituted one of those clearly defined memory-pictures that possibly live with our souls in higher realms of existence.

Within a few weeks after the close of the war Captain Swearingen, assisted by his devoted young wife, was found engaged in teaching school in Lee county, Virginia. In the autumn of 1865, owing to an unwarranted political exigency that threatened to cause him trouble, he abruptly closed his prosperous school. He was confronted with an indictment for some unknown offense, and at that time the trial of former Confederate soldiers in eastern Tennessee was but a travesty on justice, with the verdicts prepared in advance. To remain and face such a trial were foolish in the extreme, but for Captain Swearingen to go elsewhere for safety, and leave his wife without a protector and without money, presented the other horn of the dilemma. On the first night after the closing of the school, while the husband and wife were discussing the grave situation, there came a rap on the door, which was opened to receive an unexpected but welcome visitor in the person of

the Doctor's younger brother, John T., to whose rescue he had previously come, as already noted. John had heard of his brother's plight and had sacrificed practically all of his earthly possession to come to the latter's relief. The next morning the Doctor left his wife in the kindly charge of his brother and set forth for Texas. At Huntsville, Alabama, in harmony with formulated plans, he awaited the arrival of his wife and brother, and upon their arrival the party journeyed forward to Alta Vista, where they were received with open arms by the Doctor's devoted sister, Mrs. Helen M. Kirby.

The state of Texas was then passing through the agonies of so-called "reconstruction," and in such a reign of unrest, and even anarchy, as existed, the profession of medicine was the only one of the higher vocations that offered promise of immediate success. Thus Captain Swearingen was prompted to select this profession as the field for his life work, and fortunate it was for humanity that he made such a decision. He at once began the study of medicine and finally he entered the New Orleans School of Medicine, in which he was graduated in March, 1867, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine and delivering the class valedictory. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in his old home town of Chapel Hill, Washington county. The friends of his parents and of his youth received him with great kindness and consideration, and when the yellow-fever epidemic of that year desolated the town Dr. Swearingen was conspicuous as a tireless worker among all classes, the eventual reward for this unselfish service being that he received a patronage both gratifying and remunerative. His wife, as courageous as when she had been tried in the furnace of war, would not leave him during the period when he was working hard to save the victims of the yellow-fever scourge, and insisted on aiding him in the care of those in affliction and distress, though he himself urged her to seek safety elsewhere. The two devoted humanitarians survived the epidemic, but their only child, beautiful little Helen, was taken from them.

In 1875 Dr. Swearingen removed to the city of Austin, and there he continued in the active work of his profession until his own impaired health made it impossible for him to go forth to the relief of others. He succumbed to Bright's disease, and his death occurred August 7, 1898, as previously stated. His passing away was viewed with a sense of personal loss and bereavement on the part of the people of Texas, and none has ever been more worthy of such love and veneration as came to this noble and self-abnegating physician, this gentle and kindly man who ever seemed to "remember those who were forgotten" and whose entire life was a beatitude.

Dr. Swearingen is survived by his widow, the wife of his youth, the cherished and devoted companion and helpmeet with whom he passed serenely down the pathway of life and to whom remains a full measure of consolation and compensation through the hallowed memories of their long and loving association. Mrs. Swearingen is a loved and honored factor in the representative social life of Austin, and her home, at 702 Rio Grande street, is a center of gracious hospitality. The honored husband and wife had one daughter, Bird, who was the wife of E. B. Robinson, of Austin, and who passed away in 1906. Mrs. Helen M. Kirby, sister of Dr. Swearingen, is dean of the woman's department in the University of Texas, at Austin, and resides at 307 West Fifteenth street, a talented and popular representative of one of the old and honored families of the Lone Star State.

CASTULA R. MOLINA. A native of Laredo, who has won a position of prominence in his native city, and who is widely known for the efficiency with which he conducts the affairs of his public office, is Castula R. Molina, of Laredo, Texas, the present chief deputy



C. S. Harrison

county clerk. Mr. Molina has been connected with the political affairs of Webb county since his very young manhood, and although he is still a young man he is one of the most experienced and best informed public men in the county, and one whose advice on political questions is asked on many occasions.

Castula R. Molina was born in Laredo, Texas, in 1876. His father, Secundino Molina, was also born in Laredo, his birth having occurred in 1845. The latter is a son of one of the earliest settlers of this region, or rather natives, for he, too, was born near Laredo. This early pioneer, Eduviges Molina, was captured by the Indians when he was a child of ten and was kept in captivity until he was thirty years of age. He afterward became the leader of the settlers in this section in making their defense against the Indians, for he was familiar not only with the Indian mode of warfare, but also with the Indian method of reasoning, and was able many times to anticipate their moves. He carried the mail between Brownsville and Laredo, which in those days was an extremely dangerous undertaking. He was one of the strong spirits of his day, dominating by sheer force of character. His father had a grant of land from the King of Spain at Ventaniss, about twenty miles below Laredo, in what is now the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and the Molina family today retains an interest in this land. Eduviges Molina died many years ago, but Secundino Molina is still living. He is a farmer and ranchman, owning a ranch in Webb county about eighteen miles below Laredo. This representative of what is perhaps the oldest family in this section is a highly respected and successful man, and carries on the traditions which his family have always maintained. His mother was Maria de Jesus (Flores) Molina. Secundino Molina married Juana Rodriguez, who is the daughter of Francisco and Juana (Cana) Rodriguez and a descendant of the Sanchez family, who were the founders of Laredo. She also is still living. Castula R. Molina was reared and educated in Laredo, and was one of seven children. Of these, one sister and three brothers are living, these being: Delina, who is the wife of P. Castillo, and Pedro, Secundino, Jr., and Francisco Molina. Another sister, Josefa, who married S. C. Hale, died in August, 1910, and Cele Molina, another sister, died at the age of eighteen years. Both of these young women were highly educated and greatly beloved in their native city. A brother, Juan Molina, is also deceased. Castula Molina received a good education in the public and private schools of Laredo. When he was only fourteen years of age he taught school, continuing in that occupation until he was twenty-one. He has always been interested in education, and has done all in his power to forward the cause in Laredo. Other members of his family have also been interested in the progress of education in this section.

Upon giving up a pedagogical career he entered the political affairs of Webb county, and was elected justice of the peace of Laredo, serving in this office for two years. He next became a deputy in the county clerk's office, and was later promoted to his present position, that of chief deputy county clerk, in which capacity he practically has charge of the office. He has been extremely successful in carrying on the work of this office, and his work has won the admiration of both business men and politicians. He is also a member of the school board of Laredo.

CORNELIUS T. HERRING. One of the best known men in the entire state of Texas is Cornelius T. Herring, of Amarillo. He is one of the wealthiest men in the state and having spent his entire life within the bounds of Texas he is known to men of every profession and vocation throughout the state. Mr. Herring started in life for himself as a boy with not a dollar and his success has been due not to phenomenal luck or influential

friends, but to his own determination to succeed and to his capacity for hard work. He made the greater share of his fortune in the stock raising business, but he is as widely known today as a capitalist and financier as in the field in which he first became prominent. In spite of the taxing nature of the many business interests of Mr. Herring, he always finds time for his many friends and his personal popularity proves that he has not attained success at the expense of others.

Cornelius T. Herring was born in Grayson county, Texas, in November, 1849, the son of Jesse L. and Sarah (Friend) Herring. His father came to Texas as a young man, being a native of Illinois. It was in 1847 that he settled in this state and he was one of the early pioneers of Grayson county. He became a farmer and stock raiser and in time a man of wealth and influence in the community. During the Civil war he took up arms in the cause of the Confederacy and fought throughout the Civil war. At the end of this struggle he returned to his home and again took up the life of a farmer. He died in 1886 at the age of sixty-six years. His wife was a native of Alabama but as a child went with her parents to Illinois where she met and married Mr. Herring. Her death occurred in Hill county, Texas, in 1859, when she was thirty-four years of age. Six children were born to Jesse and Sarah Herring and of these Cornelius T. Herring was next to the eldest.

He attended the country schools of Hill county, during his youth, but he was a mere child when he left school. At the age of fourteen his independence asserted itself and he told his father that he wished to start out for himself. His father thought he was much too young and inexperienced, but the lad felt that he could learn and that he must begin an independent career. He, therefore, engaged in farming for one year, at which time he had saved enough money to begin in a small way the buying and shipping of cattle. He made many trips with herds of cattle to Shreveport, Louisiana, which was the shipping point in those days. It was a life of many exciting experiences and he was many times brought face to face with death, but it was a life which made of the immature boy a man, physically and mentally. He continued in the business for five years. At the age of nineteen he married and a year or so later bought a farm and he and his wife settled down to a life of farming. He continued as a farmer until 1878 when he again branched out into the stock business and with each year his business grew and became more extensive. From time to time he purchased additional tracts of land in Castro and Oldham counties and now is the owner of over 200,000 acres in Texas; also in Oklahoma and Colorado he has acquired large holdings of land. In the latter state his ranch is devoted to the raising of sheep. He cultivates more land than anyone in Texas, cultivating on the various ranches in Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado over 5,000 acres, about half of it being under irrigation and the other dry farming. Mr. Herring is also the leader in many of the most important commercial and financial interests in this section of the state.

In 1908 Mr. Herring came to Amarillo to reside and in 1910 he organized the Amarillo National Life Insurance Company, of which he is the president. This company is now recognized as one of the leading insurance companies in Texas. The mere fact that almost ninety per cent. of their assets is invested in first mortgage loans or is in banks is a proof that the company is on a splendid financial basis. The officers of the company, in addition to Mr. Herring are, C. B. Johnson, vice-president; Lee Bivins, vice-president; W. H. Fuqua, treasurer, and G. J. Brothers, secretary.

Mr. Herring is president and principal stockholder in the Herring National Bank in Vernal, Texas. He is a director and large stockholder in the Harold Bank and Mercantile Company of Harold, Texas, and the Elmer Bank, of Elmer, Oklahoma. He is also president of the

C. T. Herring Lumber Company, of Texas and Oklahoma, being the largest stockholder in the concern. This company has a number of branches in the principal cities and does an immense volume of business. He has been president of the Pan Handle and Southwestern Cattle-men's Association for two years and also served as president of the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce for two terms.

Mr. Herring is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Redmen, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in all of these societies, he takes a keen interest. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party.

Mr. Herring was married to Miss Sarah Lawrence in Smith county, Texas, in 1869. Two children were born during this marriage, W. E. Herring, who was born in Smith county, Texas, in 1873, and who is now married, with one child, and lives in Amarillo, Texas, and a daughter, Mrs. Jesse E. Johnson, who was born in Smith county, and now lives in Vernon, Texas, having one child. In September, 1889, Mr. Herring married a second time, his wife being Miss Birdie Elizabeth Smithie, of Fort Worth, Texas.

LOUIS FRIES. Louis Fries, manager of the Pierce Fordyce Oil Association in West Texas, is the representative of one of the oldest families of San Antonio, where he was born in 1852. He is the son of John and Salome (Enderle) Fries, both of whom are now deceased. The father came to San Antonio in 1846, a pioneer citizen of the city. He was born in Bavaria, Prussia, where he received a good education, and in the early forties came with his parents to America, settling with them in Dayton, Ohio, where his parents passed their remaining days.

John Fries was still a youth when he left his Ohio home and came to Texas, entering the state by way of Galveston, near which port he was shipwrecked, and locating in San Francisco in 1846. He had studied the profession of an architect and builder, and it was in those early years that he carried out his most important contract in San Antonio, from a historic standpoint,—that is, the rebuilding of the old Alamo, which had been partly destroyed in the siege of 1836. The stone work that Mr. Fries put into this famous old mission building is still in the best possible condition, and stands a credit to his skill and workmanship. He also designed and built the old Nat Lewis and Tunstall homesteads, and was the contractor and builder who erected the old State House at Austin that was destroyed by fire a few years previous to the building of the present capitol. Many other buildings in San Antonio and vicinity were constructed by him. John Fries was an active and public spirited citizen. He was known to be a man of the most generous impulses, and some of his old workmen who are still living recall that he was always liberal with his employees. In fact, his memory is recalled by old timers as a man who was the soul of honor and a fine character in every respect.

John Fries was the first one in the male line of his family for several generations who was not a priest or a soldier. His father, John Moritz Fries, was with Napoleon's army in the retreat from Moscow. After coming to his new home in America following the downfall of Napoleon, he organized the first military company in Ohio. When the war with Mexico broke out he organized a crack company, of which he was the captain, and commanded it in Mexico, being attached to Lane's Brigade in General Taylor's army. He died at Dayton shortly after the war with Mexico closed.

The mother of Louis Fries was born in Baden, Germany, but came when a girl with her parents to Castroville, Medina county, Texas, where she was reared,

and where she met and married her husband, John Fries.

Louis Fries was educated in the old German-English school in San Antonio and in a college in Monterey, Mexico, where he perfected himself in the Spanish language, of which he is a fluent speaker. In early life he went into the sheep business with his father on the Texas frontier, in which business he was successful and prosperous. Following this he spent three years in business in New York City, this experience giving him a good knowledge of commercial affairs, which made possible his present efficiency in his work. On August 15, 1887, he became connected with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company's interests in San Antonio, and has remained with that company continuously since that time, the name of the company now being the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association. Mr. Fries is the manager of the West Texas division of this Association, which division embraces the extensive territory lying between El Paso and Brownsville.

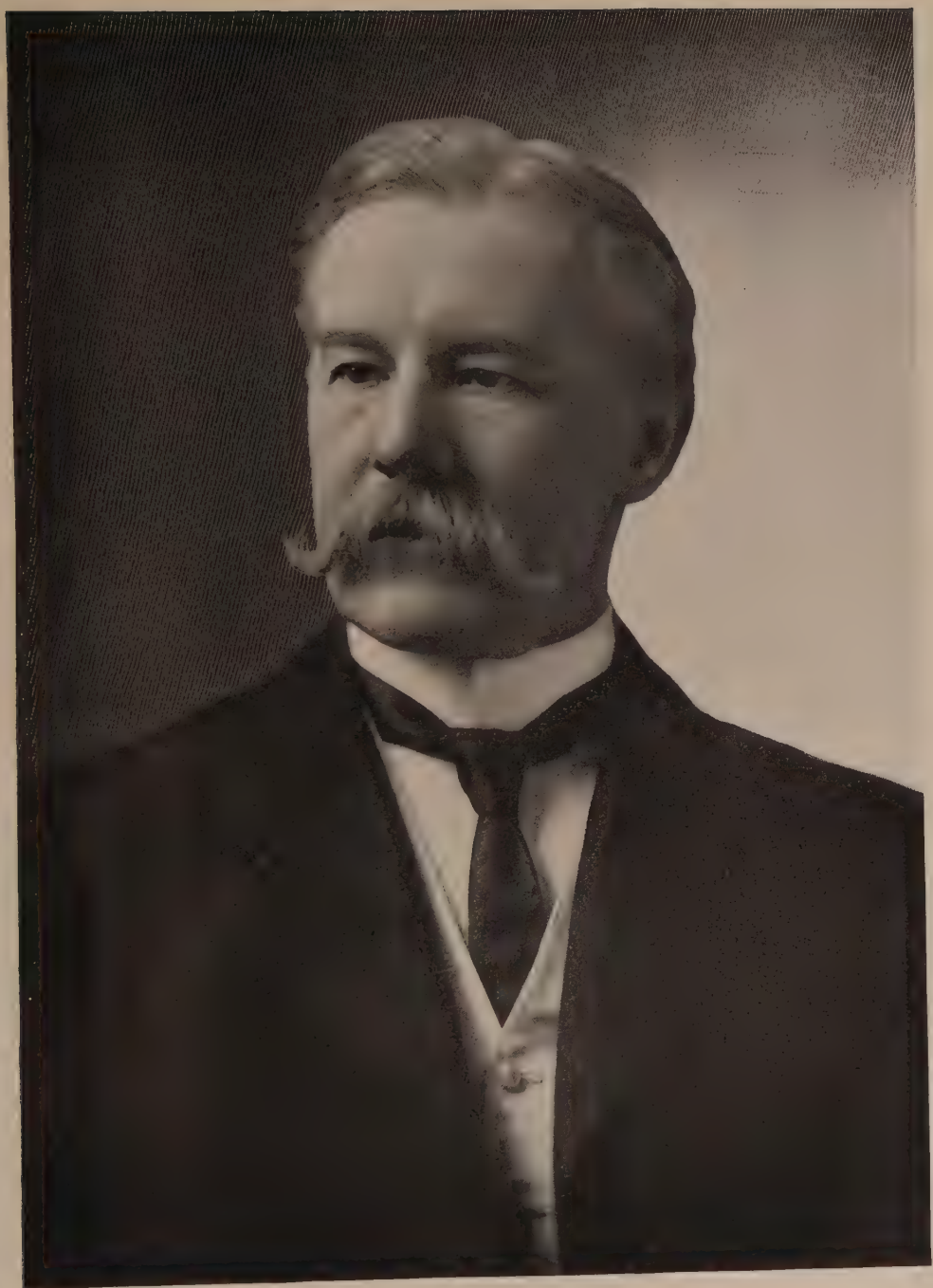
Mr. Fries was married in San Antonio to Miss Johanna Schunke, who was born in this city, and they have two sons—John and Louis Fries.

SAMUEL POYNTZ COCHRAN. The prosperity and advancement of a community depend upon the social character and the public spirit of its members, and in every prosperous town or city will be found citizens who take the lead and give their energies, not alone to their own well being and their private business, but to the things that mean better and fuller life for all. Such a citizen at Dallas has Sam P. Cochran been recognized for many years. For more than thirty years Mr. Cochran has been connected with one line of business in this city, that of insurance, and he is now the head of the largest general insurance agency in the southwest, and one of the very largest anywhere in America.

Samuel Poyntz Cochran was born in Lexington, Kentucky, September 11, 1855, a son of John Carr and Ella (Deweese) Cochran. His father was Col. John C. Cochran, of the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and he too was prominent in the fire insurance for many years. A brother of Col. John C., Mr. James W. Cochran, was an even more notable figure in insurance circles. The father had thirty-five years' experience in Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio, in that business, while his brother was for fifty-five consecutive years in active work as a representative of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, at Lexington, Ky., and it is doubtful if that company, or in fact any other company in the country, ever had a record of longer or more effective service than that of the Cochran brothers. James W. Cochran had two sons who served in the Civil war, John, Jr., being in the Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment, on the Union side, while Nathan P. served as a confederate soldier. Both of these boys were raised in the insurance business by their father, James W. Cochran, and were associated with him during their lives. Nathan, who survived the father, succeeded him in the business at Lexington, continuing same until his death in September, 1910. James W. Cochran has a grandson, James W. Cochran, who is now engaged in the insurance business here in Texas with headquarters in Dallas.

Mr. Sam P. Cochran has two brothers, both of whom have also been raised in the insurance business. They are: James W. Cochran, who lived many years in Texas, is now located at Chicago as manager of the western department of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, the company with which the Dallas firm began. The other, Farmer Dewees Cochran, is junior partner of the Dallas firm of Trezevant & Cochran, and has one son who is also employed with the same firm.

Sam P. Cochran received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati and in the high school at Covington, Kentucky. On his graduation, June 20, 1873, from



Sam. P. Cochran

high school he was valedictorian of his class and a few weeks later in the same year began his career as an insurance man. The first connection with that work was as a member of a surveying corps employed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters to rate the city of Cincinnati on the schedule plan. This was the first introduction of this plan of rating in the middle west. Subsequently he was employed in a similar capacity at Columbus, Dayton and Toledo, Ohio.

In 1874 he entered the general agency of J. W. Cochran & Son, at Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently became connected with the local agency work at Covington in that State. For three years, 1878-79-80, he was deputy United States Marshal for the eastern district of Kentucky. Then in 1881 he came to the city of Dallas, and this city has since claimed him as one of its most progressive and public spirited citizens. Mr. Cochran came to Dallas as special agent for the Phoenix of Hartford, his territory being the states of Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi. For a short time he also acted as special agent for the Springfield Fire & Marine Company in this state.

Mr. Cochran, on July 1, 1883 became associated with J. T. Dargan and J. T. Trezevant in the firm of Dargan, and Trezevant, who were southwestern department managers for a large number of standard fire insurance companies. On January 1, 1884, he was accepted as a full partner in this business, and when Mr. Dargan retired on July 1, 1889, the firm name became Trezevant & Cochran, a title which has now been in continuous use for twenty-five years and which represents one of the most substantial and reliable firm names in the commercial record of Dallas and the entire state of Texas. Messrs. C. C. Kinney, H. C. Dunn and F. D. Cochran were admitted as junior partners on January 1, 1907. On June 1, 1909, Mr. Kinney withdrew and removed to California, at which time T. L. Lauve was admitted as a junior partner. When the original firm was formed in Dallas in March, 1876, it represented only the Fire Association of Philadelphia, a staid and reliable old company in the insurance field, which is still represented by the Trezevant and Cochran Agency. Since that original beginning of the business, the agency has expanded until it is now representative in this territory for ten standard companies, and is second to no other general agency in the United States for amount of business transacted through its offices and the number of high-class companies represented.

Mr. Cochran has served as president of the Mutual Building Association of Dallas since October 14, 1889, another record of nearly a quarter-century duration, which is notable in the personal business annals of this city. He is also a director in the following companies: American Exchange National Bank of Dallas, Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, Title & Guaranty Company at Dallas, United States Bond & Mortgage Company of Dallas, and Dallas Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director. Mr. Cochran was for a number of years a director of the State Fair of Texas and one of the most active supporters and workers for that notable Dallas organization. He has also served as a member of the National Citizens' League.

In Masonry Sam P. Cochran's name is probably the most prominent in Texas. He has performed all the services in official capacity, and has received most of the honors and distinctions which can be attained in the various higher branches of this ancient craft. He is Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas A. F. & A. M.; Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas; Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of Texas; Past Potentate of Hella Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In the thirty-third degree of Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite, he is Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Texas, and is an active member of the Supreme Council of that Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United

States. He is also Past Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, and is Past Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of the Red Cross of Constantine. Mr. Cochran at this writing is president of the Dallas Scottish Rite Cathedral Association. The edifice which is being erected under the auspices of this association is considered the finest structure of its kind in the United States and has been in process of building since 1907. It was finished and completely furnished in April, 1913, and the cost, including furniture and pipe organ, was about \$350,000. The pipe organ, which alone cost \$25,000, is one of the largest and finest in the United States.

Sam P. Cochran on July 3, 1883, married Miss Sue Webb Higgins, a daughter of John Allen and Bettie (Webb) Higgins, of Lexington, Kentucky. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are members of the Christian Science church of Dallas, of which they were charter members. For many years Mr. Cochran has been a member of the Board of Trustees of same and president of the board a number of times. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran, whose names are among the foremost in Dallas social circles, have their residence at 909 South Ervay street.

JOHN CLOSNER. Linking the wild, lawless days of the Texas border of thirty years ago, when the Rio Grande country was the stamping ground of the worst desperadoes that the Southwest has ever known, with prosperous conditions of today that have been brought about by a civilized regard for the law and all that it stands for, the career of John Closner, of Edinburg, has been one of the most remarkable in the history of Hidalgo county. Successively sheriff, county treasurer, big business man and land owner, and promoter of irrigation and other large projects, his life has been so interwoven with that of the county since 1884 that the history of one is comparatively the resume of the principal events of the other. It is doubtful if any other one citizen has accomplished more for this section of the country and no history of Texas or its people would be complete that did not present a review of the circumstances which have made him one of the most dominant characters of the lower Rio Grande Valley.

John Closner was born at Monroe, Wisconsin, in 1849, and in early life took up the vocation of railroad contractor, his connection with that calling taking him to Mexico in 1870. Not long thereafter he crossed the Rio Grande into Texas, and in 1884 came to Hidalgo county, which has since been his home. While Mr. Closner's greatest fame, probably on account of its spectacular features, has come from his accomplishments as a peace officer, he is also known as a man of large business affairs. His first activities made the county a desirable place in which to live, and his subsequent efforts were concentrated in developing the agricultural and other resources of the country. When Mr. Closner first came to Hidalgo county a chaotic condition of affairs prevailed throughout the border region. There was scarcely any semblance of law observance on the part of a certain element of "free booters," who preyed upon the people of both sides of the Rio Grande; crime ran rampant, and robberies, murders and nearly all criminal offenses on the calendar were of almost daily occurrence. Smuggling was carried on on a gigantic scale, but the greatest nuisance to which the ranchers were subjected was in the form of the bands of cattle thieves who operated with a boldness that evidenced their utter disregard for the peace officers.

During these, the worst days of border brigandage, Mr. Closner was elected sheriff of Hidalgo county, and with a promptness that was to become known later as one of his dominating characteristics he entered upon the task of freeing the district of this lawless

element, a task which would have disheartened the ordinary individual, but which for him held out no terrors. The new sheriff was jeered at and threatened; intimidation was attempted and then bribery, but through all he stood steadfast to what he considered the sacred duties of his office, and he soon became the recognized nemesis of evil-doers. The stories of his pursuit and capture of some of these desperadoes, of his bravery and utter fearlessness in the face of the most pressing danger, of the desperate chances he took with his own life in the performance of duty, would be almost unbelievable did not the testimony of eye-witnesses bear them out, and the results wholly substantiate them. His continued activities, his untiring perseverance in tracking his quarry to earth, eventually gained the wholesome respect of those who had never shown any respect for the law before, and finally the criminals who remained left for other parts, where so dogged and persevering officer did not rule. Throughout the twenty-two years that Mr. Closner served in his official capacity, he proved himself amply capable of adapting himself to whatever conditions confronted him, and won a wide-spread reputation for being faithful to every trust imposed in him. Fair and honest to all with whom he came into contact, he won the utmost confidence of his fellow-citizens in Hidalgo county, and when he voluntarily turned over the duties of his office in December, 1912, to the hands of a younger man those among whom he had lived so long gave evidence of their trust in him by electing him county treasurer for a term of two years.

Mr. Closner was a pioneer developer of the present great irrigation systems of the lower Rio Grande valley, and has continued to be the leading spirit in the agricultural development of Hidalgo county. To him, more than to any one other man, is due the prosperous condition of the county at this day. He built the first irrigation ditch and started the first sugar plantation in Hidalgo county; was one of the founders of Edinburg in 1908, and was the builder of the railroad to this town, reaching to the St. L., B. & M. Railroad at San Juan, to which road it was subsequently sold. He owns a half interest in 27,000 acres of land surrounding the town, is president of the Edinburg Townsite Company, vice president of the Valley Reservoir and Canal Company, which has brought thousands of acres of land under the ditch in the Edinburg country, and owns financial interests in various banks and commercial and industrial concerns throughout the valley. To his great business ventures he has brought the same courage that characterized his activities in the office of sheriff. He has not hesitated in backing his judgment, and his business associates rely on him absolutely for counsel, advice and leadership.

Mr. Closner was married to Miss Alice Dougherty, who was born and reared in Brownsville, Texas, and they have three children: John J., Frederick and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Closner is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

JOHN B. MAYFIELD. An unflinching index to the life of any community is its commercial and industrial activity. So widely accepted is this statement that it has come to be recognized as one of the axioms of business, and trade centers are judged as "live or dead" according as they measure by the rule. But business centers are made, not born, as business men are, and where large enterprises are found doing a flourishing business in domestic commerce, vigorous and active brains are the propelling forces and vigorous bodies are the dynamos which generate the spark necessary to bring into complete and harmonious operation the machinery which maintains the equilibrium between supply and demand—business. In no business center of a rural community is this situation more strikingly exemplified than in Tyler, one of the cities of East Texas.

Tyler is entering the field as a competitor for the wholesale business of East Texas and among her enterprises which is receiving a generous portion of that trade is the system of wholesale grocery houses whose headquarters is centered here and whose guiding spirits abide in this city. Chief among these in point of extent is the Starr-Mayfield Company, whose influence is felt all over a region of territory as large as New England and whose growth is encouraged from a half dozen anchor points radiating from a common center. The very name by which this young commercial giant is known is a challenge for business and it is the purpose of this article to account for this name and for the vigorous example of American manhood which bears it.

John B. Mayfield, president of and leading factor in the Starr-Mayfield Company, threw his personality into the commercial life of Tyler in 1899, when he became a wholesaler and added his name to the Moore-Starr Grocery Company and gave it the name of Moore-Starr-Mayfield Grocery Co. He had several years of experience in the retail business in Overton, Texas, and the capital he invested in his new venture in Tyler was of less importance to the concern than the energy and foresight and personality of John B. Mayfield himself. His association with Mr. Moore continued till January, 1903, when he withdrew from the Moore-Mayfield concern and organized the Mayfield Grocery Company, which occupied the field as such until May, 1908, when Mr. Starr entered the firm and the Starr-Mayfield Company became its successor. This company was chartered with a capital stock of \$150,000, and is now increased to \$300,000. Mr. Starr has since retired, and the present official family is John B. Mayfield, president; C. A. Caldwell, John M. Burke and M. G. Mayfield, vice presidents; C. L. Porter, secretary, and W. G. Human, treasurer. As already indicated, the main office of the company is in Tyler. Its branch houses are at Terrell, Jacksonville, Henderson, Gilmer, Athens and Mineola. This system of business houses is the result of a rapid growth during an era of unprecedented rural and urban development and its significance is not fully realized until the volume of its business, running into the millions, is brought to the attention of the reader; until its thirty-five office and warehouse men and its twenty-five traveling salesmen are shown to earn a livelihood from this source alone.

John B. Mayfield as a native of Texas. His birth occurred in Rusk county, January 26, 1857, whither his father moved from McMinn county, Tennessee, in 1854. His father was Thomas B. Mayfield, who was both a farmer and a merchant, and who spent many years of his life in Overton, Texas, in a retail store. The latter was born in 1820, and was only sparingly educated, although he was competent to teach country school in Texas upon his arrival here. He was one of a family of nine sons, namely: James, who was the father of Allison Mayfield, and who has for sixteen years been a member of the Texas Railroad Commission and is chairman of the railroad commission; John, who died in Tennessee; William, who died in South Carolina; Stanwick, who spent his life in Arkansas; Jesse, at Mt. Enterprise, Texas; Judge P. B., of Cleveland, Tennessee; Thomas B., father of John B., and Samuel, who died before reaching manhood. Thomas B. Mayfield was a Confederate soldier for a short time during the Rebellion. He was a Democrat, without political aspirations; fraternally, a Mason; religiously, a Methodist. He married Miss Melissa Blythe, a daughter of David Blythe, a pioneer Baptist minister. The Blythes came to Texas from Greenville District, South Carolina. Mr. Mayfield died at Overton in 1874. His widow is still living, aged seventy-six years, and is a resident of Tyler.

John B. Mayfield is the only living child of his parents. He spent his minority on his father's farm and in the village of Overton. His final work in school was done at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.



A. B. Mayfield

see, where he was graduated, and was the recipient of the degree of B. S. After returning home he studied law under Judge Ewing at Trinity University, until warned of a break-down of his health, when he abandoned the idea of a professional career and engaged in merchandising at Overton. He was in the general merchandise business there until 1897, when he came to Tyler, where he subsequently embarked on his wholesale career.

Mr. Mayfield was first married at Overton, Texas, April 1, 1879, to Miss Mary Guerin, a daughter of Nathaniel Guerin, who came to Texas from South Carolina. Mrs. Mayfield passed away in 1886. She was the mother of M. G. and Horace, twin brothers, the former of whom is one of the vice presidents of the Starr-Mayfield Company; the latter is a ranchman of Camp Crook, S. D. Hon. Earl B. is a member of the board of railroad commissioners of Texas and is favorably known as a legislator of the commonwealth. He was born in Overton, Texas, in 1882, was graduated from the Southwestern University at Georgetown, where his brothers were also educated; prepared himself for the practice of law at the State University; early manifested a disposition toward politics, and was elected to the state senate from the Bosque county district in 1907 on the Democratic ticket. His course in the legislature was marked by a strong desire to serve the whole people of his state and he championed such measures, particularly, as gave to the common people rights which had not before been written into law. He took his seat in the senate in his twenty-seventh year and had the distinction of being one of the "boy members." At the same time he displayed the courage and the ability of a legislator of years and experience. His service in Austin gave him a wide popularity over Texas and when he announced his candidacy for railroad commissioner eager support came to him from all sections, and he won the nomination in the primary of 1912 and the election of November following. He is married and has three sons. John P. Mayfield, the fourth son, is a grocer in Mineral Wells, Texas, and the fifth and youngest child of the first marriage is Thomas B., a traveling salesman for the Terrell house of the Starr-Mayfield Co.

John B. Mayfield married his present wife, June 20, 1900, at Tyler. She was formerly Miss Hattie Belle Patterson and is a daughter of J. P. Patterson. The children of this union are Jack Hastings Mayfield and Lela Isabel.

Mr. Mayfield has gone deeply into Masonry. He belongs to the Chapter and Commandery at Tyler and to the Consistory and Shrine at Dallas. In the Scottish Rite, he has taken all the degrees except the thirty-third. His religious creed is that of the Episcopal church and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party. In his personality he is peculiarly equipped for a successful merchant and man of affairs. His outward demeanor places him among the optimists and his mental and physical makeup mark him as a typical genus homo. He is an engine of bodily vigor and a dynamo of mental energy and power, and he has the faculty of transmitting these forces to those about him and to his affairs. At the head of a mammoth enterprise, he drives as well as guides and under such a pressure a great business has been centered about Tyler. He is as approachable as the ordinary clerk; is as affable and courteous as the typical southern gentleman and puts the same earnestness into his social intercourse that he does into his business affairs.

A. B. ROBERT, M. D. A physician who has made his home in El Paso since 1911, and is well known throughout this section of Texas and in Mexico, in which country he has spent the greater portion of his career as a physician, Dr. Robert is the son of a physician, one who was a surgeon of the Confederate army during the Civil war, and the father and son

together have conferred honor and credit upon the profession during a period of fully half a century.

A. B. Robert was born at Troy, Alabama, September 2, 1863, the youngest in a family of ten children, six of whom are living, born to W. H. and Barbara Melda (Skinner) Robert, both parents having been born in Georgia. The father came to Alabama as a young man and gained prominence as a physician of Troy. Subsequently he moved to Texas. During the war he was surgeon of a regiment in the southern army, and he continued his practice at Greenville, Texas, for many years, until death in 1901, at the age of eighty-four years. He and his wife were married in Alabama and the mother passed away in January, 1907, at the age of eighty-six.

Dr. A. B. Robert attended school at Whiterock, Texas, and at Mexia, took a college course, and then entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, where he was graduated M.D. in 1885. He subsequently took a special course of lectures in the New York Optical Institute. Returning to Greenville, he practiced there for one year, then removed to El Paso, where he was in practice for one year, and subsequently transferred his residence and professional activities to Casa Grande, Mexico, which was his home for seventeen years. Since 1911 he has returned to El Paso and has built up a fine practice in this city. During his residence at Casa Grande he served as city physician for ten years, and was examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, and for twelve years was railway surgeon for the Mexican Northwestern Railway. In politics the doctor is independent. He has membership in the eastern Texas Medical Association. His church is the Presbyterian.

On August 13, 1900, Dr. Robert married Miss Osepha Dourse, of El Paso, a daughter of Guan and Carolina (Older) Dourse, her mother still being a resident of El Paso. Three children were born to their union, namely: Barbara, born at Casa Grande, Mexico, in 1901, now attending school in El Paso; Augustus B., born at Casa Grande, in 1902, and also a student in the El Paso schools; Josephine, born in 1904 at Casa Grande, a young school girl. Dr. Robert owns a large ranch in Mexico, and has acquired valuable real estate in El Paso, including his beautiful home at 1702 Montana street. He is fond of all manner of outdoor life, delights in the sports afield, and enjoys a thoroughly successful position in his profession and citizenship.

AUGUSTINE CELAYA. One of the foremost attorneys of Brownsville, Augustine Celaya, a gentleman of talent and culture, has a great natural aptitude for his profession, being industrious, zealous and persistent in the advocacy of his client's cause, while his record gives evidence of his wide research and learning, and of his broad powers of reasoning. He was for several years president of the Rio Grande Railroad, and is a large property owner in the city of Brownsville, where his birth occurred in 1860.

Simon Celaya, Mr. Celaya's father, was born, in 1824, in the province of Vizcaya, Spain, where he received educational advantages of much value. In 1846, desirous of advancing his business opportunities, he migrated to Havana, Cuba, and about a year later, in 1847, came to Brownsville, Texas. Subsequently going to Bardstown, Kentucky, he remained there until he had perfected himself in the English language, and on his return to Brownsville became connected with the large and prosperous wholesale house of Jose San Ramon. When a few years later, Mr. San Ramon retired from active pursuits, and returned to Spain, Mr. Simon Celaya became sole proprietor of the business, which he subsequently sold in order to enter into a railway enterprise, which, if successfully carried out, should greatly facilitate the development

and upbuilding of this section of the state. With that object in view he built the Rio Grande Railroad, extending from Brownsville to Point Isabel, a distance of twenty-two miles, beginning the work in 1870, and completing its construction in 1872. He was afterward general manager, and had charge of the operation of the road until his retirement from active business, when he was succeeded in the management of the road by his son, Augustine Celaya, the special subject of this brief personal record.

The Rio Grande was one of the famous railways of Texas until 1904, when the Saint Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway was completed, it having been the only railroad connecting Brownsville with the outer world. During its most flourishing period it did an immense business, and, unlike other Texas railroads, paid regular dividends. It connected with several lines of steamships at Point Isabel, and did a large freight carrying business through Brownsville to various points in Mexico.

For a number of years Simon Celaya, who was a man of the highest type of character, was the Spanish vice consul at Brownsville, and was here a resident until his death, November 25, 1908. He married Adelaide Danache, who was born in Matamoras, Mexico, of French ancestry, and died in 1860.

Brought up in Brownsville, Augustine Celaya acquired the rudiments of his fine education in the public schools of this city, and in 1883 was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Virginia, which conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Arts and of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately opening an office in San Antonio, Texas, he was there successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for ten years. Returning to Brownsville in 1893, Mr. Celaya succeeded his father as general manager of the Rio Grande Railroad, of which he later became general manager and president, while his brother, Jose Celaya, was made secretary and treasurer, positions held by the brothers until they sold the road to the Frisco system.

Mr. Celaya then resumed the practice of law, and in 1912 was made city recorder of Brownsville. He has been prominent in public affairs for eleven years, having served as prosecuting attorney of Cameron county, and for six years was county treasurer. Successful in business, he has acquired extensive and valuable property interests in Brownsville, and is numbered among its most esteemed and valued citizens.

Mr. Celaya married, in Brownsville, Miss Laura Scanlan, who was born in Victoria, Texas, and into their happy household five children have been born, namely: Laura, Laura Adelaide, Augustine, Joe, and Clarence.

HENRY EDWARD BYRNE. As the president of the Tyler Commercial College and an advocate of practical business education for young men and women of today, Henry Edward Byrne has had no small part in the educational activities of this county, and much credit is due him for the class of work his institution stands for and the quality and calibre of the products of his school, as business men and women. The institution he heads is his own conception and the product of his own ingenuity, in which he has been aided by a faculty which represents the very acme of practical methods in the achievement of practical results. Graduates of his school find no difficulty in stepping into the highest paid positions in the commercial and financial world, and they are to be found in many of the biggest offices and institutions in the United States today, while some are in the government service on the Panama canal, and others have entered the foreign diplomatic service in their capacities as private secretaries. In short, there is no field calling for the services of properly trained business youths

where representatives of the Tyler Commercial College may not be found.

Henry Edward Byrne was born in Knox county, Missouri, December 14, 1870, and like many of the leaders of affairs in the present day, he had his early training on a farm. He is the son of John Byrne, now of Tyler, a man who spent his active business life as a farmer. He was born in Illinois in 1844 and in young manhood married Miss Mary Myers, and their children are Henry Edward, of this review, and John T., of Dallas, Texas. When he finished the common schools of his native community Henry E. Byrne entered the Normal School at Chillicothe, Missouri, and there spent two years of close and careful study in the rounding out of a general business education. He put his knowledge into actual practice as a teacher in the graded schools of Brunswick, Missouri, where he remained for two years, and then came to Texas in 1896, locating at Hillsboro, where he became a member of the faculty of the Patterson Institute, taking charge of the Commercial Department of the school. It was in January, 1900, that Mr. Byrne came to Tyler as head of the commercial department of the Tyler Normal and Commercial College, taking a one-fourth interest in the College, with the Adair brothers and Frank A. Glenn as his business partners. The normal feature of the school proved to be an unprofitable one and the Adair brothers disposed of their interest to Messrs. Byrne and Glenn, who were not slow to see, in response to their own efforts, a future for a live commercial school at this place.

In 1904 the school was incorporated as the Tyler Commercial College with a capital of \$40,000 paid in. The enrollment of the college had by this time increased very materially from the thirteen original students who faced Mr. Byrne when he began his work at Tyler, and it has made wonderful strides each year since then toward an annual enrollment of two thousand students, the status of the school at the end of 1912. Fifteen hundred of that number have already sought instruction here and represent thirty-nine different states and six foreign countries, namely, Ireland, Germany, Spain, France, Japan, Cuba and Mexico, besides highly educated Indians from some of the tribes of Oklahoma. Their graduates fill responsible positions with business concerns, railroads, lumber companies, banks, with the government service on the Panama canal, and some have entered the diplomatic service as private secretaries to our foreign representatives. A conspicuous example of the help of this school to an unpromising youth is that of Ward Ireland, who was picked up on a New Mexico farm and graduated from Tyler, subsequently reported the proceedings of the International Land Commission between Spain and the United States, and is now the president of a stenotype company in Owens borough Kentucky.

The Tyler Commercial College embraces the most thorough curriculum, and is in every way prepared to meet the fullest demand for a thorough and practical business education. Its course embraces the study of the following subjects, with many others: Money and Credit; Corporation Finance; Taxation and Public Finance; Private Secretaryship; Salesmanship; Advertising; Commercial History; Commercial Geography; Higher Accounting; Economics; Parliamentary Law; and Managerialship, the latter embracing a knowledge of all the foregoing subjects, together with lectures and the study of special reference works on the general managing of a large business establishment. In Mr. Byrne the college has a man who is in every way fitted to conduct such an establishment. The subject of business training has long been one close to his heart, and when he was but twenty-seven years of age he prepared and published the Byrne Simplified Shorthand, a system so simple and so practical that its author has been termed the Edison of the Shorthand World. The publication of this work has run through seven editions, and several



H. C. Byrme

other text books of which he is the author are in use by the best commercial schools in the land. In 1909 Mr. Byrne established the printing plant in Tyler known as the Byrne Publishing Company, in which he prints all his text books, blanks used in the colleges, and carries on a general job printing business with representatives on the road throughout the country in competition with other blank book firms for the commercial printing of East Texas, as well as for the sale of high class advertising novelties.

In addition to his interests mentioned above, Mr. Byrne is one of the organizers of the Guaranty State Bank of Tyler, and he is financially interested in the Citizens' National Bank at this place. The practical judgment that made his college the unmistakable success it has proved itself found a place for him in the business life of his home town, and in 1910 he was called to the presidency of the Tyler Commercial Club, which under his direction has put new life into the town. It secured the contract for the street railway, as well as the location for the East Texas Fair, and has added many new and valuable people to the city by its skillful exploiting of the advantages of the place. Mr. Byrne is also interested in a very material manner in the banking activities of the towns of Dallas, Houston and Waco and is a stockholder in the Southland Insurance Company. In addition to all the above, he is a heavy property holder in Tyler.

Mr. Byrne was married in Hillsboro, Texas, in June, 1896, to Miss Ora Hunt, a daughter of George H. Hunt, of Hillsboro. They have one child—Ora Lee Byrne.

ED CROSS. No man is better known in Kingsville and Kleberg county, Texas, than is Ed Cross. Not only is this due to the fact that he was one of the first settlers of this little city, but also because he has the personality which always wins popularity and the public spirit which has caused him to give generously of his time and influence to the upbuilding of this section. Mr. Cross comes of a family, well known in Southern history, the blood of pioneers running through his veins.

A native of Texas, Ed Cross was born at Paris, Lamar county, Texas, on the 11th of July, 1864. His father was Dr. Edward Cross, who was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, a son of Judge Edward Cross, whose name is a famous one in the annals of the state of Arkansas. Judge Cross was born in Kentucky and came to Arkansas when it was a territory, having been sent there as a territorial judge. He became one of the most distinguished men in the state and had a large share in the founding of the state. He was made a member of the supreme bench of the state of Arkansas and was sent to Congress where he served for a number of years. He later became president of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company and was as successful in the business world as he had been on the bench. In every place which he occupied he never lost sight of his ambition to see Arkansas a prosperous state and his efforts were always directed toward her upbuilding.

Dr. Edward Cross, who was born in 1838, grew up in Little Rock and received his education in Jefferson Medical College. He became a surgeon during the Civil war, serving in the Confederacy. He was placed in charge of the Medical Department for the Indian Territory, with headquarters at Paris, Texas, and in this position he served until the end of the war. After the surrender he resumed his medical practice in Arkansas, living for a few years at his father's old home in Hempstead county and then moving to Little Rock. He spent the remainder of his years in his native state in the capital city, becoming one of the most distinguished physicians of the state. He built up an extensive practice, one that gave him a large income, but on account of failing health he was forced to leave Arkansas in search of a more favorable climate. He made several trips to the Southwest in search of a location and finally in 1895

removed to San Antonio, Texas. Here he continued to practice and for a time was surgeon in charge of the Santa Rosa Hospital. He was also associated in practice here with the late Dr. Amos Graves. Not being entirely satisfied with the climate of San Antonio, Dr. Cross removed in 1909 to Kingsville, Texas and here he has lived ever since. Dr. Cross married Miss Kate Cloud, who is also living in Kingsville.

Ed Cross was reared in Little Rock and there received his education. He learned the trade of a machinist and as such worked in the shops of the Iron Mountain Railroad for some years. In 1880 he came to Texas and located at Gainesville, which was at that time in the heart of the cattle country. Here he followed his natural inclinations toward the freedom of life on the open plains and became a cow boy and trail herder. He worked with some of the largest outfits of Texas and made a number of trips over the cattle trails to the North, one of them taking him as far as Miles City, Montana. In 1892 he came to San Antonio and for the next four years he was engaged in his first occupation of machinist, being employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He subsequently went to Mexico on a mining expedition, being connected with the San Juan mining project in the state of Coahuila. He remained in Mexico for three years and then returned to Texas.

It was in the fall of 1904 that Mr. Cross came to Kingsville, which had just been established. He was thus one of the town's first settlers and from the first took a leading part in its various activities. He was at first in charge of the city water supply, laying the pipes for the town site owners and throughout the town, and remaining in charge of the water system for some time. He later engaged in the horse dealing business. He was a fine judge of horses and made much money in this business, in connection with which he also ran a livery stable. Upon retiring from this business he bought a farm of ninety-five acres a mile and a half southwest of Kingsville whither he removed in June, 1912. Here he carries on general farming, but the attraction of this property as a favorite resort for Kingsville people has made it more valuable than its agricultural merit. The cause of this is a beautiful sheet of water, known as Cross' Lake, where the people of this section flock to take advantage of its bathing and boating facilities. Mr. Cross has three brothers, all of whom are living in Texas, namely, J. L. Cross, Ben Cross and Theodore H. Cross.

Ed Cross was married at Goliad, Texas, to Miss Ida Albrecht, a daughter of Ferdinand Albrecht, whose father, Fritz Albrecht, came to Texas from Germany in the same ship with the Kleberg family. Fritz Albrecht located in Goliad county, together with his four brothers, and they were among the early pioneers. Some of their sons have become very wealthy and prominent men, their wealth having been mainly gained in the cattle business. The Albrecht family name is one closely bound up with the history of Goliad county. Ferdinand Albrecht married Helen Willms, whose father was a civil engineer in Germany and their daughter, Ida, was born in Goliad county.

WILLIAM H. VANCE. A very enterprising and successful real estate man of El Paso, Mr. Vance spent his youth in what was almost the frontier region of northwest Texas, and from his earliest experiences was acquainted with the ranch and the range and cattle and bronchos. Training in riding horses and roping cattle was more readily supplied him than the liberal advantages of school, and from an early age he was trained to self-reliance and has actually made his own way in life, and now enjoys a position of esteem and influence in the metropolis of west Texas.

William H. Vance was born in Calhoun county, Mississippi, January 1, 1874, and was the third in a family

of nine children born to George M. and Mary Elizabeth (Fox) Vance. The father, a native of Mississippi, came to Texas in July, 1874, locating in Denton county, where he became a cattle raiser. After about thirty years of residence in Denton county, he moved into Oklahoma or into what was formerly Gregg county, Texas, being a resident in that disputed portion of territory along the Red River between Texas and Oklahoma.

He was county commissioner of Jack county, Texas, for twelve years. He was sixteen years of age when he enlisted in the Civil war, and went through all the campaigns until the close as a Confederate soldier. His wife, Mary Elizabeth Fox also born in Mississippi, was a sister of Fuller and Henry Fox, who took a very prominent part in Mississippi politics, both serving in the Mississippi House of Representatives and Senate for a number of years. The Fox family, during the ante-Bellum days, owned a large number of slaves, had large plantations and were among the leading and aristocratic people of Mississippi. The mother is still living, and with her husband resides in Greer county, Oklahoma.

During youth spent on the range and in the farm labors, William H. Vance attended school as regularly as was permitted, and when nineteen years of age left school and started life on his own account. His first position in the business world was as clerk in a mercantile house at Jacksboro in Jack county.

From clerk he was promoted to manager, and remained in the service of that one firm for a period of thirteen years, during which he demonstrated his ability as a business man and his capacity for thorough and efficient service. Resigning this position he then went into the insurance business as one of the Texas representatives of the New York Life Insurance Company, a business which he followed with a fine record of success for four years. In 1904 he located at El Paso, and continued with the New York Life until that company was disbarred from doing business within the borders of the state in 1907. He then turned all his attention to real estate, and in 1911 found a partnership with Mr. M. H. Peterson, with offices in the Sheldon Block. This firm has developed a large clientage and has made a specialty of dealing in city property, and also large farming tracts. The partners have a large amount of real estate under their own name, and deal in their own property as well as carrying on a brokerage business.

In politics Mr. Vance is a loyal Democrat. He is affiliated with Fort Richardson Lodge No. 320, A. F. & A. M. and has taken the degrees of York Rite Masonry up to the Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Baptist church.

On March 9, 1899 at Jacksboro, Texas, Mr. Vance married Miss Mary Lindsey, daughter of J. C. Lindsey, a native of Texas, and for many years a prosperous cattleman and now living retired at the age of seventy-four years on his ranch in Jack county. The father of this old cattleman was among the early American colonists in Texas, and took part as a soldier in the war of liberation of Texas from Mexican dominion in the thirties. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Vance are James and Harriet.

ANDERSON M. WALTHALL. A resident of the Lone Star state for forty years, Judge Walthall has long held prestige as one of the representative members of the Texas bar, and is now presiding on the bench of the Forty-first judicial district of the state. He is a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, and his high ideals, fairness and broad conceptions have made his administration of judicial office significantly potent in the conservation of equity and justice. He is one of the loyal and liberal citizens of El Paso, is well known in this section of the state, and here has a host of friends who have "been tried in the balance and not found wanting."

Judge Walthall was born at Jefferson City, the capital

of the state of Missouri, and the date of his nativity was November, 1852. He was the fifth in order of birth of a family of eight children born to William B. and Matilda (Vaughan) Walthall, both of whom were born in Virginia, where the respective families were founded in the colonial epoch of our national history, and where both became influential in civic and industrial development and progress. John Walthall, a brother of Anderson M., was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, as a member of the command of General Price and he was killed in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, in August, 1861, thus early sacrificing his life in the cause. Besides Judge Walthall two sons and one daughter are still living. The parents continued to reside in Missouri until their death, and there the father devoted the greater part of his active career to farming.

The boyhood days of Judge Walthall were passed amidst the alarms and clamor of the war between the states, and he retains vivid recollections concerning that climacteric period of the nation's history. His early educational discipline was acquired in the schools of his native county, and was effectively supplemented by a course in Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri. He continued to reside in his native state until 1873, when he came to Texas and established his home in Parker county, where he became a successful and popular teacher in the public schools and where he also read law under effective private preceptorship. In the Centennial year, 1876, he received his license to practice law, and his initial work in his profession after his admission to the Texas bar was at Breckenridge, the judicial center of Stephens county, where he soon gained a substantial practice and where he continued his labors until 1885, having in the meantime served several years as county attorney. In the year last mentioned, desiring to find a broader field of professional endeavor, Judge Walthall removed to Pecos and later to the progressive city of El Paso, the capital and metropolis of the county of the same name and an important commercial and industrial center on the border between Texas and Mexico. He soon gained a place of leadership at the bar of El Paso county, with a practice of extensive and representative order, and he continued to devote his attention closely to the work of his profession until 1898, when Governor Charles A. Culberson appointed him to the bench of the Thirty-fourth judicial district of the state to fill out the unexpired term of Judge C. N. Buckler. He has continued the able and valuable incumbent of this important judicial office by election to the present time, with the exception of one term, from 1904 to 1908, his term of office covering the years 1898, 1900, 1908, 1912. His decisions have invariably been marked by wise interpretation of the law involved, by due cognizance of the facts presented and by true judicial acumen, with the result that very few of his rulings on the bench have met with reversal by courts of higher jurisdiction.

In politics Judge Walthall is found aligned as a stalwart and able advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church, and he is an honored member of the El Paso County Bar Association and the Texas Bar Association. The Judge is the owner of one of the attractive homes of El Paso, besides other city realty, and he is one of those vital and appreciative citizens who are ever ready to lend encouragement and co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. He is devoted to his home, the relations of which are ideal, and there he finds great satisfaction in his "close communion" with his large and select library.

On the 3d of October, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Walthall to Miss Sallie Tyre Harris, who was born and reared in Missouri, a daughter of the late Hon. Thomas B. Harris, of Fulton, that state, a prominent figure in public affairs in Missouri and also in the development and upbuilding of important business enter-



A. W. Walthall

prises. Of the four children of Judge and Mrs. Walt-hall one, William, died at the age of two years. The son Harris is well upholding the professional prestige of the family; Mary Miller is the wife of James Lee Dunn, of El Paso; and Sally Tom is the wife of William Graves, of this city.

BENJAMIN B. JONES. Of recent years El Paso has lost a number of her prominent citizens and among those none have been more sincerely mourned than Benjamin B. Jones. He had been in the drug business all of his active life and although El Paso was his business location for only a few years he had built up a large trade and had won a place of importance in the life of the city. Fortunately his widow is as well endowed with a faculty for successful management of business affairs as was Mr. Jones himself, and the business which he founded was for a time, or until she sold out, ably carried on by Mrs. Jones.

Benjamin B. Jones was born in Leonard, Texas, on the 20th of March, 1876, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Jones of that place. He grew up in the town of his birth and there received his education in the public schools. Upon leaving school he entered the drug business, which he continued to follow during his entire life. He was located at different times in various towns in the state, coming to El Paso in 1906. Here he established a store and built it up until at the time of his death in 1912, it was in a flourishing condition. He died on the 14th of February, at the age of thirty-six.

He was a member of the Methodist church and a devout Christian whose loss was severely felt in church work. Politically, Mr. Jones was a member of the Democratic party but he took no active part in politics. He was especially fond of chickens and all kinds of fowls and devoted much of his leisure to caring for his birds.

Mr. Jones was married on the 3rd of October, 1905, at Seguin, Texas, to Mrs. Emma Gerlach, of that place. They became the parents of one son, Jerome, now aged thirteen. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Jones took active charge of the drug store and by her competent management won the admiration and respect of the business men of El Paso.

Mrs. Jones was born and reared in Texas and has a keen desire to aid in the advancement of her native state and of El Paso. Prominent socially as well as influential in a business way, she is in a position to do much for the benefit of the city. She is a member of the German Lutheran church and takes great interest in church work, where her executive ability makes her a valuable worker.

The son, Jerome, seems to have inherited the ability possessed by both his parents, for he has made a fine record in school. When he completes the high school course he will go to a college or university and later devote himself to professional studies. Along what line these will be is not yet decided although the lad himself is inclined to the law.

HON. DAN M. JACKSON. The present judge of the thirty-fourth judicial district, of which El Paso is the metropolis, is one of the younger members of the Texas bar and yet he has only few superiors, as a lawyer and is admitted to be one of the ablest representatives of the bar anywhere in this state. Judge Jackson has been a resident of El Paso for ten years, and his thorough popularity, his oft-demonstrated ability in the court as an attorney, won him appointment from the governor to fill a vacancy in the district court, and at the recent election of 1912, he was given a handsome popular majority for the same office.

Dan M. Jackson was born in Falls county, Texas, May 10, 1876, and has spent all his career in his native state. His father, Terrell Jackson, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas in 1869 after having given loyal service in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He was a

druggist by trade and was engaged in that business for many years. A member of the Methodist church, he was one of the most devout adherents of his church and his religion, and was also an active figure in local politics. His death occurred in 1903 at the age of seventy-four, and his last resting place is at Eddy, Texas. The maiden name of his wife was Ann H. Stewart, and she now resides at Eddy. She is a native of Alabama and they were married in that state. She was a member of the Baptist church and as devout a Christian as was her husband. They were the parents of seven children, and the judge is the youngest.

Judge Jackson attained his early education in the public schools, subsequently had a high school course, and then entered the law department of the University of Texas, where he completed his professional preparation. In 1899 he was admitted to the bar and then located at Marlin where he was engaged in practice for three years and during that time served as city attorney. From Marlin he went to Houston, where he was located for about two years and was connected with the legal department of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad. From Houston in 1903 he moved to El Paso, which city has been his home ever since.

On returning to this city he was appointed assistant city attorney, was soon afterwards made assistant district attorney and then received appointment from the governor as district judge. His administration in the duties of judge was marked by a thorough impartiality and judicial ability, so that his record as judge was completely acceptable both to the members of the bar and to the public. So it was that his candidacy in 1912 was confirmed by a large vote at the election in November, and he is now filling the office for the regular term.

Judge Jackson was married in San Antonio November 14, 1900 to Miss Hannah Lessing, a daughter of Rudolph Lessing of Waco. Their two children are Rudolph and Marion, the latter being a daughter. Judge Jackson gives his preference to the Methodist church among the various denominations, and fraternally is a member of the Elks, the Beavers and the Moose. He is one of the active and influential men in Democratic part of West Texas. His diversions, aside from his judicial duties, consist chiefly in an occasional fishing trip, and the more regular home amusements of theatres, music and the books of his own private library. Among his friends and associates Judge Jackson is regarded as a man of big heart and genial nature and yet on serious subjects, and when the question is one of conviction as to right or wrong, he stands as firm as a rock. A young man, he has already won a creditable record in public and professional affairs, and his future political career promises to be of great importance to the entire state.

MATTHEW CARTWRIGHT. The Cartwright name is well known throughout the entire state of Texas, and especially in the eastern portion, where for three generations the representatives of the family have been large land owners and prominent business men. One of the best known of the living and active generation is Matthew Cartwright of Terrell. For many years he has been a rancher and a dealer in lands throughout the state, interested in various other lines of endeavor, and has not only gained a large fortune for himself but has also, it is certain, done as much as any other individual citizen for the upbuilding of permanent agriculture in this state. Matthew Cartwright, who was born at San Augustine, Texas, August 11, 1855, is the son of Matthew and Amanda (Holman) Cartwright. His father, whose career receives greater attention in the sketch of Leonidas Cartwright, elsewhere in this publication, was one of the foremost men of his day in the state, a man of wealth and influence, and in many ways a benefactor to Texas. In addition to what is published elsewhere in connection with the family name, some items of family history will be of interest in this connection. The family was found-

ed at Norfolk, Virginia, about 1700, by three brothers, Matthew, John and Peter Cartwright, who came from England. A son of one of these brothers was Matthew Cartwright, whose home was established on the west side of the Alleghanies near Lebanon, Tennessee, where he owned a large and beautiful estate. A son of this Matthew was John Cartwright, who became the father of Matthew Cartwright, Sr., and grandfather of the Texas business man first named in this sketch.

With these relationships of the family in mind, some important facts of early Texas history may be gleaned from memoranda made by R. L. Cartwright of Waco after visiting the old John Cartwright homestead, six miles east of San Augustine, a few years ago in company with H. W. Sublett. On the testimony of Mr. Sublett, John Cartwright was living at his old Apologotcho homestead, when P. A. Sublett (father of H. W.) Elisha Roberts and Col. Horton settled at the old Sublett homestead in 1824. The Cartwright homestead was designated as a place of beginning for the survey of both the Sublett and Roberts tracts, another fact which proves the very early settlement of John Cartwright in that part of the state. Matthew Cartwright, Sr., was born in Tennessee in 1807, and came to Texas at the age of fourteen, which places the date of the family settlement in 1821, though John Cartwright had come perhaps a year earlier and built a cabin. It was reported that Col. Horton stated that the old Cartwright place was settled by John Cartwright in 1819. Texas was at that time claimed by the United States as a part of the Louisiana Purchase, but in that year the United States gave up its claims to Texas to Spain, and the Sabine River was established as the boundary. These circumstances point to the fact that the Cartwright settlement was one of the oldest if not the oldest prominent American settlement of Texas. Along with the other interests of the Cartwrights in that section was a store, which was moved to San Augustine about 1831, when that town was platted, and was conducted there under the firm name of John. Cartwright & Son, the latter being Matthew Cartwright, Sr.

Another interesting fact of family history is brought out in a recent year book of the Texas department of agriculture. According to this authority the first cotton planter in Texas was Jared E. Groce. He came to the state with his family in 1821, bringing with him one hundred negro slaves. In 1822 he planted the first cotton and began its culture on a limited scale. In 1825 he began to ship cotton to New Orleans. While the distinction of the pioneer planter belongs to Col. Groce, the first cotton gin in Texas was owned by John Cartwright in the Red Lands of East Texas. Col. Groce established a second gin in 1825 on the Brazos River at the plantation opposite which the army of General Sam Houston camped for some time previous to its march to the San Jacinto battle grounds in 1836.

Matthew Cartwright, Jr., grew up in his native town where his father was engaged in mercantile business, in continuation of the establishment already noted, and from which place the senior Cartwright traveled all over the country in the buying, locating and selling of land. Matthew was the youngest son of the senior Cartwright, and the latter determined that he should have a good education. He consequently attended the schools in San Augustine and the Huntington school at Shelbyville, Texas, and was then sent to the Morgan Looney school at Gilmer, Texas, after which he entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science. For a while after his return to San Augustine he read law, not with any intention of practicing but to become familiar with the essentials of law and to put himself in a position to understand the law and lawyers.

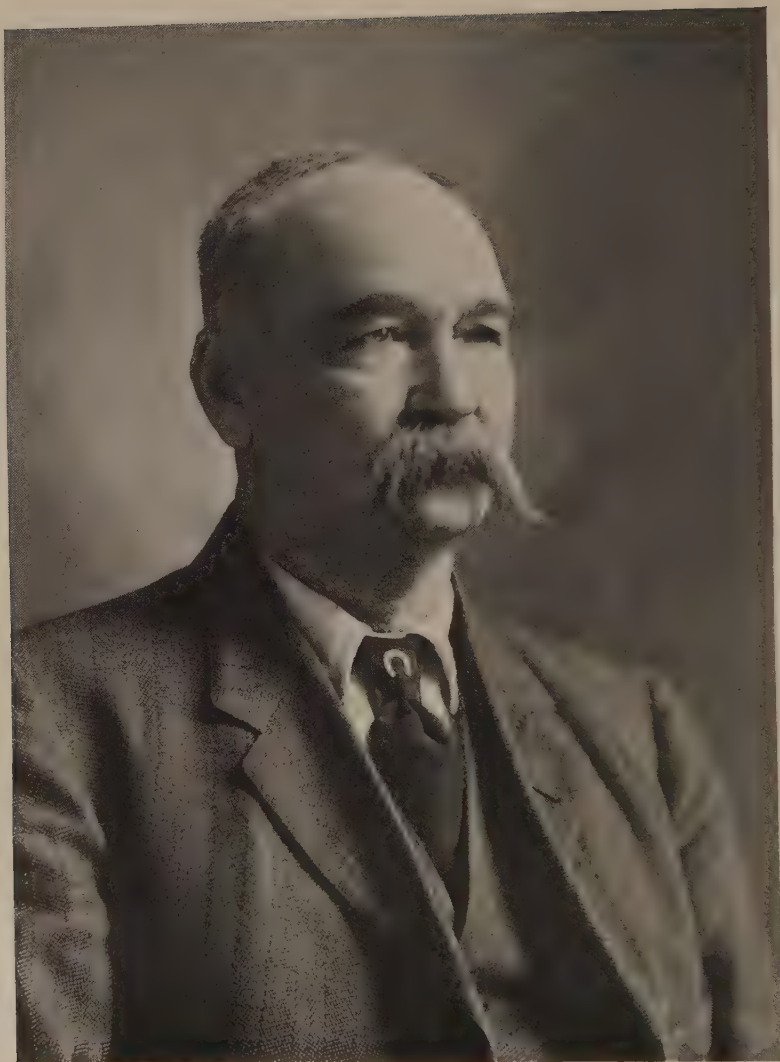
The Cartwright estate was scattered through various counties of Texas, but part of it lay in Kaufman county, and it was in that county that Matthew Cart-

wright established himself during the '70s. While cattle ranching was his main business at first, it was his ambition to help change the country from a region supporting only comparatively few men to one which would give many people their livelihood. Consequently he began an era of farm development. Not hundreds, but thousands of acres of ranching land was turned under and fields of cotton and corn took the place of the pastures, to a large extent. In addition to this agricultural process, ranching still occupied a large share of Mr. Cartwright's attention. Thousands of beeves were sent off to market from the range which was adjacent to and a part of the ranch which he owned in Kaufman county. Another ranch was started in Stonewall county when that county was the home of the buffalo and wild horses but that passed into other hands when the country was settled up and Mr. Cartwright later transferred his ranching operations to LaSalle county. He is still engaged in raising cattle in these counties and is a large dealer in stock. A part of his Kaufman county ranch is devoted to the raising and breeding of mules. His farming interests are extensive in several parts of the state. He owns some five thousand acres of land planted in cotton and corn and a thousand acres of meadow land. This great farm supports a small colony of tenants, and in itself is an important factor in the commercial life of Kaufman county. He has also developed another farm consisting of about two thousand acres of land, and in various parts of the state owns property which has been brought to a high state of cultivation. During his long business career he has bought and sold land in large and small tracts, and is a recognized authority on Texas land values.

Cattle and land have not been the only interest of Mr. Cartwright. In Terrell when financial investments other than land and cattle were looked upon with disfavor, Mr. Cartwright was one of the daring spirits who took the lead in banking and kindred interests. He became a large stockholder in the First National Bank, was its president for about twenty years, and has had as successful record as a banker as in other fields. He is the owner of a beautiful home on Griffith avenue in Terrell.

Mr. Cartwright has always been interested in politics, and though an exceedingly busy man has found time to serve the people in many ways. He was a member of the state Democratic executive committee under the chairmanship of Webb Finley, and has been a lifelong adherent of the Democratic interests. He was mayor of Terrell for two years, and served a term on the board of managers of the North Texas Insane Hospital, being appointed by Governor Ross. His membership has never been identified with any of the secret societies, but he belongs to one of the best known college fraternities in the country, being a Sigma Chi of Cumberland University chapter.

On the 24th of July, 1876, Mr. Cartwright married Miss Mary Davenport in Pittsburg, Texas. She is a daughter of Dr. Davenport, and her mother was a member of the Polk family, noted in Tennessee and Southern history. Dr. Davenport came from Tennessee to Texas, and his family consisted of two daughters, Mrs. Cartwright and Mrs. Gladney, the wife of Dr. Gladney of Terrell. Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright are the parents of ten children, the oldest, Leonidas, was a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas at Bryan, then attended Washington and Lee University, and later Vanderbilt University, and is now a ranchman and real estate dealer with his home in San Antonio; he married Miss Justa Joiner, and they have two sons, Joiner and Lon D., Jr., and two daughters, Justa and Jerome. Amanda H., the eldest daughter, is the wife of J. L. Taylor, of San Antonio, and has three children, Eugenia, Maria Louise and J. L., Jr. Eugenia P., the third child, married James I. Cartwright of Terrell, and they have one son, Matthew, the third. Estelle



Felix B. Mann

became the wife of W. B. Lupe of San Antonio, and their children are Mary D. and W. B., Jr. Jerome B. is now Mrs. W. P. Head of Abilene, Texas. Mary D. is the wife of C. S. Pickrell of El Paso. John Reagan married Miss Isabel Branson and lives in Alpine, Texas. Holman, who spent four years in the academic and law department of the University of Texas, is the active manager of the North Texas interests of his father's vast estate. Matthew, Jr., who spent two years in the Agricultural department of the Missouri State University, is associated with his brother Holman in looking after the North Texas interests for their father. Bourke, the youngest of the family, is a student in the University of Texas.

It is impossible to do more than touch on the salient points in the career of a man like Mr. Cartwright, whose activities have covered more than a third of a century. From the beginning of his business life up to the present time, many events have threatened him with ruin; two disastrous money panics swept the country, adverse conditions of every variety had to be met; grazing interests suffered severely, but Mr. Cartwright was equal to the demands made upon him, although some of his hardest battles came when he was a young man just starting in life. His position has become more and more secure, with the passing years, and he is now recognized as one of the men whose judgment is to be trusted, and whose influence is to be felt in most of the important business enterprises of this state.

FELIX R. MANN. One of the best known of the old-time cattlemen of west Texas is Felix R. Mann of San Angelo, now engaged in the real estate and general live stock business at that city. He started in the business as a contemporary of many of the notable men who made history in west Texas in the decade following the Civil war, and while his herd and ranches were not so extensive as some who might be mentioned, yet Mr. Mann in all essential respects was well to the front and was recognized as one of the strongest and ablest men in the business.

Felix R. Mann was born in Smith county, Tennessee, October 23, 1846, a son of T. W. and Elizabeth (Glover) Mann, both of Tennessee. On the father's side the ancestry is Irish, and on the mother's side is Welsh. There were large numbers of the Mann family in Tennessee, and all were slaveholders and planters. Mr. Mann's grandfather owned about seventy darkies about his plantation and household before the war, and was a noted tobacco raiser. Mr. T. W. Mann, whose death occurred on the 12th of December, 1905, was a stockman and miller and farmer, also owned a number of slaves, and in 1855 moved to Texas and settled in Tarrant county. He was one of the useful factors in the Confederacy during the war. His business was that of milling and distilling. During the war he operated four flouring mills and furnished great quantities of flour to the Confederate government. He also operated a distillery whose product was likewise furnished to the Confederacy. On account of this important contribution to the cause, he was exempt from military duties. Two of the flour mills were located in Tarrant county, one in Dallas county, and another in Parker county, and the distillery was in Tarrant county, not far from Fort Worth. About 1870 the senior Mr. Mann sold out his business and moved to Grayson county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising for some years. In 1878, having disposed of his interests in that locality, he moved to west Texas, in Menard county, then on the Texas frontier. In 1903 he sold this farm there and came to San Angelo, where he continued to conduct extensive farming and stock raising enterprises until his death in 1905. The mother passed away February 18, 1907. Of their five children, two sons and three daughters, Felix was the oldest.

His boyhood was spent from the age of nine in north Texas, and he was just reaching the character-forming

period of youth when the war came on. In consequence of the disturbance of normal existence, he received only limited educational advantages, and his broad information and ability in the business field had been acquired by self-training, rather than through his acquaintance with books and schools. Mr. Mann in 1864 went out to New Mexico, and joined the United States army to fight the Indians along the border in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. He served for three years in the regular army, and at the end of that time received his honorable discharge. Returning to Texas, he located in his old home county of Tarrant, where for two years he was an employe of the great cattle industry, and during the season helped take stock over the famous trails that led north from Texas into Kansas, a distance of seven hundred miles. He usually was a member of the party which handled from fifteen hundred to two thousand head in each drove, and his wages were sixty dollars a month with board, although he furnished his own horse and equipment. After a few years of this life in 1870 he moved out to Coleman county, which was then on the extreme frontier of civilization, and with John Chisholm, one of the most famous of the old-time cattlemen, broke into the practical business of cattle raising. The Indians and buffalo were the chief competitors on the vast ranges of the cattle in those days. From Coleman county he went on to Menard county, and engaged in the stock business for himself. He continued as one of the leading stockmen in that part of the state for thirty years. He witnessed remarkable changes in all conditions of the live stock business during that time. When he began the free range extended from the Red River to Rio Grande River, 900 miles east and west. There was not a fence over the entire area of west Texas, and hardly an acre of ground under plow. The price of cattle would average about five dollars a head, when similar cattle, if they could be found now, would bring about thirty dollars each. Mr. Mann started out in the cattle business with a capital of one hundred and thirty dollars, a horse, bridle, and saddle, with sufficient clothing and blankets to equip him for the rough work involved. The first stock he ever bought was chiefly on credit. He selected out from the drove the fattest animals and then drove those northward and sold them for enough to pay for the entire herd. With that start he began buying more stock and with a fairly continuous and regular success in time built up his herd until each year he branded from two thousand to five thousand calves. In the early days his outfit consisted of about twenty men, all of them armed to protect themselves and cattle from the raiding Indians, and each man in those days was a fitful cowboy as known in literature in the many stories of the west. Mr. Mann continued actively in the cattle business up to 1900, when he sold out his interests in Menard county and came to San Angelo. In the vicinity of this city he has engaged in ranching and more recently has established an office in real estate in which general line of business he is engaged at the present time.

Mr. Mann from the time of casting his first vote has been a supporter of the Republican party, and aside from other features of the party life he is a thorough believer in the protective tariff for all home industry. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and belongs to the Baptist church. On June 23, 1873, Mr. Mann married Miss Fannie Steen of Menard county, a daughter of John and Mary Steen, who came from England in the early days. Her father was a farmer and stockman of Menard county, and continued that industry until his death. Her mother died a few years ago at the old Steen home. Mr. and Mrs. Mann are the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, all living and mentioned as follows: Mrs. G. F. Killman, of Fort Worth, is the wife of the general live stock agent at Fort Worth for the Frisco Railroad Company. Clay Mann married a Miss Snell of Sweetwater, and is a traveling man, with residence in El Paso. Walter Mann

married Miss Guenther of Grayson county, and is also a traveling man, his home being in Houston. Arthur Mann, married Miss Roads, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and is a traveling salesman, with headquarters at Fort Worth. Miss May Mann married George Mann, and lives in San Angelo, her husband being in the real estate and live stock business. The youngest of the family, Miss Ang. Mann, is living with her parents in San Angelo.

JAMES A. PATE. Milam county has been ably represented in the treasurer's office since 1910 by James A. Pate, to whose efficient and public-spirited services the community owes much for its present prosperous condition. He has spent his entire career in the county, is well known to its citizens, and for some years has been identified with agricultural interests, and his career is one which illustrates the ability of determination and perseverance in the overcoming of obstacles and misfortunes. Mr. Pate was born in Milam county, October 11, 1871, and is a son of Gilbert Pate, a native of Autauga county, Alabama, who died when James A. was three years of age. The mother, Catherine (Stewart) Pate, had passed away several years before. There were six children in the family: Newall W., John W., Artie G., William T., Joseph W., and James A.

James A. Pate received somewhat limited educational advantages in the schools of Milam county, which he attended until reaching the age of twelve years, at that time facing the world on his own account and working on farms until he was twenty-three years old. Realizing the need of further education, he attended the public school at Cleburne, Johnson county, for twelve months, and at that time went into the Indian Territory and New Mexico as a representative of a cotton gin firm, continuing to sell and install machinery until 1900. He was meeting with excellent success and his future seemed assured, when, in the year mentioned, he met with an accident in which he lost his right arm in an explosion, and after his recuperation returned to Milam county and took up his residence at Rockdale. There he was appointed rural mail carrier on Star Route, a position which he held for four years, when he announced himself as a candidate for the office of assessor of Milam county, being elected thereto in 1904. He received the re-election in 1906, and at the end of his second term resigned and returned to his farm for two years, but in 1910 again entered public life when his fellow-citizens chose him as county treasurer. The able manner in which he discharged the duties of the office during the first term secured him the re-election in 1912, and his service has continued to be characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty.

Mr. Pate was married July 18, 1896, at Rockdale, to Miss Olga Tribble, daughter of Gipp Tribble, of Milam county, and to this union there have been born four children: Venus C. and Artie Lee, who are both deceased; and Jimmie Olga and Dorsett Wilson, living at home. Mr. Pate has a comfortable residence at Cameron, and is also the owner of 250 acres of highly improved land in Milam county. He has taken much interest in agricultural work, and has made a success of his operations, in which he uses the most approved methods. In politics a Democrat, he has shown himself one of the influential men of his party in this section, and has done much to advance its interests and insure its success. With his family he attends the Methodist church. Mr. Pate has long been interested in fraternal work, and is popular among his fellow-members in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Pretorians.

JAMES C. WHITE. The senior member of the White-Paden Realty Company, with offices in the Morgan build-

ing at El Paso, is an aggressive young business man of that city, a native son of El Paso, and his father was the late lamented Captain James H. White, who belonged to that small group of leading citizens whose names and influence were closely identified with El Paso from the very beginning of its importance as a town and business center.

The late Captain James H. White, who died at San Diego, California, in 1908, at the age of sixty, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, February 15, 1847, of an old colonial and Revolutionary family. Captain White when less than fifteen years of age entered the signal corps service in the Confederate army, and in that interesting and hazardous department of military activity he rendered important service throughout many of the Virginia campaigns, and continued in the army until the surrender of Lee in April, 1865. He was only eighteen years of age when the war ended, and in April, 1866, went out to Missouri and from there to Texas. From Austin he started overland to California with a company of men and a herd of cattle, but the hostility of the Indians drove the company back, so that the trip had to be abandoned. Captain White served for a time as scout in western Kansas under General Sheridan, and early in 1869 became agent for one of the noted stage companies operating through west Texas. He first arrived in El Paso on May 10, 1869, but spent only a year or so in this locality, and permanently returned to the city in 1880, about the time it became a terminus of two railroads. He was on hand when the first trains arrived over the rails of steel, and took a prominent part in the subsequent development and improvement that followed that event. He was elected and served as tax collector and sheriff of El Paso county, and continued to discharge the dual responsibilities of those offices until 1892, when a separate office was created for the sheriff and for the tax collector. For some years he continued as collector, and was also for two years chief of police in El Paso. He was an active supporter of the Democratic interests, and fraternally was affiliated with the Masonic order. His body now rests in Concordia cemetery, in the same neighborhood where the old fort stood when he first came to the city. Captain White married at Las Cruces, New Mexico, Miss Barbara M. Dupper, who was a native of Las Cruces and of an old New Mexico family.

James C. White, the only son of the late Captain White, was born in El Paso, June 20, 1885, and obtained his early education in the public schools of this city. He subsequently completed his education in San Antonio, and at the age of eighteen was ready to take up the serious responsibilities of life. He was first connected with J. P. Paulson, manufacturer of bank fixtures, being salesman and assistant bookkeeper in that firm for three years. His next venture was in the real estate and insurance business on his own account, which he has since continued, with the exception of two years. For one year he served as treasurer and manager of the El Paso Brick Company, and one year was spent in the tax collector's office of El Paso county. Since establishing the White-Paden Realty Company he has been in the way of large and independent success. The company handle many important deals in local realty, and do a great deal of building and improvement before sales, and also operate as a rental agency. Mr. White has done much for his home city through the erection of many private residences and the improvement of vacant lands, especially during the last two years. Recently he took the chief part in organizing the White Building Improvement Company, with paid-up capital of sixty-five thousand dollars, of which he is president and manager and Henry Jerrell secretary and treasurer. This company has already built over sixty homes in El Paso. Mr. White is also secretary of the Orion Mining Company of New Mexico.

In politics he is an active worker in behalf of the Democratic party. His fraternal affiliations are with the



James White

benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic lodge, and he is a member of the El Paso Country Club. On December 10, 1912, he married Miss Lela Mueller. Her mother is Mrs. J. T. McCullough of El Paso. Mr. White's beautiful home is at 2915 Bliss street.

JUDGE MICAJAH HUBBARD BONNER. Sixty-six years have passed away since the late Judge Bonner, eminent lawyer and jurist, and citizen of the highest order, came to make the state of Texas his home, and the last eleven years of his life were passed in the city of Tyler. Few men, if indeed any, in this section of the state, left a more brilliant or useful record than did Judge Micajah Hubbard Bonner, and few there have been who so fully enjoyed the absolute confidence and esteem, as well as the hearty good will of the people as did he. Simple, honest and straightforward, his life was an open book in the district and state where he was so long and intimately known, and it is to men of his stanch and dependable type that any community is most indebted for its best growth and advancement.

Born in Greenville, Butler county, Alabama, on January 25, 1828, Micajah Hubbard Bonner was the son of Rev. William Nevel Bonner, a well-known Methodist minister of his time, and Martha (Wade) Bonner, both of them of Georgian birth. The Bonner family is an old and honored one, and concerning the ancestry of the Judge the following brief data are here incorporated: William Nevel Bonner was one of the three sons of Hubbard and Rachel (McGhee) Bonner, the other sons being Henry Hubbard and Reuben McGhee Bonner. The father of these three sons was born in Maryland about the year 1776, and his wife was a daughter of one David McGhee, being born October 2, 1789, and died April 11, 1821, in Jones county, Georgia. These three brothers, one of whom was the father of the immediate subject of this review, as it will be remembered, were the grandsons of William Bonner, who had two brothers—Joseph and James—William being the youngest of the trio. All were farmers. Joseph died in Jones county, Georgia, leaving a large family, and James died in Putnam county, Georgia. The date and place of William's death is not known. William Nevel Bonner, the eldest son of Hubbard and Rachel (McGhee) Bonner, was born at Fort Hawkins, in Hancock county, Georgia, October 1, 1806, and died in Tyler, Texas, on March 28, 1897. He was married in Jones county, Georgia, January 27, 1825, to Martha Ellen Wade, the daughter of Micajah Wade. She was born April 28, 1808, and died February 11, 1853. Her father, Micajah Wade, was born February 8, 1777, in North Carolina. His mother's maiden name was Sarah McCormick, the daughter of James McCormick, who was a soldier of the revolution and fought gallantly for the liberty of the colonies throughout the seven years' struggle. William N. Bonner and Martha Ellen Wade Bonner became the parents of nine children, whose names with date of birth, and the names of those to whom they were married, are given below: Susan Elizabeth, born January 20, 1826; married to James C. Holmes July 14, 1841; died August 7, 1904. Micajah Hubbard, of this review, born at Greenville, Butler county, Alabama, January 25, 1828; married to Elizabeth Patience Taylor at Marshall, Texas, July 15, 1849; died November 28, 1883. Virgil Luther, born January 1, 1831; he never married; he died in Cherokee county, Texas, January 22, 1854. Fitz William, born March 4, 1833; married to Georgie Ann Boaz, January 8, 1861; died at Rusk, Texas, September 17, 1888. Martha Rebecca, born August 20, 1836; married to Judge T. C. Walker January 28, 1858; died at Fairfield, Texas, November 3, 1866. Thomas Rueben, born in Holmes county, Mississippi, September 11, 1838; married to Cynthia A. Madden, November 20, 1855; he

died at Tyler, Texas, August 30, 1891, and his wife, Cynthia Ann Bonner, died without issue on February 10, 1884. Thomas R. Bonner contracted a second marriage, marrying Mary Davenport, daughter of Dr. W. J. Davenport, on February 26, 1885. Mary Ann, born October 31, 1839; married to M. G. Pierson, May 22, 1855, and died at Mansfield, Louisiana, July 26, 1856. John Henry, born at Benton, Yazoo county, Mississippi, February 12, 1842; married Lucretia Rebecca Grambling at Vernon, Louisiana, February 8, 1865, and they are the only surviving members of the family. Nancy Augusta, born May 5, 1845; died August 12, 1847. This brief recital of family records will serve in some measure to give an idea of the extent and scope of the Bonner family and fix its status among the older southern houses.

Hubbard Bonner, as the judge was long known to his relatives and friends, accompanied his father's family to Holmes county, Mississippi, in 1836, and his youth, like that of many another who has gained name and fame in the professions, was spent upon the farm. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the country, though his aspiration for further learning prompted him to take full advantage of these limited opportunities to learn, and not only that, but to utilize his spare time from the mixed and arduous labors of the farm to pursue his studies beyond the scope of the country schools. His pronounced ambition was to study law, and his father, recognizing the possibilities within the boy and determined to give him his chance, sent the future judge to LaGrange College, Kentucky, where he took a mixed course in law and literature as a preparation for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1848 at Lexington, Mississippi, and almost immediately thereafter came into the great and undeveloped West. Early in the year 1849 he literally "hung out his shingle" at Marshall, Texas, over the door of an office that he himself had built of pine logs. The building was a rough and uncouth one, as might be expected, but it served his purpose admirably, and there he did his pioneer work as a lawyer. Although the young man remained as a resident of Marshall but a brief time, it was there that the most memorable incident or event of his whole life occurred—the same being his marriage to Elizabeth Patience Taylor, on July 15, 1849. She was a daughter of that bold pioneer of East Texas, Dr. Job Taylor, who in 1848 added his citizenship to the Lone Star state from Yazoo City, Mississippi.

Soon after their marriage the young couple determined upon a new location, and without a dollar of surplus capital, but rich in energy, hope and love, they enjoyed as a bridal tour a horseback ride from Marshall to Rusk, in Cherokee county, where they located, and where young Bonner applied himself earnestly to the accomplishment of his plans and the achievement of his life's ambition. Again the log cabin became his office, and not alone his office, but his home, and with untiring zeal in his chosen profession, aided by the encouragement and counsel of his heroic young wife, he gave every energy to his work, and soon success began to crown his efforts.

The studious habits and marked ability of the struggling young lawyer attracted the interest of that soldier and statesman, Gov. J. Pinckney Henderson, the first governor of Texas, and who was then regarded as the head of the Texas bar. A partnership was formed between the two which lasted until 1857, the year of Governor Henderson's election to the United States senate. It will not be denied that the kindness shown to young Bonner in those early days of his struggles for place in the profession had a marked effect upon his entire after life, and not alone upon his life, but upon the lives of many a young lawyer, who found himself facing just such a struggle as he had

known; for Judge Bonner never forgot the generosity and wholeheartedness that Governor Henderson displayed in his treatment of him in those early days, and afterward, when he was elevated to the bench, he endeavored to show his appreciation to his friend by emulating that trait of consideration for young members of the bar, as a result of which he won for himself the name of "the friend of the young lawyers of Texas." This fact alone is a most eloquent commentary upon the noble nature of Judge Bonner, and further comment thereupon is unnecessary.

His association with Governor Henderson afforded Judge Bonner the opportunity for which his abilities were best adapted, and which his ambition had long aspired to, and he now entered upon the brilliant and successful career which ultimately raised him to the supreme bench of Texas. He practiced his profession alone for some time following the dissolution of his partnership with Gov. Henderson, and then associated himself with his brother, F. W. Bonner, under the firm name of Bonner & Bonner. After the Civil war, Col. T. R. Bonner, another brother, became a member of the firm, which by this time was ranked among the leading law firms in the state.

A brief resume of Judge Bonner's war record would not be amiss at this point. The fact that he was physically incapacitated for service did not appear until he was examined for field service, and, unwilling to have no part in the activities of the times, he devoted his time, his energy and his means to the cause of the South. He equipped and mounted at his own expense several soldiers, some of whom attained distinction in the service. He himself was commissioned Ordnance Officer with the rank of Colonel and placed in command of the gun factory of Whitescarver, Campbell & Company at Rusk, Texas. Later the duties of enrolling officer were added to his department and he was also appointed special counsel of the Confederacy for his congressional district. From the foregoing it will be seen that though Col. Bonner was not in active field service he filled creditably high positions of trust and honor under both the military and civil branches of the Confederate government.

After the war, in which he, with many others of his class, suffered in fortunes to a considerable extent, he resumed his practice and continued his residence in Rusk until 1873 when the bar of the old Seventh Judicial District petitioned for his appointment to the judgeship of the district, although he had not at that time resided therein. He was, accordingly, appointed by the governor, and upon assuming the duties of his office he removed to Tyler, where he passed the remaining years of his life. Governor Coke reappointed him to the same judgeship in 1874, and, upon the judiciary being made elective by the new constitution of 1876, he was elected to the office by the people. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Hubbard an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Roberts, who had been nominated for governor of Texas. But before he entered upon his duties the Democratic State Convention was held especially to name a candidate for this office, and he was the choice of the body and was elected the following November, upon the same ticket that named his life-long friend, Judge O. M. Roberts, as governor of the state.

Judge Bonner served his state with all faithfulness in this exalted position for four years, earning the love and confidence of the people and the unstinted praise of the bar of Texas for the eminent capacity he displayed as a judge. The greatest and most enduring monument that has been reared to his ability as a judge and to his memory as a citizen was builded by himself in the able and honest opinions rendered by him while he served upon the supreme bench. At the expiration of his term in 1882, owing to failing health

and a long cherished purpose to prepare a compendium of the decisions of the court of which he had been a distinguished justice, he declined re-election. The strain upon his physical powers caused by his arduous service upon the bench, however, had sapped his strength to an unsuspected extent, and he lived less than a year after his retirement from the bench, dying after a brief illness on the 28th of November, 1883. His widow and six children survived him and their grief for his untimely end was shared not only by his friends and relatives in Tyler and in Smith county but by the entire populace of Texas. The bar of Texas, especially, who knew well his merits, missed his kindly face and felt beyond expression the loss of his benignant presence.

Judge Bonner was all his life a believer of the stanchest order in the precepts of Democracy, and while his unassuming modesty caused him to rarely appear upon the platform, he was known to be a pleasing orator, though the most effective work he rendered his party was in the wide disseminating of his influence in his own quiet and unmistakable way. It was upon the bench that he ever won his brightest laurels. He was gifted with the power of methodical and accurate dispatch of business and as a district judge the business of his court was ever conducted with the smoothness and uniformity of a well-regulated bit of machinery. His court was the sanctum of dignity and decorum, but he was never a man of austere manners and appearance, his official demeanor, like his social intercourse, being clothed with the graces of Christian culture, rather than those of official dignity and superiority. As a justice of the supreme court Judge Bonner showed in a marked degree the diligence and capacity for patient and laborious research, and his decisions gave evidence of a thorough legal scholar, sparkling with the impress of a clear mind, and upright heart and a pure conscience.

In his private life Judge Bonner was amiable and refined. He regarded politeness and kindly courtesy to be the best implements with which to smooth the pathway of those with whom he came in contact in his daily life, and regarded the practice of these virtues as among his duties to his fellow man. His consideration for others and his services in behalf of those who sought the goal of success endeared him to all, and, as has already been mentioned, he especially became the friend and adviser of young lawyers who were admitted to the bar in his court. He was a fond husband, an indulgent father and a devoted friend. From his youth on he was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and identified himself with the seceding branch of the church from the opening of the Civil war. He not only attained distinction in his profession, but upon his death he bequeathed to his family an ample estate for the comforts and maintenance of those who were dependent upon him. Besides his faithful wife, to whose aid and counsel he ever ascribed whatever of success had crowned his efforts, he left six children, though four others had preceded him in death. One of these, William Hubbard Bonner, had reached man's estate, full of promise and usefulness, when death claimed him. His eldest daughter, Mattie M., married Judge H. M. Whittaker, of Tyler, and died here. Charles T., once a practicing attorney, is now engaged in other pursuits at Tyler. John Thomas, the youngest son, remained a citizen of Tyler until September, 1914, removing then to Waco, and he has taken an active part in the affairs of his town and state. Annie R. is the wife of S. S. McCleendon, now Postmaster of Tyler. Elizabeth married Dr. Charles Adna Smith, formerly of Tyler, but now of Texarkana, and Sunshine is the wife of Dr. Irvin Pope, of Tyler, Texas. Mrs. Bonner passed away January 1, 1904, her death occurring at Tyler.



William D. Haden

John Thomas Bonner was born in Rusk, Texas, on July 12, 1863, and since the age of ten years has been a resident of Tyler until his recent removal to Waco, the year 1873 having marked the removal of the family from Rusk to Tyler. His education came from the public schools and from the University of Virginia. The death of his father prevented a thorough college training such as he had anticipated, and caused him to enter the business field rather than the profession of law. He entered the fire insurance business first, and after a time drifted wholly into the life insurance business, in behalf of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He has long been a member of that order and is the General Superintendent of the Insurance Department of it for the state of Texas. He is a Past Grand Chancellor and a Past Supreme Representative of the order. In 1891 he became connected with the National Guard of Texas, and retired from it in December, 1910, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the State University in 1910 by Governor Campbell, and served thus until the end of Campbell's term.

Col. Bonner was married in Victoria, Texas, on April 27, 1887, to Miss Norma Stayton, a daughter of Chief Justice John W. Stayton of the Texas Supreme court. Justice Stayton was a pioneer to Texas from the state of Kentucky, and he married Miss Jennie Weldon, of Paducah, Kentucky. The issue of Colonel and Mrs. Bonner are Norma and John Hubbard Stayton Bonner.

WILLIAM D. HADEN, the largest general contractor of Galveston, was born at Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas, August 31, 1866. Mr. Haden's mother, Annie Eliza Haden (Woodall) is a native of Alabama. His father, Richard Haden, was born in Mississippi, but came to Texas prior to the Civil war and began the practice of medicine. He enlisted in the Confederate army, was made captain of the first Texas regiment and later saw much service until he was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh. After the war he again took up the practice of medicine at Cedar Bayou.

Mr. Haden received his early education in the public schools of Cedar Bayou. The necessity of helping in supporting the family cut short his school work. In 1895 he was married to Miss Lucy Lawrence, daughter of S. F. Lawrence of Cedar Bayou. Mr. Lawrence is a stock raiser, one of the oldest settlers of that place, also a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Haden, with their seven children, Edgar, Edna, Cecil, Lila, Violet, Lucy Deane and Joe Willy, make their home now at 3815 Avenue P. in Galveston, Texas.

Mr. Haden's present splendid business stands in his name alone, the just reward of personal industry and foresight. Earning his first wages as a day laborer in a brickyard, he has won his way up by a persevering devotion to hard work such as is not often seen. With the savings from several years of work as brickyard laborer and boatman, he bought a half interest in the small tug G. S. Rosamond. The purchase of his partner's interest soon made this small tug the first unit in a fleet of vessels now including four tugs, five dredges, more than a score of barges, besides a number of shore derricks.

Despite the sharp contrast between the size of the present fleet and its small beginning, there has been nothing spectacular in its growth. A dredge has been added here, and a tug or barge there, as the needs of an increasing business have demanded.

For a number of years after the purchase of the tug Rosamond, Mr. Haden's chief business consisted of the manufacture and sale of brick made at Cedar Bayou and transported to Galveston by barge. In connection with this he did a general towing business. In 1892 he took up contracting, but it was several years before this line of work began to overshadow all of his other activities.

Among his first large contracts was the furnishing of seventy thousand cubic yards of sand used in the construction of the Galveston sea wall.

Capt. Haden early foresaw the immense possibilities, as a road building and ballasting material, in the almost limitless deposits of oyster shell, commonly called "mudshell," present in the bays and lakes along the Gulf Coast. He was the first to realize that it would be necessary to market this material in large quantities in order to make it attractive for railroad ballast or extensive public road building. During the last few years a great deal of thought has been given to and thousands of dollars invested in the building up and perfecting of a plant adequate to meet the growing demands for a satisfactory material at an attractive price and in large quantities. This plant is now fully equipped to handle from 100,000 to 150,000 cargoes per month. Deliveries can be made from Galveston, Texas City, Seadrift, Port Arthur and Sabine.

How well Capt. Haden has succeeded in developing this industry and in meeting the demands is evidenced by the fact that he has furnished fully seventy-five per cent of the shell used by Galveston, Harris and adjoining counties in building their magnificent systems of roads; also by the fact that he has delivered shell for the ballasting of hundreds of miles of roadbed for the Galveston-Houston Interurban, Beaumont-Port Arthur Interurban, St. L. B. & M., N. O. T. & M., B. S. L. & W., K. C. S., and I. & G. N. Railroads. Looking forward to extensive improvement of rivers and harbors along the Gulf Coast by the Federal Government and by private corporations, Capt. Haden has made recent preparations to handle some of this work. Haden Dredge No. 3, an up-to-date fifteen-inch hydraulic dredge, was constructed in 1912 at a cost of \$60,000. Since completion this vessel has been engaged on a government contract which calls for the removal of 3,355,000 cu. yds. of material in securing a twenty-five foot depth of water in the Orange section of the Sabine-Neches Canal.

Faithfulness in the performance of contracts and fair dealing in all relations have characterized Mr. Haden's business transactions, securing for him an enviable reputation and a liberal patronage. Capt. Haden is identified either as member or supporter of several organizations of his home city whose aim is the upbuilding of the city or the development of the highest type of citizenship. Always loyal to his city and justly proud of her growth, he finds great cause for gratification in the fact that through his efforts, largely, the "mudshell" industry has developed to such an extent that it has not only added to his own fortunes but has been of material benefit to his home city, surrounding counties, and, in fact, the entire Gulf Coast country.

WILLIAM S. TODD. Among many distinguished names found in the bench and bar of Texas, none is recalled with more sincere esteem or profound respect than that of Judge William S. Todd, who was one of the early district judges in the state of Texas, and from 1840 until his death during war times one of the most conspicuous figures in public affairs in northeastern Texas. His long judicial activities were marked by unusual learning, exceeding dignity and impartial decisions. When he passed away he left descendants who may justly take pride in finding his life and services worthy to be honored in the history of the state many years after his life was closed.

Of an old and distinguished Virginia family, William Smith Todd was born in a colonial mansion known as "Bowling Green," Caroline county, Virginia, in 1808. The name of his birthplace was subsequently transferred to that of the little village, which is situated about midway between the city of Richmond and that of Washington, D. C. Judge Todd's father was George T. Todd, a leading citizen of Caroline county and owner of a large landed estate and a prominent figure in public

affairs. His brother, Judge Thomas Todd, was distinguished as an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, having been appointed by President Thomas Jefferson.

Judge William S. Todd grew up in a home and in an environment typical of the Virginian plantation and aristocratic activities and culture. Private tutors directed the training of his youthful mind, and at the age of twenty in 1828 he became a student in the historic University of Virginia at Charlottesville, an institution founded by President Jefferson. Judge Todd graduated in 1832 as Bachelor of Arts. Among his classmates was Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and both young men were elected members of the Virginia legislature soon after their graduation, each served two terms, and their friendship continued to be the closest throughout their lives.

In young manhood Judge Todd married Miss Eliza Ann Hudgins, daughter of Thomas Hudgins, a prominent Virginian. Mrs. Todd, who died at Clarksville, Texas, in 1854, at the age of forty-six, was one of four charming sisters who had been prominent as social leaders in Virginia, and she brought to her pioneer home in Texas the social experience and arts which made the Todd household a center of prized hospitality. Of the children born to Judge Todd and wife the two now surviving are Charles S., of Texarkana, and Henry R. of Birmingham, Alabama. George T., also of Texarkana, died January 27, 1913.

In 1840 Judge Todd brought his wife and two children to the Republic of Texas, of which Sam Houston was then president. The little family made its way by a familiar route of emigration in those days up Red river to Bowie county, and located at Boston, the county seat. The two children were George T. and Mary Virginia, and after they established their home in Boston the second son, James C., was born, who subsequently served as a soldier of the Confederacy and died from wounds received in battle.

Judge Todd practiced with rising reputation in Bowie county, and in 1850 was chosen judge of the Eighth Judicial District, which then comprised all of northeastern Texas. The duties of his office were unusually exacting. It was a period when jurisprudence was in its formative state in Texas, it required courage and determination of the highest order to meet impartially the conditions which arose in a court room, and the travel from court to court, usually on horseback, was in itself exceedingly trying to the physical endurance of both judge and lawyer. None but a man of physical strength and integrity of mind and purpose could have given so admirable an administration as did Judge Todd, who was twice re-elected and served on the bench for twelve consecutive years. He finally retired in 1862 on account of impaired health. Soon after his first election he had moved his home to Clarksville, the county seat of Red River county, and in 1856 to Jefferson, the county seat of Marion county, and his death occurred in that city May 20, 1864.

During his active career Judge Todd was regarded as one of the intellectual giants of the Texas bar. His gifts were of no common variety, a man of aristocratic bearing and culture, was genial and kindly in his personal relations, and one of the best examples of the Southern gentleman of the old school. As a jurist he made an unusual record in that few of his decisions were reversed by courts of higher jurisdiction, although reversals were very common in that period of early Texas jurisprudence. In the Twelfth Volume of Texas Reports are found twenty-six cases appealed from his decision to the supreme court, and of these one was dismissed for informality, one was reversed, while the remaining twenty-four were all affirmed. After the Twelfth Volume of Reports the instances in which Judd Todd's decisions were reversed are exceedingly rare.

In view of his achievements and influence in other fields, it was only natural that Judge Todd should mani-

fest a splendid loyalty to both party and state. His best ideal of southern statesmanship was represented in John C. Calhoun. Personally he regretted the conditions that brought about the Civil war, but had the convictions of the true southerner, and was a member of the secession convention in Texas, and after the war began did all he could to further the cause of the Confederacy.

CHARLES S. TODD. In a profession that has been dignified by the character and services of his distinguished father, Charles S. Todd represents a later generation and is regarded as one of the leading lawyers of northeast Texas. His home for a number of years has been in the city of Texarkana.

Charles Smith Todd was born at Clarksville, Red River county, in 1851, and when about five years of age the family moved to Jefferson in Marion county. He attended the school conducted at Jefferson by Professors Draper and Rucker, and in 1867 became a student in Marshall University at Marshall. He was graduated in the class of 1871, had already studied law in the firm of Penn & Todd at Jefferson, the members of which were Major William E. Penn and George S. Todd, the latter another son of the late Judge Todd. In 1872, before he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Todd was admitted to the bar at Jefferson, his disabilities by reason of his minority having been removed by special act of the legislature. His examination was conducted by Judge David B. Culberson, J. H. Rogers and Major Penn.

Mr. Todd began practice at Jefferson, and was soon marked as one of the rising lawyers of the East Texas bar. In 1878 came his appointment by Gov. O. M. Roberts as district attorney, followed by re-election in 1880 when his opponent was John L. Sheppard. In 1881 Mr. Todd moved to the city of Texarkana and is now one of the oldest attorneys in practice in that city. For a number of years he represented in legal affairs the Cotton Belt Railroad and is now attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company with jurisdiction over an extensive territory. As a citizen he has been public spirited, but has kept away from official life since the early years of his practice, and votes with the Democratic party and works wholeheartedly for the best interests of Texarkana and Texas. Mr. Todd married Miss Mamie Burke, who was born and reared in Texas, a daughter of Dr. Christopher C. Burke, a physician and surgeon of Texarkana.

EDWARD G. PERRY. Even in a community noted for its successful business men of the younger generation, it is doubtful if many instances can be found of individuals who by their own unaided efforts have risen to such prominence in the business world at such an early period in their career as that which has been attained by Edward G. Perry, member of the leading real estate firm of Perry & Kirkpatrick, of El Paso, president of the Tri-State Motor Company and of the American Lumber and Investment Company, and recognized factor in various large city interests. Although a resident of El Paso only since 1907, he has directed his efforts in such an able manner that he has made his influence felt along various lines of commercial and industrial endeavor, while his standing in public and social circles is equally high.

Mr. Perry was born in Haywood county, Tennessee, April 28, 1885, and is a son of William T. and Alice (McAlpin) Perry. His father, a native of North Carolina, migrated to Tennessee at an early day, locating in the mercantile business at Woodville, but in 1907 came to El Paso, where he passed away in 1911, at the age of sixty-four years, universally respected and esteemed. Mrs. Perry was born in Tennessee, where she was reared, educated and married, and still survives her husband, being a resident of El Paso and fifty-six years of age.

The fourth of his parents' seven children, Edward G. Perry attended the public and high schools of his native



E. G. Perry

place, and on graduating from the latter, in 1903, received his introduction to business life in his father's mercantile establishment. He continued in business with him at Woodville, Tennessee, until 1907, in which year he came West to Texas, locating in El Paso. At that time Mr. Perry established the present real estate business, and in 1912 Mr. J. W. Kirkpatrick was admitted into partnership, since which time the firm style has been Perry & Kirkpatrick. It is known as one of the most progressive real estate enterprises of the Southwest, making a specialty of additions and home building, and its business has enjoyed a healthy and continuous growth. Mr. Perry has for some time been president of the Tri-State Motor Company, agents for the Ford and Lozier automobiles and Wichita trucks and of the American Lumber & Investment Company, which handles all manner of building supplies. While enterprising in projecting his business plans, he has been prudent and conservative in conducting them, and his associates have learned to have the utmost confidence in his judgment. The greater part of his time has been devoted to his large interests, yet he has not been indifferent to the social amenities, and belongs to the Country and Automobile Clubs, the Masonic Blue Lodge and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Maidai Shrine at El Paso. Fond of out-of-door life, when time can be spared from his arduous business duties, he takes trips to the country, enjoying the beauties of the country which he believes will some day be one of the leading sections of the Union. He is a Democrat in politics, but not a politician, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church. His numerous friends in all walks of life testify to his general popularity.

On December 29, 1910, Mr. Perry was united in marriage with Miss Vandelia Kirkpatrick, of Ripley, Tennessee, daughter of J. W. and Virginia Kirkpatrick, the latter deceased. To this union there has come one son: Edward Gordon, Jr., born at El Paso, September 29, 1912.

EDWIN A. ATLEE. The subject of this sketch is the senior member of the law firm of Atlee & Smith, one of the leading law firms of Laredo, Texas. He is a native of the Lone Star state, having been born at Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1878, a son of the late Edwin Augustus Atlee and his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Bettie Foster, daughter of Captain Sam T. Foster, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. Edwin Augustus Atlee was born at Athens, McMinn county, Tennessee, in 1846. He received a classical education in his home town and for several years taught his favorite branches, Latin and Greek. In 1873 he removed to Texas and located at Corpus Christi, where he completed his legal studies and was admitted the bar in 1874. During the next five years he held the office of county attorney for Nueces county. In 1879 he became a resident of Laredo, where the following year he formed a partnership with Hon. Albert L. McLane, who later was elected district judge, who is now president of the Laredo Water Works Company. This association lasted for about sixteen years. Mr. Atlee served as mayor of Laredo for about seven years, but his most important public services were as a member of the Texas legislature, both in the lower house and the senate. He was first elected a member of the house in the Nineteenth session of the general assembly and was reelected to the Twentieth. In the Twenty-first session he represented his district in the state senate, and was reelected to the following legislature, his term expiring in 1892. While in the senate he was chairman of the committee on frontier protection, and took an active part in the discussion of important measures which came before that body. Independent in thought and action, never in any way courted public favor or personal popularity, he was a man of commanding influence among his colleagues and left the impress of his character upon the legislation of

vol. V—23

Texas. He was a strong advocate of the agricultural and industrial development of the state, and as a means to that end he favored a liberal policy to encourage the building of railroads. Mr. Atlee was recognized as one of the prominent lawyers of Texas. Much of his practice was in connection with land titles in southwest Texas, on which subject he was regarded as an authority, especially in the matter of adjusting and explaining some of the old Spanish land grants. Among the most important claims of this character that he established in the courts was that relating to the old Borrego grant, involving the validity of the title to the land upon which the city of Laredo is situated. He was a convincing and forceful speaker, and every case entrusted to his care was made the subject of painstaking study and investigation. He died at Rochester, Minnesota, January 5, 1910, following a surgical operation that was performed upon him there, and was buried at Chattanooga, Tennessee. His widow and two sons survive him. The sons are Edwin A., who succeeded his father in the practice of law, and Tom G., a civil engineer, located at Alice, Texas.

Edwin A. Atlee, the son, was educated in the local schools at the University of Texas, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1896. In 1902 he was admitted to the bar in Laredo and was in partnership with his father until the latter's death as above noted. In 1911 the firm of Atlee & Smith was formed, Asher R. Smith at that time becoming the junior member. Mr. Atlee inherited from his illustrious father much of his taste and talent for the law, and under his careful guidance has firmly established himself in the fundamental principles of that noble profession. When the Spanish-American war was declared in the spring of 1898, he enlisted in the United States volunteer service and was made sergeant of Troop K, First Texas Cavalry. He is a member of Laredo Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and manifests his interest in the material welfare of his city by membership in the Laredo Board of Trade.

COL. WILLIAM PENDLETON GAINES. There are few families in Texas that are more widely and favorably known than that of Gaines. Its members have been men of prominence in civic and military life, in the professions and in business, brave, public-spirited and upright men and courageous, cultured and refined women, who have borne nobly their part in the upbuilding and advancement of the Great Lone Star State. It is the purpose of this article to sketch the careers of two of this family's worthiest representatives, the late Col. W. B. P. Gaines, well known throughout the South as a large and successful ante-bellum planter, a Mexican War veteran and a soldier of the Lost Cause; and his only surviving son, Col. William Pendleton Gaines, lawyer, newspaper man and successful land dealer, than whom there is no more highly respected resident in Austin.

Col. William Baxter Pendleton Gaines was a native of Abbeville district, South Carolina, and was born September 17, 1808. He was the son of Benjamin Pendleton Gaines, a native of Virginia, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812 as a surgeon and physician and died while in the service and whose high attainments in medical and surgical science gave him a wide celebrity. The mother of Colonel Gaines was Elizabeth Ware, also a native of Abbeville district, South Carolina, and a sister of Major N. A. Ware, of Mississippi, at one time an owner of extensive tracts of Texas land and well known in this state during the earlier days. Colonel Gaines was reared in Abbeville district and Lawrence until his sixteenth year and was trained to habits of industry and morality by a careful and loving mother. In 1826 he accompanied his mother and brother, Edmund Pollard Gaines, to Marengo county, Alabama, where he taught a private school for several years. In 1832 he embarked in business as a merchant at Demop-

olia, Alabama. This he conducted successfully until 1835, when he went to Texas in the interest of himself and several Baltimore and Mobile associates who had invested with him in Texas lands. He left Alabama in July, 1835, and arrived at Nacogdoches, Texas, on the 6th of August following, making the trip in a private conveyance. At Nacogdoches he met Gens. Rusk, Logan, Houston and others to whom he had letters of introduction. Nacogdoches was made his headquarters during his operations in the interests which took him to Texas. In October, 1835, Texas was invaded by the Mexicans under Gen. Cos, and active preparations were at once begun to meet and repel the invaders. Accordingly, General Thos. J. Rusk, whose talent and ability were well known and who was recognized as the leading man of the time; was empowered to raise a company of 100 men; for the purpose of equipping this command, Colonel Gaines and others furnished him liberally with money. The destination of the troops was San Antonio, which place had already fallen into the hands of the Mexican invaders under General Cos. Of this company Colonel Gaines was appointed commissary and quartermaster. They arrived in San Antonio on the morning after the battle of Concepcion, which occurred on the 28th of October, 1835.

Stephen F. Austin was present in command of a goodly number of men, but there was dissatisfaction pervading the ranks, for Austin, being a civilian and inexperienced in war, failed to inspire confidence in his ability as a commander. He at once offered to resign and it was determined to reorganize the army. Pending the choice of a successor to Austin many of the men returned to their homes and the army was well nigh broken up. On the 28th of November, Colonel Austin sent in his resignation and the volunteers who had remained faithful at once elected Edward Burleson to succeed him as the commander. In the meantime, Colonel Gaines had been appointed Deputy Paymaster General under General Logan and at the suggestion of General Rusk, returned with General Logan to Nacogdoches to prepare further for the campaign as a long struggle with Mexico was anticipated. He accompanied General Logan from Nacogdoches to New Orleans and after transacting important public business started on the return trip to Texas, but General Logan falling sick en route stopped at Natchitoches, Louisiana, where he died. At this point Colonel Gaines fell in with Gen. John A. Quitman, an old friend from Natchez, Mississippi, then on his way to Texas in command of Mississippi troops and joining him, conducted the expedition to Nacogdoches. Here they found General Mason stationed with power from General Houston, commander-in-chief, to stop troops enough to protect families who were fleeing from the Mexicans and Indians. After a few days detention they marched on and joined General Houston after the battle of San Jacinto had been fought, April 21st, 1836. Colonel Gaines was then promoted by appointment to the rank of Paymaster General of the Texas army. This position he held from the 3rd of May to the 3rd of August, 1836, about the close of hostilities, under Gen. T. J. Rusk, who was commander-in-chief of the Texas army while General Houston was under treatment in New Orleans for wounds received in the battle of San Jacinto.

Upon leaving the army Colonel Gaines settled in Galveston and read law under the instruction of John B. Jones and Judge Waters, and in 1840 was admitted to the bar. In 1842 having acquired a large number of negroes, he settled in Brazoria county, and engaged in cotton and sugar planting until 1868. That year he leased his plantation and for several years engaged in buying and selling cotton at Calvert, Galveston and other points. In September, 1873, he retired from active business and settled in Austin, where he resided until his death, May 19th, 1891, with his son, Col. William P. Gaines.

In the war between the United States and Mexico in 1846, Colonel Gaines served with distinction as an officer in Col. Jack Hays' regiment of volunteers under Gen. Zachary Taylor, participating in several of the famous battles of that struggle. His gallantry at the four days' fighting at Monterey attracted attention and was recognized by Brigadier-General Worth, who, in commemoration thereof, presented him with a handsome sword. When his term of enlistment expired, he returned to his plantation in Brazoria county. In 1855-56 he was elected to the Legislature to represent Brazoria and Fort Bend counties in the lower house and was recognized as one of the leading men of that session, taking an active and prominent part in all discussions and questions of legislation coming before that body. In politics, Colonel Gaines was always a firm and consistent Democrat of the Calhoun school. The political teachings of that profound and sagacious statesman early impressed him as being eminently correct and the principles he enunciated were ever held by Colonel Gaines as the true exposition of what a republican government should be. When Texas seceded from the Union on the 23rd of February, 1861, and cast her lot with the Confederate States of America, Colonel Gaines, although beyond the age for military duty, tendered his services to his state and at an election held in the counties of Brazoria and Fort Bend on August 31, 1861, he was elected colonel of the Second Regiment, Sixteenth Brigade, Texas Militia, and on the 18th day of September following was commissioned as such by Gov. Edward Clark. He had great faith in the cause of the South and not only rendered valuable personal services to the army but contributed largely in money and cotton to the funds required for war purposes. His services, his home, his private means were all at the disposal of the Confederate cause and were freely used. He was a large planter and slaveholder and like all others of that class in the South his loss as the result of the war was very great. The accumulations of years were swept away and he was compelled to begin life anew.

In 1850 Colonel Gaines was married to Miss Eugenia Gratia Harris, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and from this marriage there were five children: William Pendleton, Celeste, Percy Orville, Aimee and Beauregard Percy. Mrs. Gaines was a beautiful and accomplished woman, a daughter of Jonathan Harris and a granddaughter of James Harris, a colonel in the Revolutionary War, a firm patriot and one of the framers and signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; and, on her mother's side, a great-granddaughter of Colonel Adam Alexander, also an officer of the Revolution, chairman and a leading spirit in the Mecklenburg convention and a signer of the famous declaration. She died in December, 1867. Colonel Gaines for forty years or more was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church; was a man of indomitable will and energy, and of strictest honor and integrity and in his character were combined all the elements of the true gentleman. His funeral took place from the home of his son, Col. W. P. Gaines, in Austin and was attended by many former friends and associates. Rev. E. B. Wright, of the Presbyterian church, performed the ceremonies at the residence and concluded them at the grave. When the last clod of earth had been laid, the grave of an honored man and veteran of three wars was covered with chaplets and floral tributes by those who had known and admired him in life.

The Austin *Daily Statesman*, of May 20, 1891, said: "With the demise of Colonel Gaines there passes away one of the links between the Old and the New South—a typical Southern gentleman of antebellum days, a true type of Southern chivalry; a man whose purse was always open to the weak and oppressed and whose strong arm was ever ready to defend them against wrong and oppression—who was ever ready to lay upon the altar of his country's liberty his fortune and his life if need be."



A. H. Young

and whose voice and influence were ever active in the advocacy of pure and honest government." The same paper said editorially: "In the death of Col. W. B. P. Gaines there has been broken another link binding the present generation with that which looms up from a sublime past—the generation that made the South glorious and powerful before the war and conducted one of the most gigantic conflicts of history. Few men have been as many stupendous changes in government and in the history of the country as did Colonel Gaines. One of the most prominent and distinguished actors in the struggle of Texas against Mexico his sympathies were always on the side of the oppressed and it was with such eminent patriotism that he engaged in that other struggle, more Titanic, where Colonel Gaines was fated to see the cause he loved so well go down in the shadows of Appomattox. In the Mexican War of 1846, on the historic field of Monterey, Colonel Gaines showed that lofty courage, manhood and gallantry that won him the distinction of being presented by General Worth with a handsome sword as a memento of that commander's appreciation. 'After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well.' He has gone the way that all must travel. But he has left a name and a record, honorable, above reproach, unullied."

William Pendleton Gaines, the only surviving son of Col. William Baxter Gaines, was born in Brazoria county, Texas, November 20, 1851. He was given excellent educational advantages, preparing for college under a private tutor, the Rev. W. C. Somerville, a graduate of Princeton, and in January, 1869, entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, there taking a classical course. He was graduated in June, 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1875 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his alma mater. On completing his collegiate education Mr. Gaines returned to his home in Texas and having chosen the profession of law, for which his studies eminently fitted him, he began a systematic course of reading. He was subsequently examined, and in October, 1873, was admitted to the bar at Austin. He then engaged actively in the practice of his profession until 1882, when he purchased the *Austin Daily Statesman* and became editor and proprietor of that paper, positions which he filled up to 1890. In that year a stock company was formed and the *Statesman* was transferred to it, Colonel Gaines retiring from active connection with the paper, although retaining a considerable interest in it and becoming one of the directors of the new company.

Colonel Gaines is a man of extensive information and progressive ideas and in all movements to advance the social, moral and political welfare of the state he has been prominent and active. He has never held office, nor has he been a candidate for any office, elective or appointive. He has always, however, taken an interest in the volunteer military service of the state of Texas, and the effort to organize and build up a creditable militia has had his hearty co-operation. In April, 1883, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade, and December, 1886, was made colonel and assistant adjutant-general of the First Division of the Texas Volunteer Guard. These positions, however, he resigned in September, 1889.

Colonel Gaines has his home in Austin, and maintains business offices at 605-6 Scarbrough Building, his attention being devoted to farming and operating on lands. In social intercourse he is somewhat reserved and quiet, except with his more intimate friends; he is strong and loyal in his attachments to his friends and is an upright, conscientious and honorable man and useful citizen. He is married and has two children.

ANDREW H. EVANS, M. D. The record of Dr. Andrew H. Evans needs no introduction to the citizens of Eagle

Pass, for during the past thirty years he has been closely identified with the professional, business and public interests of the city, and by his strict personal integrity and honorable dealings, combined with brilliant financial and professional qualifications, has become a leading figure in the medical profession and a prominent factor in the commercial and public life of the city, where he has served as collector of customs since March, 1913. Dr. Evans was born at High Grove, Nelson county, Kentucky, March 12, 1856, and there resided until his twenty-eighth year, since which time he has resided in Eagle Pass.

The early education of Dr. Evans was secured in the public schools, following which he became a teacher, and for one year continued to instruct the young in his native state. Desiring to further his own education, he took an academic course at Bardstown, Kentucky, after leaving which he became a student in the Louisville Medical University. On receiving his diploma and degree, in February, 1880, Dr. Evans entered upon the practice of his profession in his old home town of High Grove, but after three years went to New York and took a post-graduate course in medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Subsequently he returned home and after a short visit came to Eagle Pass and opened offices. Here he has continued in practice to the present time, and has met with much more than ordinary success, his high attainments having won recognition and appreciation. He is local surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and is a valued member of the American Medical Association, the Texas State Medical Society and the Maverick County Medical Society, contributing at various times by voice and pen to the advancement and development of these organizations. He has ever been a close and careful student, owns an excellent medical library, and has well-appointed and well-equipped offices. Among his fellow-practitioners he is known as a strict observer of the unwritten ethics of the profession.

Dr. Evans was married (first) in the town of High Grove, Kentucky, to Miss Mattie E. Harris, who died in 1886, in the faith of the Baptist church and is buried in Kentucky. One daughter was born to this union: Mattie, who died at the age of two years. Dr. Evans' second marriage occurred at Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1900, when he was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Burke, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Burke, of that place. Three daughters and one son have been born to this union: Lulu Somerville, who is deceased; Elsie Lee; Florence Elizabeth and Andrew Hugh, Jr.

Dr. Evans belongs to the Episcopal church, in which he is serving as vestryman. He has ever shown a commendable interest in the work of education, and for twenty years was a member of the school board, and during eight years was the president of that body. A Democrat in his political views, he has been an active and faithful worker in the ranks of his party, and in March, 1913, was appointed by President Wilson to the office of collector of customs. Dr. Evans has been active in business and financial circles and is president of the State Bank and Trust Company and the P. D. & E. P. Bridge Company, and a director in the First National Bank. He has taken the Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry and is a Shriner. He is fond of hunting and fishing and takes occasional trips into the country, from which he seldom returns without some excellent specimens of the furry or finny tribes. It is his opinion that the State of Texas is the greatest in the Union and offers more and better opportunities for the progressive and ambitious young man than many of the older settled States. His opinion in this matter should carry much weight, for his own experience has been crowned with such success as comes to few men. Honored in his calling and as a citizen, regarded as worthy of trust by his government, with hosts of admiring friends, Dr. Evans need have no regrets for the locality which he chose in young manhood as his scene of endeavor, nor need he feel ashamed of his record either in public or private life.

WILLIAM DAVID MAYFIELD. The Mayfields came to this country from Ireland and were among the early settlers. John Mayfield married Rebecca Armitage in 1666. (New England Genealogy, Vol. 5, 339.) For more than an hundred years they took part in defending the settlers against the Indians and French. John Stanwix, a British soldier, promoted from time to time until made brigadier general, built two forts for defense. One of these forts was completed in 1758 which was called Fort Stanwix in honor of his name. John Mayfield and Samuel McJunkin, a Scotchman, served as privates under General Stanwix at this fort. John married Mary, the daughter of Gen. Stanwix, and Samuel married Sarah Bogan, the daughter of another officer of the fort. John and Samuel came south with their wives and settled in the northern portion of South Carolina. Here they lived and reared their children, aiding in defending against the Cherokee Indians, many of whom lived in what was then known as Cherokee Territory. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary war they both took the side of the colonists and with their sons, old enough, went to war. All of them were in the battle at King's Mountain, North Carolina. John had attained the rank of captain, Samuel that of colonel, and Samuel's son Samuel that of captain. John and Mary (Stanwix) were the parents of John, Abraham, Elijah, Isaac, Micajah, Jesse and Stephen. From this source Texas has many descendants.

Jesse, the son of John and Mary (Stanwix) Mayfield, married Penelope Brumett, of French descent, and settled on Saluda river, now Greenville county, South Carolina, there reared their children, but removed to McMinn county, Tennessee, about 1820, settling near Athens. Some of their children married in South Carolina, others in Tennessee. They were the parents of Jesse, Pearson, William, Carter, Thomas Brumett, Williams, Presbia, Hulda and Elizabeth. From this source Texas has many descendants; Williams, who married Narsissa Hoyle of Tennessee, removing his entire family to Texas in the winter of 1874, settling near Alvarado. Pearson married Nancy McJunkin of South Carolina, daughter of Captain Samuel McJunkin, settled on the Saluda river, Greenville county, South Carolina, there reared most of his children, later removed to Polk county, Tennessee, settled on Conasauga creek near the south line of McMinn county. They were the parents of Jesse, Samuel, John, William, James, Thomas, Stanwix and Pearson Brumett. Jesse and Samuel settled in east Texas, married and reared children. Thomas and James married in South Carolina, removed to Rusk county, Texas, settled and reared their children. John married Mary Cobb, daughter of Joseph, purchased the Mayfield homestead and there reared his children. Pearson Brumett married Caroline McConnell of Benton, Tennessee, settled in Cleveland, Tennessee, practiced law and reared his children. Stanwix married Lou Rice of, or near, Riceville, Tennessee, moved to Arkansas, settled at Pea Ridge and reared his children. On his farm the Pea Ridge battle of the Civil war was fought. William married Lillian Blythe, daughter of David, of Greenville county, South Carolina, of English descent. They were the parents of Mary Melissa (Mrs. W. S. Birge), of Austin, Texas; William David of El Paso, Texas; Stanwix Greenville of Denmark, South Carolina, who married Leda Kennerly of that place, was county senator for sixteen years and chairman of the senate Judiciary Committee; Catherin (Mrs. W. M. Ponder), of Dacusville, South Carolina; George Rolls of Marietta, South Carolina, who owns and lives on the old maternal, or Blythe, homestead; John, of Selsa, Oklahoma, and Adelia Caroline (Mrs. J. H. Martin), of Brownwood, Texas.

In South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, the Mayfield name has been synonymous for generations with

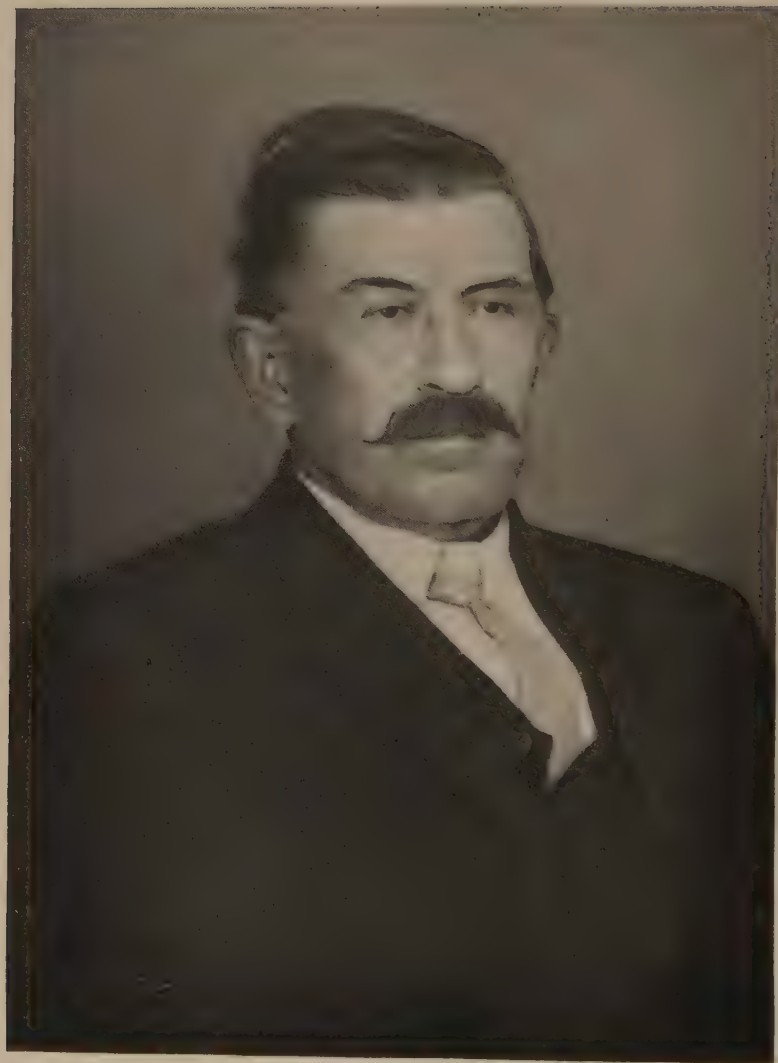
thorough business and ability and high capacity citizenship. One of the strongest business firms in El Paso, Texas, is the Mayfield Building and Improvement Company. This company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Texas, April, 1913, with paid up capital of \$150,000.00. It is successor to the Mayfield Realty Company, established in 1905 by William David Mayfield for himself and two sons, James Davis and Thomas Moore Mayfield. Upon the reorganization William David retired, James Davis being made Fiscal Agent and Thomas Moore Secretary and Treasurer of the new company, which position they now hold. This company has done much to make El Paso a great city.

William David Mayfield is a son of William and Lillian (Blythe); a son of Pearson and Nancy (McJunkin); a son of Jesse and Penelope (Brumett); son of John and Mary (Stanwix), a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Mayfield was born in Polk county, Tennessee, near Benton, June 22, 1854. Both parents were South Carolina born. The family goes back directly to the very earliest settlers. One of the forefathers of the El Paso real estate man had the honor of being one of the first grantees of land and estate in South Carolina for military service rendered in fighting Indians and in the Revolutionary war. See —(S. C. Rep, 9Qt; 164, Vol. 4, 424, D. A. R.). Pearson and Nancy (McJunkin), the grandparents of Mr. Mayfield, at an early day moved across the mountains from South Carolina and established a pioneer home on Conasauga creek, Polk county, Tennessee, near the south line of McMinn county, where his children were reared and educated. The late William Mayfield, the father, subsequently returned to South Carolina, where he married Lillian Blythe, daughter of David Blythe and brought his bride over the mountains to Tennessee, established his home near Benton, Polk county, in 1848, where they remained, reared and educated their children, until 1870, when they returned to South Carolina and took up residence on the old Blythe homestead.

Four brothers of William Mayfield, Jesse, Samuel, James and Thomas, came to east Texas, and all became prominent in the parts of the state in which they settled. Alison Mayfield, a son of James, of Rusk county in particular, is known from one end of the state to the other as one of the Texas railway commissioners, being Chairman, and as one of the strongest men in the public life of the state. He was formerly secretary of state. John Blythe Mayfield is a son of Thomas and Melissa (Blythe), daughter of David Blythe of South Carolina. He is a resident of Tyler, Texas, is also prominent, and his son, Earle Blythe Mayfield, is also a railroad commissioner.

William Mayfield, the father of the El Paso business man, spent all his life as a farmer, and continued to reside in Tennessee until 1870, when he and his wife returned to South Carolina to make their home upon the old maternal homestead, and there the father passed away in 1896, at the age of eighty-one. The mother also died in the old South Carolina home where she was born, at the age of seventy-nine years. During the Civil war William Mayfield had given much valuable service to the Confederate cause by supplying the troops with provisions. With his brother John and others he managed a large slaughtering house at Athens, Tennessee, in order to provide meat for the Confederate army. In the family of William and Lillian (Blythe) Mayfield there were eleven children, six sons and five daughters. Two daughters and a son died in infancy. William David was the oldest son and second in order of birth.

Mr. Mayfield spent his early years in Tennessee, attended first the public schools and then Cane Creek Academy. Subsequently he was a student in Hiwassee College, Monroe county, Tennessee, where he graduated.



J. B. Ross

ated in 1874. Immediately on leaving college he entered a store in McMinn county, and had one year of valuable mercantile experience. He then turned his talents to teaching, and while pursuing that useful vocation studied law under his uncle, Judge P. B. Mayfield, of Cleveland, Tennessee. In 1877 he went to South Carolina, where his parents were then residing, and continued reading law and teaching school. In 1878 he was honored by election to the office of county superintendent of education in Greenville county, South Carolina. His ability as an educator was appreciated, and he was retained in the office for ten years. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, and while county superintendent of education was also engaged in the practice of law, being a member of the law firm of Blythe, Mayfield & Williams at Greenville, South Carolina. He continued in practice in that city until 1890. Along with a successful practice as a lawyer he was also prominent in local politics and participated in many of the keen political struggles of that time. In 1890 he was elected state superintendent of education, and was re-elected for three terms of two years each, thus giving eight years of service to the office which controlled and supervised the entire educational system of the state. In 1891 Mr. Mayfield took up his residence in Columbia, South Carolina, and for eight years devoted his time and talents to the promotion of the cause of education in South Carolina, after which he engaged in the practice of law at Columbia, that state, and there remained until February, 1905. The latter date was the time of his removal to El Paso, Texas, where he established the Mayfield Realty Company. As a real estate man he is much more than a broker, and has given his personal resources to the development and improvement of a large amount of city property in this vicinity. The offices of his real estate company are in the First National Bank Building.

Fraternally Mr. Mayfield is affiliated with the Masonic order, in politics is a Democrat, and is an active member of the Baptist church. He was married November 7, 1882, to Miss Carrie Bonds. Their marriage was celebrated in Columbia, South Carolina. Mrs. Mayfield is a daughter of the late John Bonds, of Baldwin, Mississippi, formerly of Newberry county, South Carolina, the maiden name of whose wife was Fannie Hatton. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Mayfield are as follows: James Davis, who was born in Greenville, South Carolina, in April, 1884. He is a graduate of the South Carolina University, and is now Fiscal Agent of the Mayfield Building and Improvement Company. He married Miss Grace Ellis, of El Paso. Thomas Moore Mayfield, born at Greenville, December 4, 1886, is a graduate of the University of South Carolina, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Mayfield Building and Improvement Company. Frances Blythe Mayfield, born July 5, 1892, at Columbia, South Carolina, is a graduate of the El Paso High school. She resides with her parents. William David Mayfield, born December 30, 1890, at Columbia, South Carolina, is now attending school in El Paso.

JUDGE JOHN B. ROSS. The present county judge and ex-officio superintendent of county schools of Terrell county, Judge Ross, is one of the citizens of this county whose long residence, success in business and profession and high personal character have entitled him to the best distinctions in public life. Judge Ross is one of the old-timers of southwest Texas, and has had a long and varied career as merchant, as school teacher, as county official and in the practice of law.

John B. Ross was born in Colbert county, Alabama, on October 29, 1849, and attained his early education in the private and public schools of Alabama. On leaving school he engaged in farm work, having been reared on a farm, and continued in that line until he was about

twenty-six years of age, when he moved to Texas. In seeking a location in this state, about 1876, he moved out to what was then the southwestern frontier in Uvalde county, where he spent two years. His chief occupation while there was as a school teacher, and from Uvalde county he moved into Frio county, where he was connected with mercantile business for a couple of years. He then spent four years in the cattle industry in what was organized as Zavalla county during his residence there. Being one of the popular citizens of that district, at the first county election he was chosen to the office of county and district clerk, and remained at the court house and discharged the duties of that position for seventeen years, his name and official career having a permanent place in the county annals of Zavalla county. While acting as clerk he studied law, was admitted to the bar and on finally retiring from office he engaged in practice up to 1905. In that year he moved to Terrell county, where he continued the practice of law at Sanderson, and had a good business in his profession until the fall of 1910 when he was elected to his present office as county judge, and by virtue of that office also has responsibility of superintending the schools of Terrell county.

In November, 1875, Judge Ross was married in Colbert county, Alabama, to Miss Jennie L. Downs, a daughter of Isaac M. Downs of Colbert county, Alabama. Eight children have been born to their marriage, five daughters and three sons, four of whom have passed away. The living children are Daisie, the wife of P. F. Martin, of Crystal City, Texas; Sallie Blanche, wife of C. W. Martin, also residents of Crystal City; Jacques Lou, wife of C. F. Burling, of Sanderson; and Tina, who is the baby of the family and remains at home with her parents. Judge Ross and wife are members of the Church of Christ, but religiously is broad-minded in his faith and belief, and supports all denominations which are working for the welfare of humanity. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and belongs to the Sanderson Commercial Club. He has long been considered one of the active party-fighters for the Democratic cause, and gives his influence in both local and state politics. As a diversion from his regular duties, Judge Ross enjoys nothing better than a good baseball game, and in fact is fond of all the social amusements and outdoor entertainments. Judge Ross in addition to looking after his official business deals in real estate and does a considerable volume of transactions each year.

JOE M. HANCOCK has advanced rapidly in the real estate business since he first became identified with that line in Hillsboro, and his progress has come because of his splendid energy and the quality of stick-to-it-iveness, to use a homely but expressive phrase, the which, as an attribute of character, is worth infinitely more to its possessor than more material assets without it. Mr. Hancock has flitted from one berth to another, not in any sense as an idler, but always using one position as a stepping stone to another and better one, until the time came when he felt himself sufficiently experienced to enable him to launch and navigate a business enterprise of his own. His success since he began in 1912 has been altogether a praiseworthy one, and one that places him in the ranks of the rising young men of the city of Hillsboro.

Joe M. Hancock was born in Mexico, Limestone county, Texas, on December 4, 1881, and he is a son of Benjamin F. and Anna J. (Smith) Hancock. The father was born in Limestone county in 1861, and is now the proprietor of a cotton gin at Munger, where he has been established for the past twelve years. He was formerly a ranchman of some prominence in his native county, but gave up that business to interest himself in the enterprise with which he is now connected. The mother was born in Arkansas in 1858, and to her and her husband were born six children. They are Joe M., of this

review; Ernest J., Maude E., Jessie, Walter B. and Anna R.

Joe M. Hancock had his education in Mexia, where he attended school up to the age of fifteen years. He then worked on his father's ranch until 1903, when he determined to get into business, and accordingly began a course of study in a commercial school at Tyler, Texas. He finished a well rounded business course there and then became a clerk in a real estate and loan business at a small salary. He remained in that post for three years, in the meantime letting nothing in the way of system and management in the business escape his watchful eye. His next position was as clerk and stenographer in the office of the superintendent of the M. K. & T. R. R., where he continued for eight months, and then became clerk for Judge G. F. Tarlton for the space of five years. He had a goodly training there and in 1912 he embarked on an independent enterprise as the proprietor of a real estate and investment business. Already he has accomplished much in his realty business, and takes his place among the foremost real estate men of the city.

That Mr. Hancock has shown unusual aptitude in his business enterprise is a fact that is readily conceded by all who have watched his steady and prosperous rise in the field of real estate. A local paper, in writing of him under the very significant caption "Too Big For a Salary," succinctly and familiarly speaks of the man as he is, and it is considered appropriate and consistent with the spirit of this work to quote freely and at some length from that article at this point. The article follows: "Thirty dollars a month and board yourself doesn't look very big to anybody except a newspaper man, yet there are people who get less. I know a young man in Hillsboro who was working for a real estate concern here ten years ago at such a salary. You may judge the sort of man he is when I tell you that his salary went to forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five and on up to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. At the \$125 point he gained a partnership in the concern which employed him. And all the time he was saving money and buying property. He had been in all the branches, —bookkeeper, stenographer, and general office man, and he knew the business thoroughly.

"About a year ago this man entered business on his own account. The same forward stepping marked his own business, as that which formerly marked his own efforts in behalf of his employers.

"I was up in his office yesterday. I guess I didn't mention it, but his name is Joe M. Hancock, and I sized him up about like this: He is going to be pretty certain about what he goes into,—most accountants are that way; he doesn't take a whole lot of time in which to see the business point of a bargain; he is square and he knows that a dollar is worth a hundred cents. He is a business man pure and simple, and I believe he is a safe man to deal with; that one could feel sure that square treatment would be accorded in any dealings one had with him.

"Upstairs over the Hill County State Bank is his office, and if you chance to call on him you won't have any trouble in verifying the things I have said of him. You will find him selling something, but you can wait, and he makes a friend of everybody he has dealings with."

Mr. Hancock has introduced the most up-to-date and systematic methods into his business dealings, and his activities extend through the entire county, as a result of his aggressive and progressive manner of procedure. He is interested in the B. B. Cochrane Oil Company of Hillsboro, and he owns a nice home in the city, together with other properties in Fort Worth and in other parts of the state.

Mr. Hancock is an active Democrat, a member of the Hillsboro Methodist church and of the Hillsboro Booster's Club. He is the teacher of a class of boys in

the Sunday school, and his influence in general is of an elevating nature in the community.

On September 8, 1907, Mr. Hancock married Miss Ethel Perkins, a daughter of J. E. Perkins of West Hill county, and to them have been born two children.—David T. and Mary E. Hancock.

The brothers and sisters of Mr. Hancock are briefly mentioned as follows: Ernest J., who married Iva Scott. He is a farmer, and they have three children.

Maude E. married C. Duke, a farming man, and they have three children.

Walter B. married Buene Ratcliff, and he too is engaged in farming activities.

Anna R. is unmarried and lives at home in Mungo with her parents.

Mr. Hancock is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, in all of which he is prominent and popular.

MILTON B. CHASTAIN. The public service in county and local government in this state has no better representative with equipment of special qualification than the present sheriff of Presidio county, Milton B. Chastain. Mr. Chastain is a cattleman, one who has experienced in this section of the state from the old days of the open range, and has experienced all the ups and downs and vicissitudes and prosperity of the cattle industry during the last thirty years in Texas.

Along with successful accomplishment in business he is possessed of a peculiar skill in handling men and has always enjoyed the high esteem of his fellow cattlemen and citizens generally. He is a man of thorough tact and possesses that quiet courage and efficiency which are more essential in the performance of duty on the part of officers of the law than the bluster and bravado which are sometimes associated with frontier sheriffs and officials.

Milton B. Chastain was born in Collin county, Texas, April 16, 1865, and has spent all his life in this state. His father, Joseph A. Chastain, was a very prominent citizen and business man in north Texas. He located in this state in the early forties, being a native of Tennessee, and for many years engaged in the milling business. He took an active part in the affairs of the Christian church. His death occurred in 1909 at the age of eighty-one, and his wife also passed away at the same age, and they were buried side by side at Marfa, a beautiful monument having been erected by their heirs to cover the site of both graves. The maiden name of the wife was Martha Luraney, who was born in Tennessee, where she was married and she was likewise a very devout Christian. There were eleven children in the family, and Milton B. was the tenth and the youngest son.

His early education was attained in Collin county, and when he was about ten years of age, the family moved to Hayes county, where he finished his schooling, with the exception of a term or two in the Fayette county schools, where the family also resided during those years. His education was completed in the Coronal Institute in Hayes county, and on leaving school at the age of eighteen he began the battle of life for himself. He left home and came west to Presidio county, which has been his home to the present time. During the first year he worked on cattle ranches, and then entered the service of the Texas Rangers, being in that service for several months under Captain J. T. Gillespie, at the end of which time he resigned to accept appointment as deputy United States marshal for one year. He then turned his whole attention to the cattle business, and has since managed and been proprietor of a ranch in this county, and each year has sent his share of livestock to the market.

Mr. Chastain was married at Alpine, Texas, May 25, 1887, to Miss Ella Darling, daughter of James Darling of Alpine. They are both active members of the Baptist church, Mrs. Chastain being treasurer of the La-



M. B. Chastain

dies' Aid Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with both the York and Scottish Rites of Masonry, being a member from the Blue Lodge to the Commandery in the former and having attained to the thirty-second degree in the latter, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has served as master of his lodge, and at the present time has an official position in the Royal Arch Chapter. He has taken a very active interest in state and local Democratic politics, and during a brief residence at Alpine served as justice of the peace. He has held several commissions as deputy sheriff, and first became sheriff by appointment, his incumbency of the office being confirmed by subsequent election, and at the present time he is on his fourth term in the office. As sheriff he has handled many hard characters, and has undertaken many hazardous enterprises, but his efficient performance of all duties has never been marred by any serious result, either to himself or to other parties. Mr. Chastain is a member of the Marfa Commercial Club, and is especially fond of outdoor and camp life in the mountains, and of automobiling. Mr. and Mrs. Chastain have no children, but in the family circle is to be found Miss Joe Ruth Stroud, who has made their home her home since her sixth year.

EMMETT L. BARMORE. There are doubtless few who can more justly lay claim to the distinctively American title of self-made man than can Emmett L. Barmore, whose life has been one of industry and earnest effort, and who finds himself today, while still in the very prime of life, with abilities undiminished and powers unabated, at the head of one of the large business concerns of Milam county. When he embarked upon his career, Mr. Barmore was not afraid to begin at the bottom of the ladder and accept such employment as was offered him, but as he grew in experience and ability he rose from position to position, and eventually was placed in the capacity which he now occupies, that of manager of the Milam Lumber Company, at Cameron.

Emmett L. Barmore was born in Atlanta county, Mississippi, October 22, 1872, and is a son of W. B. and May (Gaston) Barmore. His father, born in 1833, in Winston county, Mississippi, was a farmer by vocation and came to Texas in 1878, locating in Milam county, where he took up a property and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was an industrious and progressive man and was just establishing himself nicely when he was overtaken by death, in 1883, when but fifty years of age. He married Mary Gaston, who was born in Georgia, and she still survives him and makes her home at Milam, being alert and active at the age of seventy-one years. There were five children in their family, namely: Eugene; Cora C.; Emmett L.; Jewell L. and Elmer P.

Emmett L. Barmore was a lad of six years when he accompanied his parents from his native Mississippi to Texas, and his education was commenced in the public schools of Milam county. He was but eleven years of age when his father died, and it was necessary that he early begin to assist in the family's support, so that his educational advantages were not great although he made the most of his opportunities and was able to gain a thorough knowledge of a number of important subjects. At intervals he continued to attend school until reaching his majority, and in the meantime passed the summer months in farming, and from the time he was twenty-one until he was twenty-nine concentrated his energies upon work of an agricultural nature. At the end of that period he secured a position as brakeman for the S. A. & A. P. Railroad, and later was with the Santa Fe until 1907, at which time he became yard boss for the Milam Lumber Company, where he received his introduction to the lumber business. After three months thus spent, he was offered and accepted a position as manager for the Burlington Lumber Company, at Burlington, Texas, and continued to act in that capacity for

three years. In 1911 he returned to the Milam Lumber Company as manager at Cameron, and here he has continued, much of the success of this firm being due to his ability and well-directed efforts. Mr. Barmore has won the confidence of his associates by the able manner in which he has handled the affairs of the company, and his clear-sighted judgment in matters of importance. A sane, level-headed citizen, viewing things with a clear and proper perspective, he attends to his job, does his work, undertakes all his responsibilities, meets all of his obligations, and is recognized as a quiet, unobtrusive, self-contained and capable man of affairs.

Mr. Barmore was married December 24, 1906, at Cameron, to Miss Ora T. White, daughter of J. F. White, of this city, and they have no children. Fraternally, Mr. Barmore is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Democrat in his political views, but has not cared for public office, being too wrapped up in his business to be tempted by the doubtful honors of the political arena; his business may be said to be his hobby, while his greatest pleasure is found in his home, and he is the owner of a comfortable and commodious residence, where his many friends are always made welcome. With Mrs. Barmore, he attends the Presbyterian church.

J. W. CAUFIELD. Since the year 1896 Mr. Caufield's service as county surveyor of Coryell county has been practically continuous. Mr. Caufield was educated for a career as civil engineer and surveyor, and though in earlier life he was identified with the stock business, for more than twenty years his attention has been chiefly given to his regular profession.

J. W. Caufield was born March 23, 1863, in Coryell county, Texas. His parents were Col. Daniel and Oliva (Copeland) Caufield, both parents from Alabama, having moved to Texas in 1853, and settling in Coryell county. The date of their settlement indicates that they were among the pioneers, since Coryell county had few settlers before the war, and was practically undeveloped for some years after they located there. Daniel Caufield was a stock man, and continued in that industry up to the time of his death in 1886. The mother died in 1902 at the age of eighty-five years. Daniel Caufield had a varied career, and among his earlier experiences was his service as a soldier under General Jessup in assisting to remove the Indians from Florida to the Indian Territory in 1836. There were four children in the family, two sons and two daughters, and J. W. Caufield is the youngest. The only other one now living is Mrs. Bryant at McGregor, Texas.

J. W. Caufield received his first school training in the public institutions of Texas, and later was sent to St. Vincents College at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where for three years he took special courses in civil engineering. Returning to Texas, he joined his father in the stock business, and so continued for some time after his father's death. His main enterprise up to about 1890 was stock raising, since which time he has given his attention to surveying and engineering. In 1896 he was elected county surveyor of Coryell county, and his service has been practically continuous up to the present time.

Politically Mr. Caufield has always been a Democrat since he cast his first vote, and has not only voted but worked for the good of his party. He belongs to the Catholic church. Mr. Caufield is of Irish descent, but very proud of the fact that he is American born, and also a native of the great state of Texas.

FRANCIS MARION MAULDIN. Now living retired at a comfortable home in Gainesville, Mr. Mauldin has had a varied and active career as a farmer chiefly, and also as a blacksmith. He belongs to one of the old families of the south, and its members have always been noted

for their worthy part in the community, and have lived upright lives and provided well for their families.

Francis Marion Mauldin was born in Tippah county, Mississippi, in 1852, a son of Benjamin and May (Welch) Mauldin. The father was a blacksmith, and also the grandfather followed that trade, so that it has been a pursuit common to three successive generations. The father was a native of Alabama, and the mother of Tennessee, her family having been among the first settlers of Lawrence county, Tennessee, and her people were all farmers. The eleven children in the family of Benjamin and May (Welch) Mauldin were: Mary F., deceased; George Washington, a farmer of Wise county, Texas; Francis M.; James, who died in infancy; John, of Tennessee; Malinda, wife of James O. Estes of Memphis, Tennessee; Benjamin F., a farmer of Whitesboro, Texas; Whitfield, a farmer of Oregon; Alpine, a farmer in Oklahoma; Lucy, deceased; and Evalina, wife of G. E. Clark, a farmer of Oklahoma.

Francis M. Mauldin grew up on his father's farm, and divided his time between farming, the local schools and his father's blacksmith shop, in which he learned the trade. He had the advantages of the country schools, until he was nineteen years old, at which time he was married. He then farmed the old homestead for a time, after which his economy and management enabled him to buy land of his own. Three years after his marriage, about 1874, he came to Texas, first locating in Houston county. After the first year he bought one hundred acres, and cultivated it for three years. Selling out he then moved to Hill county, where the first four years were spent as a renter on farmland. He then went to Wise county, and was engaged in farming there for three years, and next moved into Grayson county, where a few years were spent in farming rented land. He then established a blacksmith shop at Sherman, and did a good business for four years. He has divided his time between farming and his trade, and following his experience as a blacksmith in Sherman, he conducted a truck farm for three years. In 1907, he sold out his interests at Sherman, and moved to Gainesville, which has since been his home. Here he worked at his trade, and then opened a business for himself. Since selling out his shop recently, he has lived retired, and is now one of the respected retired citizens of Gainesville. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his family worship in the Methodist church. His home is at 11 North Taylor street in Gainesville.

On October 12, 1871, Mr. Mauldin married Miss Jennie Lynn Crook, a native of Tippah county, Mississippi, and a daughter of Willis and Tabitha (Cotton) Crook. Her father was a native of South Carolina and was killed while serving the Confederacy in the Civil war. The mother was a native of Tennessee. There were eleven children in the Crook family, eight of whom lived to maturity, namely: Nannie, deceased; Lucy, deceased; Evelyn, wife of H. B. Smith of Mississippi; Mrs. Mauldin; James P. Crook, of Martindale, Texas, a farmer; Miranda, wife of J. C. Hill, of Robertson county, Texas; Peter J., a farmer of Martindale, Texas; Willis, wife of J. B. Emory, of San Marcus, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Mauldin are the parents of eleven children, whose names and situations are noted as follows: Bertie H., wife of Lee Warnock, who is in the retail meat business at Gainesville, and they are the parents of two children, Willis, a farmer at Reedville, Texas, and the father of four children; James Porter, of Fort Worth, and the father of four children; Luella, wife of J. L. Sanders, of Fort Worth, and they have one child; Oscar B. is a druggist at Eureka Springs, Arkansas; Walter O. lives in Gainesville, and is married and has three children; Annie is at home in Gainesville; Claude B. is unmarried and lives at home; Jessie is at home; Bailey in the grocery business at Fort Worth; Carl, at home.

NICK H. CARSON. Since 1886 a resident of El Paso, Mr. Carson for upwards of thirty years has been a contractor and worker in the plastering and cement trade, and in point of years of service is the oldest business man in this line in the city. He has had a long and successful career, devoted to quiet and inconspicuous lines of enterprise, and for many years has enjoyed the full respect and esteem of his community.

Nick H. Carson was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 16, 1860. His father was John N. Carson, also a native of Baltimore, and of Scotch ancestry. The Carson family goes back five generations to the year 1740 when the first member came to America. Men of the name bore arms as soldiers in the Revolutionary war, in the War of 1812. The father, who was a building contractor, and lived in Baltimore until 1872, was born in 1832 and took part in the Civil war as a Confederate soldier. He enlisted at Charleston, South Carolina, in the artillery branch of the army, and served from the beginning to the end of the struggle. From 1872 he resided in western Maryland, and his death occurred at Frostburg in 1898, when he was sixty-six years of age. He married Mary E. Elliott, who was born at Baltimore and was of English descent, her family having resided in Maryland for many generations. Mrs. Carson is still living and a resident of Baltimore. There were four sons and one daughter in the family, and Nick H. was the third in order of birth. He attained his early education in the Baltimore and other public schools of Maryland, and when sixteen years of age began his apprenticeship in the plasterer's trade. He worked as a journeyman and contractor for some thirty-five years. Mr. Carson moved to Texas in 1882, his first location being in the city of Austin, where he remained until the spring of 1886, when he came out to El Paso. In the cement, sidewalk and street building, Mr. Carson has done more work in El Paso than all the balance of the contractors in this line put together. At the present time he employs regularly from thirty to forty workmen, and does a large business. He is also financially interested in the Great Texas Realty Company at El Paso. In politics, though an active Democrat, he has never filled or sought any public honors. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Beavers. At Silver City, New Mexico, on August 13, 1888, he married Miss Lydia Sallier, a daughter of Arsen Sallier. Mrs. Carson was born in Louisiana and is the mother of one son, Dewey Lee Carson, who was born at El Paso May 2, 1898, only a day after the victory of Admiral Dewey over the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. The Carson home is an attractive place at 1019 San Antonio street.

GEORGE H. ECHOLS. For twenty-eight years George H. Echols has been identified with the farming and stock raising interests of Brazos county, Texas, and during this time has steadily advanced to a position of prestige in the line of his vocation. He has contributed in various ways to the advancement of his community's interests, at all times has displayed a commendable public spirit, and while he has never been a seeker after public honors wields a wide and healthy influence among the people of his county. He was born in Barber county, Alabama, August 14, 1853, and is a son of Sanders and Martha (Perry) Echols.

Sanders Echols was born in Webster county, Georgia, where he was equipped moderately with educational advantages, and grew up in his native state, where he married Martha Perry, a daughter of John Perry, of Georgia. The young couple at once moved to Barber county, Alabama, where they were residing at the outbreak of the war between the North and the South, and Mr. Echols, casting his fortunes with the Confederacy, donned a gray uniform and became a private in the great Army of the Tennessee. He remained in the service until the fall of the Lost Cause, and had an excellent record as a soldier, participating in a number



Wick H. Mason

of important engagements, among them that at Chicka-
lauga. He then returned to his Alabama farm, but his
nances had been greatly depleted by the war and he
ecided to seek a new field for his activities. Accord-
ingly, he closed up his business interests and began his
ourney to Texas in the fall of 1865, beginning the trip
o the West from Fort Browder, Alabama, and embark-
ing on a sailing vessel with his family at New Orleans,
rom which point the little party came direct to Gal-
veston. The trip was without unusual incident, and was
continued up Buffalo Bayou to Houston and thence on
he H. & T. C. Railway to Millican, at that time the end
f that road. After two years' residence at that point the
family moved to Bryan, where Sanders Echols engaged
in mercantile pursuits, first as a clerk, as he was with-
out means, and later as the proprietor of an establish-
ment of his own, a capacity in which he demonstrated
marked ability. He also became a farmer of the Brazos
bottom, and erected a brick home south of Bryan, where
his death occurred in 1880, when he was but fifty-four
years of age. He was a consistent member of the Bap-
tist church, in the faith of which his children were
reared. He never took an active part in political mat-
ters, and his fraternal connections were limited to mem-
bership in the Masons. Mrs. Echols died at the age of
fifty-three years, having been the mother of five chil-
ren: George H., of this review; Laura, Carney and
Robert, who all died in childhood; and Frank, a resident
of Washington, D. C.

George H. Echols received his early education in the
public schools of Alabama and completed it at Bryan,
to which place he was brought as a lad of thirteen
years. This was subsequently supplemented by a course
in the military school at Warrenton, Virginia, after
leaving which he became associated with his father in
the mercantile business, being connected therewith until
the elder man's death. At that time he disposed of the
business and turned his attention to farming, in 1886
purchasing a tract of land west of College Station. Later
he bought a farm in the Jones Survey of Brazos county,
and of his 900 acres he now has about 400 acres under
a high state of cultivation, most of this having been
cultivated under his supervision. He has built houses
for his tenants sufficient to house eight families and
one of his chief interests or features has been the grow-
ing of and dealing in cattle. In the community where
the greater part of his life has been passed, Mr. Echols
has a wide and favorable acquaintance, and the kindly
regard in which he is uniformly held is, at once an indi-
cation of his business honor and his genuine personal
worth, his warmest friends being those who have known
him from his youth to the present. Like his father,
he has kept out of politics.

On January 7, 1885, Mr. Echols was married at Bryan,
Texas, to Mrs. Fannie McIntosh, a daughter of a Mr.
Hassell, who came from Mississippi to Texas prior to
the Civil war. Mrs. Echols has one brother, James
Hassell, of Foard county. Mr. and Mrs. Echols have no
children.

JUDGE WALTER J. ARRINGTON. One of the well estab-
lished facts concerning local government in west Texas
is that county offices in particular are entrusted to the
care and administration of more than representative
citizens, and nowhere in the west are better official
standards maintained than in many of the counties of
west Texas, which up to a few years ago were open
cattle range. This is especially true of Stonewall county,
and the men whom the electorate have chosen to man-
age affairs from the county seat are foremost citizens of
the county. The office of county judge has been held
altogether for four terms by Walter J. Arrington, who
is a prominent member of the bar, and is now serving
his second executive term in the office of county judge.

Walter J. Arrington was born in Claiborne Parish,
Louisiana, November 22, 1859. When he was twelve years

old he came to Texas with his parents, and for more
than forty years has claimed the Lone Star state as
his own. His early education was received in private
schools in Louisiana, and after that he educated him-
self. Reading and studying, especially in later years
in law, have been the inveterate occupation of Judge
Arrington since boyhood. Some thirty-two years ago
he bought himself a lamp, and to this day he uses that
source of illumination nearly every night of his life.
He was fourteen years of age when he took up the
gauge of battle with the world, and from that time until
he was twenty-one earned his way by various light occu-
pations. In the meantime he had qualified himself for
teaching, and has a successful record in different coun-
ties of the state as a teacher for about eight years.
In Stephens county he was elected county and district
clerk, and served for four years. During these years
he devoted himself industriously to the study of law,
and at the close of his second term as clerk in 1900,
was admitted to the bar. He then moved to Aspermont,
and has since been a member of the local bar. In 1904
occurred his first election to the office of county judge,
and he served two terms at that time. Retiring for
two years he was again elected in 1910 and is now on
his second term. Judge Arrington has been twice
married. In December, 1885, at Weatherford, in Parker
county, Texas, he married Miss Bobbie Smith, who was
born in Texas. Her death occurred in 1905 at the age
of forty-seven. She was a regular attendant and mem-
ber of the Methodist church. She became the mother
of five children, three daughters and two sons, namely:
John, deceased; Georgia, the wife of Sanders Lowry,
of Aspermont; Laura, wife of James Kennedy, of
Jayton, Texas; Noble, who married Frank Skinner, and
lives at Kress; Carroll, unmarried and at home. Mr.
Arrington in 1906 at Clairemont, Texas, married Fannie
Garrett, who was born in Mississippi. Judge Arrington
and wife are members of the Christian Church, in which
she is active in the Ladies' Aid Society. Fraternally
his affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd
Fellows and Woodmen of the World, and he has been
through all the chairs in the Odd Fellows. His interests
in politics are of a practical and progressive nature,
and he is considered one of the leaders of his party in
Stonewall county.

Judge Arrington has maintained a vigorous constitu-
tion by occasionally getting away from the sedentary
conditions of office and study, and enjoying a hunting
or fishing trip.

Judge Arrington was the second child and the oldest
son in a family of eight children. His father was John
W. Arrington, a native of Georgia, who moved to Texas,
but after a few years left the state and now has home
in Kansas. He is leading a retired life. During his
younger days he followed farming and stock raising.
The maiden name of the mother was Addie Jordan,
who was born in Alabama. They were married in
Louisiana. She is an active member of the Methodist
church.

EUGENE B. WELSH. Among the prominent business
houses of the city of El Paso, Texas, which have grown
from a small beginning to large and prosperous estab-
lishments, is that of the E. B. Welsh Company. The
success of this firm has been due entirely to the efforts
of its founder, Eugene B. Welsh, who has built up his
business by hard work and a native business ability
which has enabled him to seize every opportunity that
offered. He has lived in El Paso since the time when
there was nothing here but a few small adobe houses
and he believes that the remarkable growth of the last
ten years will be duplicated during the next decade.

Eugene B. Welsh was born in Ashland, Ohio, on the
10th of October, 1858. His father, Johnson Welsh,
was a native of Ohio and spent all of his life, save those
years in which he was at the front as a soldier fighting

for the Union cause during the Civil war, as a farmer. He died in Ohio in 1886 at the age of fifty-six. Johnson Welsh married Emeline Buchanan, who was also a native of Ohio and who died there in December, 1911, aged seventy-one. Seven children were born to Johnson Welsh and his wife and of these Eugene R. Welsh was the eldest.

Eugene B. Welsh received his education in the public schools of his native state and when he was old enough to start out for himself he determined to go further west. He consequently came to Kansas and held various positions in the state until 1896, when he came to El Paso.

In January, 1897, Mr. Welsh established in El Paso the E. B. Welsh Company, beginning with a very small and unpretentious retail establishment. He opened this store when there were very few inhabitants in the town and as the place grew he kept expanding his store to meet the demands of his rapidly growing trade, until he now has a large business. In 1907 he opened up a wholesale business and this has grown so rapidly that he now has branches in many points in Old Mexico, and his house has a fine reputation for upright business methods not only in El Paso but in Mexico.

In politics Mr. Welsh is a member of the Republican party and his sole fraternal allegiance is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Welsh owns the property on which his warehouse is located and is the owner of other property which has increased remarkably in value during the past years.

In September, 1888, Mr. Welsh was married to Miss Mollie Pratt, of Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs. Welsh is a daughter of Alfred and Mary Pratt. Three children have been born of this union, as follows: Louise, who was born in El Paso in March, 1898, and is now at school in California; Paul, who was born in El Paso in December, 1899, is attending a military school and Eugene, the youngest, who was also born in El Paso, in 1905, is also going to school.

BEN H. KELLY. Though his home and practice have been centered at San Antonio since 1912, Ben H. Kelly won his early distinctions in the law and civic affairs as a pioneer member of the Panhandle bar, and for years practiced in that vast country, most of which was without organized local government and the only inhabitants the ranchers, cowboys and varied class of folk who belonged to the range cattle industry.

Of one of the oldest families of eastern Texas, Ben H. Kelly was born near Tatum, in Rusk county, Texas, May 2, 1868, a son of Ben G. and Virginia (Pace) Kelly. Their living children are R. S. Kelly, of Vernon, Texas; P. M. Kelly, of Frederick, Oklahoma; Mrs. J. D. Summerour, of Vernon, Texas, and Ben H. Kelly. Mr. Kelly's father, who was born in Tennessee in 1827, was taken in childhood to Alabama, and in 1853 came from that state to Texas in an ox cart with his wife and one child. They located within a mile of Henderson, the county seat of Rusk county, but soon afterwards established their home permanently on a farm near Tatum in the same county. That place is still known as the old Kelly homestead, and one of the landmarks of Rusk county. Ben G. Kelly had a long and varied career and was a soldier of two wars. He fought against Mexico before moving to Texas, and was in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista and also participated in the capture of Mexico City. Later, in the war between the North and South, he fought with the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and was in all of the fighting in the Banks campaign along the Red River in Louisiana, and at the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou. He survived for many years the incidents and hardships of the war, led a prosperous career as a nurseryman and farmer, and died in May, 1911, at Frederick, Oklahoma. His wife, who was born in Georgia in 1830, died at Vernon, Texas, in 1892.

Ben H. Kelly as a boy attended one of Texas' noted schools, at Omen in Smith county, conducted by Professors Orr and Long, both men of distinction in their vocation, and each of whom subsequently filled the office of president of the Texas State Teachers' Association. While still young Mr. Kelly began the study of law at Fort Worth in the office of Ball, Wynne & Macart and was admitted to the bar at Vernon in November, 1888, at the age of twenty, after having his disability of minority removed, beginning his practice in that town. Vernon was at that time on the northern and western frontier of Texas, and in 1889, Mr. Kelly went into the upper Panhandle and became one of the first attorneys who practiced over that sparsely settled country. In Hall county, which was as yet unorganized, he was the first lawyer to settle, and helped to lay out the town of Memphis, the county seat, and helped organize Hall county. Besides his general law practice he was agent several years for the Townsite Company. Mr. Kelly lived at Memphis until 1897, then returned to Vernon, and was engaged in practice there until November, 1901. The following year was spent in ranching in Lipscomb county, but he soon gave that up and re-engaged in the practice of law at Miami in Roberts county, and lived there until 1907. All the active years of his career, over twenty-five in number, have been spent here and in connection with the varied affairs of the Panhandle, and in 1907 he came to Southwest Texas, locating at Kerrville, the county seat of Kerr county. From Kerrville, where he had enjoyed a good practice, Mr. Kelly in March, 1912, went back to Vernon, but in September of the same year came to his present home city of San Antonio. His law office has enjoyed a very extensive clientage and represents a number of important interests in southwest Texas. His present firm is known as Kelly & Cater.

Mr. Kelly has had some experience in public affairs, in 1904 having been elected district attorney of the Thirty-first judicial district while living at Miami, and re-elected in 1906. He resigned from his office during his second term in order to remove to Kerrville in 1907. Mr. Kelly belongs to the First Baptist church of San Antonio, and has attained many of the degrees and honors of the Masonic Order, being a Knights Templar of the York Rite, and having taken eighteen degrees in Scottish Rite. He is a Past Master of Vernon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Past High Priest of Kerrville Chapter No. 305, R. A. M., Thrice Illustrious Master of Kerrville Council No. 188, R. & S. M. He is also Past Chancellor Commander of Kerrville Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Kelly in June, 1913, completed a beautiful new home on Alamo Heights, San Antonio, and it is regarded as one of the finest residences in that section of the city. It is in the Grecian Ionic style of architecture, two stories, containing twelve rooms, and all the arrangements and furnishings are such as modern convenience and a happy taste for home environment would suggest. Mr. Kelly was first married in 1891 to Miss Jennie Wright, of Smith county, who died at Kerrville in January, 1912. Her four children were as follows: Remus Hill Kelly, born April 28, 1893, and now, at the age of twenty-one, manager of the Hillyer-Dutsch Lumber Company at Placedo, Texas; Ben Frank Kelly, born July 31, 1897, now a student in the Baptist Academy at San Marcos; Henry Sims Kelly, born May 31, 1902; and Hazel Allie Kelly, born in October, 1905. Mr. Kelly's present wife before her marriage was Mrs. Alberta (Persons) Miles, of Troup, Smith county.

THOMAS J. RATLIFF, M. D. The medical profession of Mitchell county is ably represented by Dr. Thomas J. Ratliff, who has been engaged in practice at Colorado since 1906 and during this time has risen to a position of prestige in his calling. A Texan by birth and training, he has passed his entire life within the borders of the Lone Star



Ben H. Kelly

state, where he has impressed himself upon the professional and civic life of the communities in which he has been located. Dr. Ratliff was born November 16, 1868, at Glory, Lamar county, Texas, and is a son of Robert and Pernelia F. (Craft) Ratliff.

The Ratliff family is of Welsh origin and was founded in America during the early settlement of Virginia, while the Crafts originated in Scotland and Ireland and took up their residence in Kentucky during the early days of that State. Robert Ratliff, father of Dr. Ratliff, was a native of Alabama, and in 1856 came from that State to Texas, locating at Glory, Lamar county, where he followed farming and stock raising up to the time of his death, which occurred October 6, 1885. Prior to the war between the North and the South, Mr. Ratliff was an extensive slave holder and operated his land exclusively with negro labor. He was married three times, his first union occurring November 16, 1834, by which he had five children. His second wife bore him six children, and by his third wife he had eleven children, making a total of twenty-two children in all. The fifth child of the third union, Dr. Ratliff was born on the thirty-second anniversary of his father's first wedding day. Two of Dr. T. J. Ratliff's half-brothers served throughout the war between the States in the Confederate service, S. C. Ratliff of Cooper, Texas, and W. E., of Kingston, Louisiana, both still living. Pernelia F. (Craft) Ratliff was born in Kentucky, a member of an old and prominent family of that State, who operated vast plantations with slave labor, and who came to Texas in 1845.

Thomas J. Ratliff secured his primary schooling at Glory, in the public schools, following which he embarked upon a career as a teacher in that county. It was his desire, however, to follow a profession, and in 1891 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at St. Louis, Missouri, being graduated therefrom March 17, 1897. He entered practice, fully prepared, at his old home at Glory, Texas, and there continued until 1906, in which year he came to Colorado, this city having since been the scene of his activities. He has continued to be a close and careful student, keeping fully abreast of the various advancements and discoveries which have affected medicine and surgery, and as his abilities have become recognized his standing in his profession has advanced commensurately and his practice has steadily grown to large proportions. He takes a keen and active interest in the work of the various medical organizations, and strives in every way to maintain the prestige of his honored calling. Dr. Ratliff is a Democrat, but his only activities in public life have been those participated in by every good citizen who has the welfare of his community at heart. Doctor Ratliff is a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter and holds membership also in the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. With his family, he attends the Baptist church.

On December 29, 1897, Doctor Ratliff was married to Miss Fanny Kirkpatrick, of Lamar county, Texas, daughter of William J. Kirkpatrick, a Confederate veteran who is still engaged in farming in the vicinity of Paris, Texas. Mrs. Ratliff's mother passed away in 1880. Doctor and Mrs. Ratliff have two sons: Lester and Kirk, aged respectively fourteen and twelve years, bright, energetic lads who are prosecuting their studies in the public school.

S. GARZA ALDAPE. One of the most prominent physicians and surgeons in the city of El Paso is Dr. S. Garza Aldape. Although he is one of the younger physicians of the city both in years and in point of residence, he has a large practice and has won a reputation for brilliant and successful work. Dr. Aldape comes of a prominent Mexican family, noted

for their intellectual attainments, and his coming to El Paso is a distinct addition to the professional ranks of this city.

S. Garza Aldape was born in Muskes, Mexico, on February 28, 1877. His father is Josi Maria Garza Aldape, who was also born in Mexico. The latter is a prominent and wealthy cattleman of that section of Mexico where his son was born, and he is still living there, aged sixty-four years. The mother of Doctor Aldape is Catalina (Garza) Aldape, and she was also born in Mexico, being the daughter of influential and wealthy parents whose ancestors were of the proudest of the Spanish nobility and settled in Mexico many generations ago. Mrs. Aldape is a highly cultured lady, belonging to that old aristocratic society of Mexico that has come down since the dominion of the Spaniards. She is still living, having reached the age of sixty years.

Seven children were born to Josi Aldape and his wife, all of whom have become prominent in their several lines of work. Manuel Aldape is a well known attorney of Torreon, Mexico; Zoraida Aldape is principal of a school at Torreon, Mexico; Josi Maria Aldape is a civil engineer in Mexico; Michael Aldape is a prominent attorney in the City of Mexico; Catalina Aldape is a professor in one of the Mexican schools; Rodolpho is engaged in the general mercantile business in Torreon, Mexico. Of these children S. Garza Aldape was the third in order of birth.

The schools of Mexico City, Mexico, provided Dr. Aldape with his first education. He then attended the National Medical College at Mexico City, from which he was graduated in 1904. He then came to the United States and matriculated at the University of Texas, from which he was graduated in 1906. In order to complete his education he now went to New York City and there entered the post-graduate department of the New York Medical College. Upon completing the course he returned to Mexico and began to practice in Torreon. He remained in his old home for five years and then came to El Paso in the early part of 1912. Since coming here he has built up a splendid practice and has become a prominent member of the profession. He now owns his own home at 1215 East Boulevard, which is one of the beautiful resident districts of the city, and he is deeply interested in the future growth of the city and is anxious to do all in his power to assist in her development.

Dr. Aldape is a member of the American Medical Association and of the International Medical Association. He belongs to the Masonic order being a Royal Arch Mason.

Dr. Aldape was married on November 27, 1907, to Miss Beatrice Castillon, of Torrian, Mexico. Mrs. Aldape is the daughter of Juan Castillon, and her parents reside in Torreon, Mexico. Three children have been born of this union: Mario, who was born in Torreon on the 12th of October, 1908; Oscar, also born in Torrian in August, 1911, and Juan, who was born in January, 1913, in El Paso.

WILLIAM F. GOODRICH. Two of the oldest families in Texas are represented by the prominent Sabine county lawyer, William F. Goodrich of Hemphill. The career of Mr. Goodrich has for upwards of thirty years been identified with the leading profession in southwestern Texas and besides his large practice as a lawyer he is owner of extensive lands, and has done much in the way of development of the splendid resources of the country in Sabine county and along the Sabine and Neches rivers. The following paragraphs besides entering briefly into the main facts about the Goodrich family in Texas, also introduce the Pace and Davis names, both of which have been identified with Texas since it was a province of Mexico.

William F. Goodrich was born in Sabine county,

Texas, in 1860. He is a child of John S. and Elizabeth (Pace) Goodrich. His father, a descendant of Thomas Goodrich, whose father was of English birth, and who settled in Virginia during the colonial days, was born at the city of Lynchburg in the state of Virginia, and when quite young moved to Nashville, Tennessee, with his parents. In 1848, he and a sister came to Texas settling first in Jasper county. Afterwards he married Miss Elizabeth Pace of Sabine county. After a brief residence in Jasper county, he moved into Sabine county, locating five miles south of Hemphill, the county seat. Sabine county continued to be the home of John S. Goodrich, until his death which occurred in 1887.

Mrs. John S. Goodrich is still living, and was born in Sabine county in 1840, a descendant of the two old Texas families already mentioned. The history of the Pace name in Texas goes back to 1819, a year which marked the formal establishment of the boundary between the United States at the line of Louisiana and the Mexican province of Texas, and also a year of historical interest because of the Florida purchase from Spain. Mrs. Goodrich is a daughter of Franklin and Marie (Davis) Pace, and a granddaughter of Cadwalder Davis, both of whom are briefly referred to in the following paragraph:

William or "Billy" Pace as he was known among all the old-timers had a long and interesting career as a soldier, pioneer and frontiersman. He was born in South Carolina, his parents being near neighbors to the mother of Andrew Jackson. For several years Billy Pace's life was closely associated with that of General Jackson. He fought the Indians under Jackson in Alabama, Georgia and Florida, and was also under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. About this time there was a dispute between the United States and Spain as to the boundary line between Mexico and Louisiana. That dispute had almost resulted in a war in the early years of the century, and it continued to be more or less a troublesome question until finally settled in 1819 by the establishment of the Sabine river as the boundary. In the latter phases of this dispute, Billy Pace and others seeking adventures and a new country located in what was known as the "neutral ground," lying along the east side of the Sabine river in Louisiana. That strip of territory was guarded by a detachment of United States Troops, under General Jessup. From that neutral strip Billy Pace first entered upon Texas soil, in 1819, and in that year had his last fight with the Indians. In 1822 he located permanently with his family in what is now Sabine county, but was then an unnamed section of the state of Coahuila-Texas and a part of Old Mexico. Billy Pace died and was buried in Sabine county in 1837. His son, Franklin Pace, the father of Mrs. Goodrich, was also a prominent man during the early years, served as alcalde of the municipality of Sabine, took part in the war of Texas for liberation from Mexico in 1835-36, and was one of the organizers of Sabine county in 1837.

The other Texas pioneer whose name belongs in the ancestral relations of Mr. Goodrich is Cadwalder Davis who was a Kentuckian, and his early history was very similar to that of William Pace. He too fought the Indians in the far south, and served at the battle of New Orleans. In 1834, coming to Texas, he located in Sabine county, where he lived and died and where his body now rests. Both the Pace and Davis families were planters of large and substantial resources.

William F. Goodrich was born and reared on his father's plantation five miles south of Hemphill. His first advantages were supplied by the common schools of Sabine county, and his studies in the law were pursued in the law department of the State University

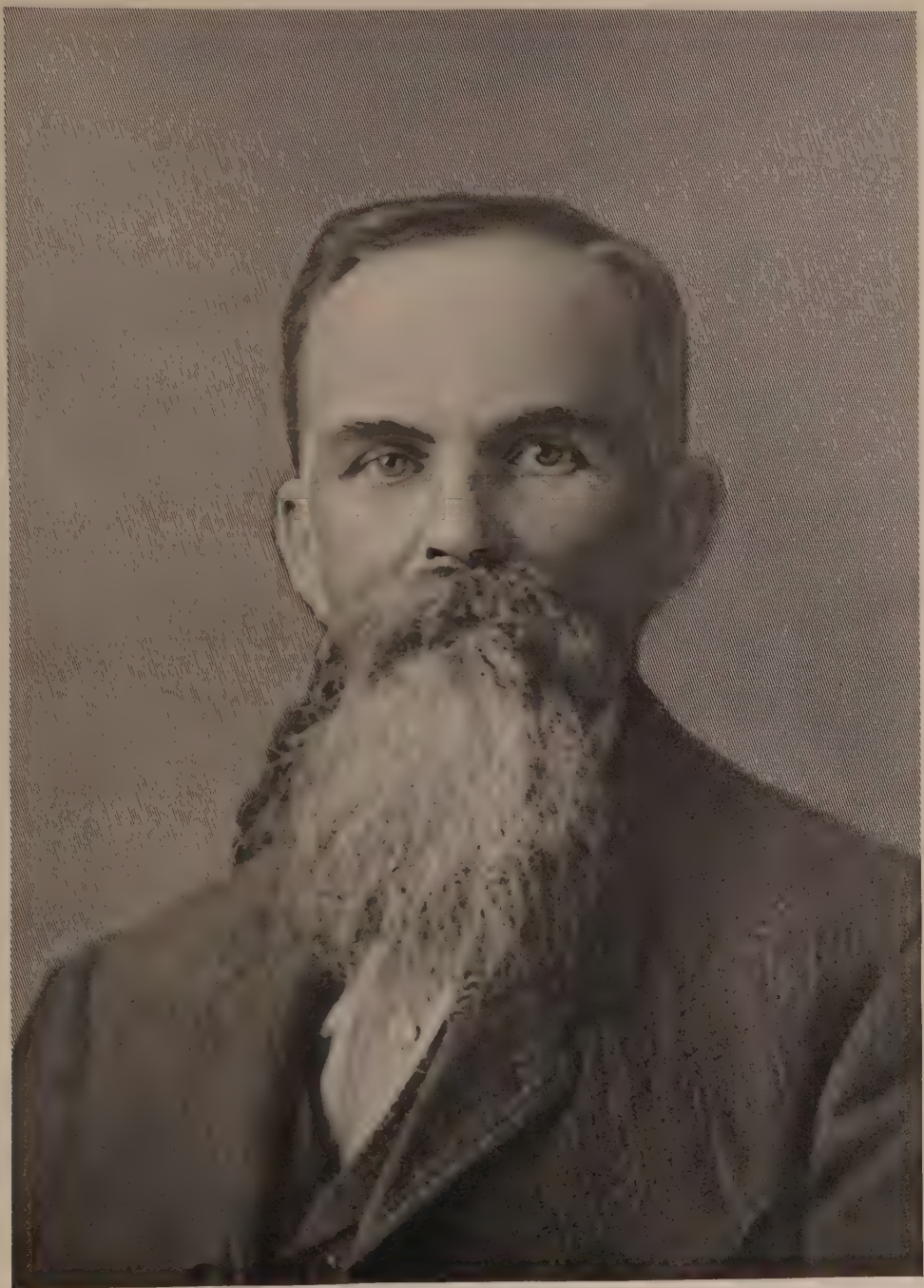
at Austin, where he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1886. In the same year he started to practice at Hemphill and in the subsequent twenty-seven years has built up a clientage probably second to none in importance in East Texas. Mr. Goodrich is the owner of extensive tracts of valuable land, both timber and mining, in Sabine county. Among his possessions in real estate he especially prizes a portion of the land which was in his Grandfather Pace's headright. Mr. Goodrich is taking an active part in the modern development of the resources of Sabine county, and the upbuilding of Hemphill. He is president of the Sabine county Agricultural Association, which holds an annual fair in Hemphill.

At Austin, Texas, Mr. Goodrich married Miss Bertha Sutor, a daughter of the late Frederick Sutor. Her father was one of the pioneer German colonists of Austin. Her mother built and is the owner of the Sutor Hotel at Austin. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich are the parents of six children, namely: Dixie Sutor, Frederick, Agnes, Knox, Bertha and Ernest.

ALEXANDER F. GATES. It is no small distinction to have been the first in any community to be preferred for official distinction. The honor of being first to hold an important public office is one that will remain in the annals of the community as long as it exists and will be a source of worthy pride to the descendants of the first citizen so honored. In December, 1912, when the town of Lytle, in Atascosa county, was first incorporated and the first election for city officers held, the premier honor in the community was bestowed upon an old and honored resident of that locality, Mr. Alexander F. Gates. Mr. Gates is the present mayor of Lytle, and has long been identified with the stock business and other lines of commercial enterprise in this locality.

Alexander F. Gates was born April 3, 1846, in Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, a son of William N. and Elizabeth J. (Stacey) Gates. The family in 1854 came to Texas and located in Atascosa county, and have now resided continuously in this county for nearly sixty years. Mr. Gates is one of the oldest residents of the county, no other person having lived here for so many years as he has, with perhaps the exception of his sister, Mrs. Levana Cockrell, who is now seventy years of age. The family first settled where now is the thriving little town of Poteet. The locality, however, then was known as Gates Valley, called so in honor of the late William N. Gates, who died an honored pioneer resident in 1903 at the age of eighty-seven years. Atascosa county, at the time of the Gates family settlement, was a wilderness, and for a great many years the entire locality was in the domain of the range cattle industry, and only in recent years have railroads entered its confines.

Alexander F. Gates was reared "in the saddle," and has been a stockman all his life. Few men in the state know the business better than he, for he has not only had a wide and varied experience in every branch, but has brought to the business a splendid capability and talent as a business executive and manager. In 1875 Mr. Gates located on his present ranch, which is situated three miles east of Lytle. In all southwest Texas the Gates ranch has a reputation as a center of the live stock industry, and some of the finest cattle produced in the entire state have come from that ranch. Although still actively engaged in the direction of the ranch, Mr. Gates in 1907 established his home in the town of Lytle, where he has since resided. He was the owner of the town site property, and with the rapid development of this commercial center has sold much of this real estate for business purposes. It was largely due to his own active work in developing and improving the town of Lytle that the citizenship conferred upon him so distinctive an honor at the past election. He established in the town a lumber yard and a drug store, and though he has since disposed of both to other parties his own



A. F. Gates

enterprise has always been foremost in the improvement of this little business and social center of Texas. Mr. Gates has always been very successful in his business enterprise, and financially is in more than comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Gates is the oldest Mason in Atascosa county, having been raised in the Blue Lodge at Pleasonton in 1867. He is also affiliated with the Royal Arch degree of the order. He has had an exceptionally happy home life, and he and his wife have lived together for many years and reared a fine family of children. Mrs. Gates before her marriage was Miss Mary A. Hethcock, a native of Arkansas. Their seven children are named as follows: Fount Gates, Sam Gates, Mrs. Leana Crouch (who died January, 1914), Mrs. Bittie Kilborn, Dr. Ellis Gates, Joe Gates and Mason Gates.

LLOYD E. LOCKHART. Secretary and treasurer of the Van Horn Trading Company, Mr. Lockhart is one of the foremost business men of Culberson county. The Van Horn Trading Company was one of the pioneer business organizations in this part of the state, and has been developed into a large wholesale and retail store.

Lloyd E. Lockhart was born in Milam county, Texas, February 5, 1851, a son of Charles H. and Jessie O. (Lloyd) Lockhart, natives respectively of Georgia and Texas. The father was a boy when his family came to this state, and settled in Rockdale, in central Texas in 1865. He subsequently moved to Mountain Home, a settlement which has subsequently become the thriving town of Holland, in Bell county. There he was the first merchant, and continued in business there for twenty years, and was prominent both as a business man and in politics. In 1898 he sold out and moved to Durant, Oklahoma, where he was engaged in the cotton and grain business on a large scale until 1912. In that year he returned and now makes his home in Chicago with his son Leslie M. Lockhart. The five sons, of whom the Van Horn merchant is the oldest, are named as follows, beginning with Lloyd E.: Herman L., who is an oil operator at Colgate, Oklahoma; Cecil H., a farmer of Hugo, Oklahoma; Leslie M., auditor for the J. V. Farwell Dry Goods Company of Chicago; and Arthur M., who is in the general offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Chicago.

Lloyd E. Lockhart attained his education in the public schools of Holland, Texas, and when seventeen years old began working as a clerk at Temple, where he remained one year and then for a similar period was clerk in a dry goods store at Temple. With this equipment for business he spent two years as traveling representative for the Penick & Ford Syrup & Sugar Company of New Orleans. For a year he was also salesman on the road for Wogan Brothers, sugar and syrup dealers, of New Orleans. Leaving the road in 1904, Mr. Lockhart engaged in business for himself at Wealaka, Oklahoma, and has the distinction of being the first merchant and the first postmaster in that town. In 1906 he moved to Kiefer, Oklahoma, and was in business for two years in that noted oil center of northeastern Oklahoma. After successful period of business there, and selling out to advantage, he moved to Mustang, Oklahoma, had a store there for a short time and next engaged in the oil business for himself at McAlester, Oklahoma. There his health failed, and at the end of two years he sold out and located at Van Horn, Texas, where he bought an interest in the Van Horn Trading Company, and became Secretary and Treasurer, and Postmaster at Van Horn.

In politics Mr. Lockhart is a Democrat and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. In 1903 he married Miss Cleve Odell Daugherty, whose father is J. M. Daugherty, president of the Van Horn Trading Company, and one of the most prominent citizens in

this section of Texas. They are the parents of one son, Ross Monroe Lockhart. Each year Mr. Lockhart makes two trips to the central markets of St. Louis and Chicago as buyer for his firm, and with a broad experience in mercantile affairs has succeeded in placing the Van Horn Trading Company in the front ranks of similar concerns in all west Texas.

M. M. MAYFIELD. Something more than passing mention is due the memory of M. M. Mayfield, who, among the cattle men of the Southwest, was one who ever worked for the advance of his section, while forwarding his personal interests, who was a citizen of exemplary character, and whose loyalty and fidelity to friendships made him widely known and greatly esteemed in Abilene and the adjacent country. A Texan by birth and training, he spent his entire life within the borders of the Lone Star state, and his death was sincerely mourned by those who had come to know him for what he was. Mr. Mayfield was born August 26, 1859, in Karnes county, Texas, and was a son of Albert and Anna Mayfield.

The Mayfield family originated in Ireland, from which country (so runs tradition) three brothers of the name emigrated to America. Settling in the South, they became large landholders and slave-owners, and members of the family still make their homes all over the South. On his mother's side, Mr. Mayfield was descended from the Cotton family of Gonzales, Texas, and also was connected by relationship with Gen. Warren, of Revolutionary fame. During the early days, Albert Mayfield, the father of M. M. Mayfield, engaged in merchandising at Helena, Texas, for several years, it being necessary that he haul his goods by wagon from New Orleans. In connection therewith, he was interested in cattle dealing, and drove his stock from Texas to as far a point as Kansas City, Missouri. He died February 4, 1896, at his home in Karnes county, Texas, while the mother is still living and making her home with her son, Eugene, at Aspermont, Stonewall county, Texas, the only living child. She is seventy-seven years of age, but is possessed of all her faculties, and is one of the widely known and well-beloved ladies of her community.

M. M. Mayfield received his education in the public schools of Texas, and as a youth started upon a career of his own on the "trail," driving and breeding cattle for the market in the employ of others, and eventually entering the cattle business on his own account. In this line he continued during the remainder of his life, and while he passed away when still in his prime, he had made a decided success of his operations, and was known as a man who had made a commendable and honorable record in the world of business. A Democrat in politics, he faithfully supported his party's candidates and principles, and his fraternal connections were with the Ancient Order of Foresters. For nearly twenty years he held membership in the Baptist church, contributing to its movements, and doing all in his power to advance the cause of morality and religion.

On December 18, 1884, Mr. Mayfield was married to Miss Helena Anderson, daughter of J. M. and Kate Anderson, of Taylor county, Texas. Mr. Anderson was in the milling business in Lincoln county, Missouri, for several years before coming to Texas, and in 1881 settled in Taylor county, where he was engaged in farming and sheep raising. When he found it no longer profitable to raise sheep, he went to Scurry county, Texas, and there continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1899. His widow is still living, and makes her home with Mrs. Mayfield in Abilene, being seventy-six years of age, but quick and active, showing her years but lightly. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mayfield, of whom two died in in-

fancy, while the five survivors are: Malcolm, twenty years of age; Alberta, who is seventeen years of age; Percy, fifteen; Merso, aged twelve years; and Prentiss, the youngest, a sturdy lad of eight. All of the children live with their mother, who has done her best to rear them to lives of industry and honesty, and to give them the best possible educational advantages.

The funeral of Mr. Mayfield, which was held at the family residence in Abilene, was said to be the largest held in the city of Abilene up to that time, being attended by people of all walks of life who had learned to know and respect the deceased. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. C. C. Coleman, his pastor, and the remains were laid to rest in the Abilene Cemetery.

VIRGIL A. JOHNSON. Many lives have entered into the foundation of Texas, and none of them more worthy to be considered in a history of pioneer personalities than Virgil A. Johnson, now an honored resident of Lytle, in Atascosa county, and with a fine ranch property in Medina county. Those who have come and enjoyed the splendid prosperity of the modern era, however important their own contribution, have all owed a great debt to such men as Mr. Johnson, pioneers whose lot it was first to test the capabilities of soil and climate, and to face the hardships of existence when only strong and brave men could remain in this locality, and whose trials, sacrifices and labors permanently laid the foundation of a greater civilization and prosperity.

Among the old-time cattlemen of Texas who still survive there is probably none more honored or more worthy of honor than Mr. Johnson. He has been identified with this industry since the war-times. He was riding herd over the plains when only the poorest quality of range stock or wild cattle were to be found in this state. At that time the cattle had to dispute possession of the pastures with the buffalo, and the cattlemen had equally to contest his right to remain and continue his work in the face of opposition from the ever vigilant and hostile Indians. It has been the privilege of Mr. Johnson to witness the passing of the old range period, along with the driving out of the Indians and the obliteration of the buffalo. He has adapted himself and his facilities to the modern conditions of stock farming, and has succeeded prosperously under the new regime as under the old.

Virgil A. Johnson was born at Jackson, Mississippi, July 14, 1842, a son of William D. and Cynthia (Miller) Johnson. The parents came to Texas in 1847, and established a pioneer home in this state. Ever since 1850 Virgil A. Johnson has been a resident or has had his headquarters in that section of southwest Texas, which is contiguous to the modern town of Lytle in Atascosa county. When the family came to Texas in 1847, they located first in Van Zandt county, and in 1850 moved to San Antonio. In the fall of that year they camped at the head of San Pedro creek, then north of the town of San Antonio, but now practically in the heart of the residence district of this city. The father had brought a herd of cattle from Mississippi and he was engaged for a number of years in cattle raising and general agriculture in Bexar county. He made his first crop in this county in 1851, not a great distance east of San Antonio. After that he removed to a place on the Medina river, in the southwest part of Bexar county, near the Lytle place. Several years later the Johnson family transferred their residence to Elm Creek, some miles below the former ranch on Medina river, though still in Bexar county. It was at the latter place that William D. Johnson spent his last years and there death came to him in 1857. The wife and mother lived on the old Elm Creek place for several years and she died after the war.

Mr. Virgil A. Johnson is a veteran of the Civil war. In March, 1862, he joined the Confederate army as a

member of Wood's regiment, the Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry. With this regiment, in 1863, he went into the Brownsville country on the Mexican border. While there he was transferred to Company A of Duff's regiment, the Thirty-third Texas Cavalry. Nearly all of his military service was in the state of Texas, although he took part in one of the various expeditions into the Indian Territory. He was in one campaign which extended over the country south from Fort Gibson in Indian Territory to a point on the Red River in the southwest part of Arkansas. The close of the war found him with his regiment at Independence, Texas, and soon afterwards he returned home and began the work of getting a new start in life and another beginning in the cattle business, with which he already had some experience during his youthful years.

Mr. Johnson's early education was along the principle of learning by doing, and since the cattle business was the one great avenue of enterprise in his day, he early began to prepare himself for that vocation. He became familiar with the details of live stock raising when a boy, became an expert in the management of horses and was a skillful cowboy when not yet out of his 'teens. For the first three years after the war he worked with cattle throughout southwest and west Texas. In 1871 he established headquarters at the mouth of the Hondo in Frio county, but this was a period when the large borderland between San Antonio and the Rio Grande River was a scene for the operations of Mexican bandits, Indians and all manner of desperadoes, and owing to the hostility of these outlaws, he had to move away from his place in Frio county in 1872. At that year he bought a place in Atascosa county, a mile and a half south of the present town of Lytle. He owned and occupied that ranch until 1895 at which date he bought his present ranch in Medina county, twelve miles south of D'Hanis. Since that time he has operated and lived upon his Medina ranch, although he maintains a home in Lytle and spends a large part of his time there.

All the thrilling experiences of the frontiersman and old-time cattleman have been part of Mr. Johnson's life. In the early days he made a number of trips with herds of cattle over the famous old trails which led up into Kansas and Missouri, to Dodge City, and as far north as Ogalalla, Nebraska. He was an intimate friend and associate of the late reverend Captain John T. Lytle, and in 1876 they two established the furthest western trail outside Texas, this trail crossing the Red River at what is now known as Doan's Crossing, at that time known as Doan's Store. The Indian troubles on the Texas frontier became really serious after the close of the Civil war and continued with little abatement until about 1874. Throughout this period Mr. Johnson had his full share of experience and adventure, and probably no Texan now living has had more narrow escapes or more dangerous adventures in his encounters with savages of the times. He not only risked his own life in engaging in the hazardous occupations and struggles with the Indian foes, but the Indian depredations caused a constant loss in his herds of cattle and horses.

Mr. Johnson in 1867 married Miss Joyce A. Newton, whose death occurred in 1910 after a long and happy married life. She was born in the State of Mississippi. In 1912 Mr. Johnson married for his second wife Mrs. Emily L. (Wheat) Avant, a daughter of George Wheat. George Wheat, who was one of the earliest settlers of Medina county, was killed by the Indians about the beginning of the war. The names of the ten children of Mr. Johnson by his first wife are as follows: W. A. Johnson; Tom M. Johnson; H. D. Johnson; L. O. Johnson; Walter L. Johnson; Mrs. Rosa Wait; Mrs. Mattie Jones; Mrs. Zulia Johnson, and Miss Sue Johnson. Fraternally Mr. Johnson has been affiliated since 1876 with the A. F. & A. M., Berton Lodge No. 379.



W A Johnson

AVERY L. MATLOCK, one time member of the Texas legislature, and for years prominent in the legal activities of San Antonio and vicinity, has been a resident of the state since the latter part of the year 1873. His career in the state as legislator, prosecutor and law maker is one that reflects no little credit upon him, and he stands today among the foremost men of this county.

Born in Roane county, Tennessee, on April 23, 1852, Avery L. Matlock is the son of Col. A. and Margaret (Russell) Matlock. The father was also born in Roane county, where the Matlock family were pioneer settlers. Col. Matlock was Commissary General under General Wheeler in the Confederate army and served throughout the war.

It was late in 1852 that the Matlocks removed from Roane to Blount county, where the subject received his early education. He attended Ewing-Jefferson college in that county, where he was graduated in 1869, and later studied law in Lebanon Law School, Cumberland University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1872. He was located temporarily at Loudon, Tennessee, until September, 1873, and on December 14, 1873, he located at Montague, the county seat of Montague county, Texas, and there began the practice of his profession. He soon formed a partnership with John H. Stephens, who had been his classmate in the law school, and who for the past several years has been a Congressman from Texas.

In 1875 Mr. Matlock was elected county attorney of Montague county, and served as such until 1878. During that comparatively short period he prosecuted more criminals than any other prosecuting attorney in Texas within a similar length of time, according to any known records. To those who recall those days in Northern Texas, the personal risk and danger involved in the position of prosecuting attorney are matters of familiarity to them, for it is well known what a desperate and murderous band of criminals infested the country in those days, the enormity of the crimes they committed, what a menace they were to law and order, for which they had the most utter disregard, and the danger and difficulty of arresting them and trying them in court. During a part of the time that he was prosecuting attorney Mr. Matlock was compelled to act as sheriff or marshal, so difficult it was to get officers to arrest the desperadoes. While the trying of cases went on he found it necessary to go constantly armed, and in many cases he had to have armed posses guard the court house in order to prevent an outbreak of shooting. Mr. Matlock prosecuted and convicted the three Brown brothers,—Andy, George and Jesse, the first two mentioned being sentenced to death by hanging. He also successfully prosecuted the Kribs, Creston and Taylor cases, with many other murder cases that are notable in the criminal history of Northern Texas. It should be said of Mr. Matlock that, starting in as a prosecuting attorney when a very young man, he discharged his duties fearlessly, and with such personal courage and bravery as won for him the respect of the entire section of the country where he was known.

In 1880 Mr. Matlock was elected to the state legislature, serving in the lower house, and in 1882 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, in both of which bodies he proved himself an efficient lawmaker, and was the means of bringing about legislation that has been of great benefit to the state. In both bodies he was chairman of the Committee on State Lands, and he introduced and saw to the ultimate passage of a law raising the price of school lands from \$1 to \$2 per acre, an act of great benefit to the public schools of the state. He was the author of the bill prohibiting the cutting of wire fences, had charge of the bill prohibiting the use of free

grass, also of the bill, which became a law, repealing the former law which granted sixteen acres of land to railroads for each mile of railroad they built,—a law that was rapidly depriving the state of its best lands.

In 1884 Mr. Matlock was one of the presidential electors from Texas, being one of those who cast the electoral vote of Texas for Grover Cleveland's first term. In the celebrated Clark-Hogg gubernatorial campaign of 1892, Mr. Matlock was chairman of the Clark forces in the Houston convention. Since that time he has taken very little active participation in state politics. From 1873 to 1890 he lived at Montague, in the latter year removing to Fort Worth, where he continued successfully in the practice of his profession. He has been a party to a number of legal firms, being first a member of the firm of Matlock, Cowan & Burney, general attorneys for the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, and later of the firm of Matlock, Miller & Dycus. Previous to his association with either of these firms, it should be stated, he had been attorney for the Capital Syndicate, which built the present state Capitol, in 1887-88, and spent considerable time in the Panhandle, looking after the land and other interests of the Syndicate.

In 1906 Mr. Matlock moved from Fort Worth to San Antonio, the latter place representing his home since then, and here he has continued in practice. He was attorney for the capitalists who financed the San Antonio, Rockport & Mexican Railroad, of which he was one of the originators, and he was actively engaged on that project for nearly two years.

Mr. Matlock was married in Fort Worth to Miss Susan Polk Hyman, who was born in Tennessee, but reared in Texas. They have one daughter,—Ruth Russell Matlock.

CAYETANO M. DE LA GARZA. One of the promising young business men of Laredo is Cayetano M. de la Garza, former assistant cashier of *El Progreso*, the Mexican daily newspaper of that city. He is a native Texan, having been born in San Antonio, November 27, 1890, though for several generations his family has been connected with the fortunes at Laredo. His parents, Cayetano C. and Andrea (Sanchez) de la Garza, were both born in Laredo, the former on October 31, 1855, and the latter on November 30, 1858. Their marriage occurred on May 25, 1878, and the mother is still living, the father having been a ranchman and cattleman of Webb county.

Cayetano C. de la Garza died at his ranch, "Santa Isabel," Webb county, Texas, on Sunday, December 29, 1912, and Cayetano M. was obliged to resign his position as assistant cashier with the daily Spanish paper, *El Progreso*, and dedicate himself to the business his father left him—that of stock raising and agriculture.

Andrea (Sanchez) de la Garza is a lineal descendant of Captain Tomas Sanchez, who was the founder of Laredo in the year 1757. (See sketch of Dario Sanchez for a further account of this family.)

Mr. de la Garza's paternal grandparents were Cayetano and Margarito (Sanchez) de la Garza. The grandfather was born in La Hacienda de Guadalupe, Coahuila, Mexico, July 28, but the exact year of his birth is not known. He was the son of Cayetano and Ynocente (Benavides) de la Garza, and his death occurred in Laredo, November 30, 1890. Margarito Sanchez, a daughter of Elias and Loreto (Garza) de Sanchez, was born in Laredo, July 22, 1820, and died there on May 25, 1896. Her father was a son of Jose Ma Gonzalez and Petra Sanchez who were members of some of the oldest Laredo families.

Cayetano M. de la Garza, the immediate subject of this review, was educated in the San Luis College of San Antonio, and upon completing his schooling accepted a position in the office of George R. Page, who

at that time was the county clerk of Webb county. While holding this position he discharged his duties in such a way as to merit the confidence and approbation of his superior, but it was his desire to get into business for himself. Consequently, in September, 1912, he became identified with *El Progreso*, of which he was assistant cashier, as stated in the opening paragraph. Although a young man, Mr. Garza has been honored by the Democratic party with important positions. He is now a member of the executive committee of that party for Webb county, and he was a delegate to the Democratic state convention at San Antonio. In thus conferring upon him these signal marks of their confidence in his judgment, the Democrats of Webb county have expressed their belief in the truth of the old political adage: "Old men for counsel; young men for war." In accepting these positions, young de la Garza recognized the responsibility thrust upon him, but he has never failed in the performance of the duties entailed upon him, and those who know him best predict for him still greater honors in the future.

On Saturday, September 17, 1911, at 9:30 a. m., Mexican time, the marriage of Cayetano M. de la Garza and Miss Maria de la Paz Martinez was solemnized at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, the ceremony being witnessed by Leopoldo Villegas, Augustin Salinas, Serafin Saenz and Shelby Theriot. To this union has been born one daughter—Inez Josefina—whose birth occurred on June 17, 1912. Mrs. de la Garza was born in Guerrero, Tamaulipas, Mexico, January 24, 1889.

DR. JOSEPH B. PLATT. The business which Dr. Joseph B. Platt, of San Antonio, Texas, has founded and developed, is an example of the ability some men have of adapting themselves to circumstances and of seeing possibilities that have been heretofore undiscovered. By profession, first a doctor and then a dentist, Dr. Platt, upon coming to San Antonio, saw that here was a field for a dental laboratory, which he immediately proceeded to open. He has been successful and is a well known man in the professional and social life of the city.

Both of the parents of Dr. Platt were born in the state of South Carolina. His father, J. E. Platt, was born near Charleston, but when the latter was a child his parents removed to Alabama and settled in Choctaw county. Here J. E. Platt grew to manhood and was from this county that he enlisted in the Confederate army. He served throughout the war and after its close he removed to Mississippi and located in Rankin county. He later removed to Meridian, Mississippi, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1909 at the age of seventy-two. He married Caroline Grace.

Joseph B. Platt was born in Rankin county, Mississippi, in 1867. He was reared in Meridian, Mississippi, and here attended school, until he was of college age. He then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore. He began the practice of medicine in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1891, and continued there until 1893. At this time he took up the study of dentistry in the National University at Washington, and after the completion of his studies he took up the practice of dentistry in the city of Washington. He practiced here with considerable success until 1903 when he came to San Antonio, where he has since lived. He established his dental laboratory in San Antonio shortly after locating in the city and his work has been of great assistance to the dental profession. He works exclusively for the dental profession and has won for his laboratory a reputation for efficiency and satisfactory service that is an enviable one indeed. He has long since discontinued the practice of dentistry.

The professional career of Dr. Platt has been broken into but once and that was occasioned by the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He enlisted for service in May, 1898, at Washington, D. C., and was made quar-

termaster sergeant of Company I, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry. He was first sent to Camp Alger, and thence to Camp Thomas. His next move was to Camp Tampa, from whence he embarked for Siboney, Cuba. From the time he landed he began to see active service. He was in the trenches before Santiago from the 10th of July until the 17th and later was at Camp San Juan. He was mustered out of the service in November, 1898, leaving behind him a record for splendid service and high efficiency as a soldier. He is now commander of Camp No. 1, of the Spanish-American War Veterans, in San Antonio.

Dr. Platt was married in Washington, D. C., to Miss Isabelle Wallace and they have two children, Marion, who was born in San Antonio, and Isabelle, who was born in Washington, D. C.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BROWN. The old time Texas cattlemen have no finer representative than the veteran retired citizen of El Paso, Napoleon Bonaparte Brown. Mr. Brown became acquainted with the live stock industry during the old range days soon after the war. He has known every vicissitude and success and gradation of prosperity experienced in the live stock industry of the southwest during the past half century. His own career has identified him with practically every section of Texas. He in fact is a native of Bell county, which at the time of his birth was on the extreme northern and western frontier, and during his active life he has extended his industry out into the western counties even to the famous Staked Plains regions, and also New Mexico has been a field of his activity. With the richness of practical experience, Mr. Brown has also combined the finer qualities of the typical cattlemen: Simplicity of manner and conduct, liberality in all his personal relations, great open-hearted hospitality, and complete adequacy which is the highest characteristic, and the very fruit of pioneer character, all of which are typified and embodied in the personal career of Mr. Brown.

He was born in Bell county, Texas, January 9, 1855, a son of James Cornwell and Sally (Hodnett) Brown. The father, a native of Alabama, came to Texas from the eastern side of the Mississippi River, in 1847, making the journey overland. He located in Bell county and took up land there, and became one of the very first cultivators and developers of the wilderness region which at that time marked the entire border of settlement in Texas. He continued a resident there until the outbreak of the Civil war, at which time he volunteered for service and became first lieutenant in General D. Bray's Regiment. His first important battle was the terrible encounter at Shiloh, where during the course of the fighting he received nine slight wounds, but was not incapacitated for further service. He then continued a soldier for the south until near the close of the war, at Yellow Bayou, in which conflict he was severely wounded that he died four days after the battle, and his body was interred upon the battlefield. He was born in 1830 and at the time of his death was in the very prime of his manhood. The mother, who was born in Mississippi, and married in that state, died in Bell county in 1896 at the age of sixty-six years. There were seven children in the family, four of them being now deceased, and the brother and sister of Mr. Brown of El Paso are S. G. Brown of Albany, Texas, and Mrs. W. H. Long of Borden, Texas.

Bell county, where Mr. Brown spent the early years of his life, was until several years after the war a frontier community, and he was reared in the peculiar, stimulating atmosphere and environments of a locality situated between civilization and the great expanse of wilderness which at that time was peopled with hostile Indians and the countless herds of buffalo, which were the lords of the prairie. Few schools were established in Bell county at that time, and Mr. Brown had only



JO Platt

limited educational advantages, although his opportunities for experience in the practical things of life were unlimited. Like many other young men, as soon as he was ready to embark upon his own career, he engaged in the cattle business. When he was thirteen years of age, he accompanied A. G. Bowie across the country to California helping to drive a herd of cattle. He remained with Mr. Bowie under these experiences, for three years. Subsequently he engaged in business for himself in Falls county, and there became one of the most successful cattlemen and remained in business for eight years. From that time his experiences and various changes had been many, and may be briefly outlined here. He was for one year in Brown county; then returned to Falls county for two years in the cattle business, and for one year was a practical farmer. Bosque county, in the northwestern part of Texas was the next scene of his operations, where for two years he was engaged in the farming and ginning business; Double Mountain Fork in Stonewall county was the center of his operations for the next seven years; he was also running his cattle in the Staked Plains country in Yocum county. In that region he continued in the cattle business eight years, selling out his interest there he transferred his headquarters to Gaines county, where he remained three years, and then operated in Upland county, being there for about two years; Ward county was the next scene of his business as a cattleman, and after three years there he moved his herds over into New Mexico, and was a cattleman in Lincoln county of that territory for twelve years. After these various changes, and the whole was a series of successful operations as a cattleman, Mr. Brown sold out in 1911 and moved to El Paso, where he has since led a retired life, enjoying the comforts and fruits of many years of well directed endeavor.

Mr. Brown is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having attained the Royal Arch degrees, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has long had active membership in the Panhandle and Southwestern Cattlemen's Association, and has served the association, as an inspector. He is a member of the Baptist church and in politics is a Democrat.

In Falls county in April, 1876, Mr. Brown married Miss Harriet Roberts. Mrs. Brown died in Midland county, Texas, in February, 1899. The two children of their marriage were: James C., who was born in 1886 in Jones county, and who married Miss Nettie Dry, and they have one child named Neldra Maris Brown; and Miss Hattie May Brown, born in Midland county in 1894 and now residing with her family in El Paso. At Pecos City, Texas, in October, 1899, Mr. Brown married Miss Georgietta Wellingham, a daughter of J. T. Wellingham, who was one of the well known pioneers of Texas.

HENRY KATZ. The story of the success which Henry Katz has had since he came from his European home to become a resident of the United States is a good example of what the intelligent educated foreigner may accomplish in this country even though he be not blessed with a very large share of this world's goods. He has lived in El Paso since 1906 and has proved to be not only an able merchant and business man but a valuable citizen and an addition to the community.

Henry Katz was born in Alsace in Germany on the 5th of November, 1873, the son of Felix and Rose (Wheiller) Katz. Both of his parents were natives of Germany but when he was three years of age they removed to Switzerland where his father became a well known dealer in cattle. He is still living, being a resident of Basel, Switzerland, and having reached the age of sixty-nine. The mother also is still living being sixty years of age. Felix and Rose Katz were the parents of three children and of these Henry is the eldest.

The excellent schools of Switzerland furnished Henry

Katz with his education and after leaving school he went into the stock business with his father. For nine years he remained at home, but the attraction of the lands across the seas and the stories which he heard on all sides about America decided him on coming to the United States to try his fortune. It was in 1892 that he first came to this country but he did not remain long, returning to his father's home. Here he remained for three years and then again crossed the ocean to America. This time he located in Juarez, Mexico, where he lived until 1906, at which time he came to El Paso and established his present business here in 1910. He is in the gentlemen's furnishing goods business and carries one of the best stocks of its kind in the city. He has built up his business by his own efforts, his progressive ideas and his knowledge of his business being two of the factors which have contributed largely to his success. He is the owner of his home and of other valuable pieces of property in the city, and is a firm believer in the future growth of this section of Texas.

In politics Mr. Katz is a member of the Democratic party and in religious matters he belongs to the Mount Sinai church. His only fraternal affiliation is with the Knights of Pythias of which order he is a loyal member.

On the 27th of August, 1898, in El Paso, Texas, Mr. Katz was married to Miss Bertha Weiller, who is a daughter of Kaspar and Fannie (Driefas) Weiller, of Switzerland. One son, Max Katz, has been born to this union, his birth occurring in El Paso, in April, 1906.

GEORGE W. NEELY. In business in El Paso as an exclusive merchant tailor, Mr. Neely has what is regarded as one of the most distinguished shops of the kind in the city. George W. Neely was born in Hubbard City, Texas, June 24, 1883, the fifth in a family of eight children born to Dr. James J. and Carrie B. (Green) Neely. His father, a native of Georgia, and a graduate of Tulane University, and the University of Kentucky, came to Texas and was one of the most skillful and successful physicians and surgeons in his part of the state. His death occurred at McGregor, Texas, and he was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist church. The mother was born at Plantersville, Texas, of an old family of this state, and her death occurred at Hubbard City, in September, 1912.

George W. Neely received his early education in the public schools, finishing with the high school at the age of sixteen. As soon as he left school he began an apprenticeship in learning the tailoring trade, and his success has been won largely because he has devoted all his energy and study to one line of business. As an employe he worked from 1899 to 1905, being with H. H. Everts at Hubbard, later moving to Waco, where he was connected with Sanger Brothers until October, 1905, and then with Wood Brothers at Waco until January 1, 1907. In the following year he was on the road as a traveling salesman, after which he opened a men's furnishing store at Abilene, and did a first class business there for three years. October 1, 1909, he came to El Paso to accept the place of manager for George A. Mansfield, in the men's furnishing business. After a short time he engaged in business for himself, opening his present shop at 108 South El Paso street, on October 1, 1911, and has since gained a large part of the best trade in the city.

Mr. Neely is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought any public or official distinction. He is affiliated and a popular member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Order of Pretorians, and belongs to the Methodist Church. He was married in Hubbard City, October 11, 1914, to Miss Edna Frances Barnes, daughter of W. B. Barnes, of Irene, Texas. The Barnes family came from South Carolina, and located in this state many years ago. The one child of

Mr. and Mrs. Neely is Lela Octavene, born January 22, 1906, at Waco. Their home is at 711 Ocavaria street.

JOHN W. McCURE, JR. A lawyer by profession and now engaged in the real estate business in El Paso, Mr. McClure came to this city a year or two ago on professional business, and became so well pleased with the city as it is and its remarkable prospects for the future that he located here permanently and has since attained a successful position in business affairs.

John W. McClure was born in Pettis county, Missouri, October 22, 1886. His father, John W. McClure, Sr., was also born in McClure, went through the Civil war as a soldier of the Confederacy and became very successful as a cattle raiser and dealer and stock farmer in Pettis county, where he now resides. He is a man of quiet, unassuming nature, has done his part as a citizen with public spirit, but has never sought conspicuous honors in politics, and has been offered some of the best offices in the state. The maiden name of his wife was Erma A. Glasscock, a native of Missouri, and of an old pioneer Missouri family. Her father, Robert E. Lee Glasscock, was first lieutenant of a company under General Price during the Civil war. The mother is still living and there were four children, of whom the El Paso lawyer was the second.

He was liberally educated, first in the schools of his home county, and then in Central College at Fayette, where he specialized in history and English, and afterwards entered the McClures State University at Columbia, where he was graduated with his law degree in 1909. He opened an office for practice at Sedalia, Missouri, and in 1910 had the management of an estate which brought him out to El Paso, and during the work involved in the local business determined to make El Paso his permanent home. In July, 1912, Mr. McClure established a real estate office at 202 Texas street under the firm name of the McClure Realty Company, and has since done a large business in city property and valley land. Mr. McClure is a Democrat in politics, and is affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masons at Sedalia. He and his family worship in the Methodist church south. At Lexington, Missouri, on January 2, 1912, he married Miss Ivy Roma Shelton, daughter of J. C. Shelton. They have their home at 1523 Rio Grande street.

WALTON D. HOOD. For a young man still in his early thirties, Walton D. Hood has had a commercial career which is an inspiration. Energy, enterprise, pluck and persistence have brought him from a clerkship fourteen years ago to a position among the prominent young business leaders of San Antonio, and at the present time he is serving as a member of the school board of that city.

Walton D. Hood was born at Caldwell in Burleson county, Texas, August 25, 1882. He comes of a family of more than ordinary prominence in the south and in Texas. His parents were Robert P. and Minnie (McLaran) Hood, and his father is now a successful merchant of San Antonio, and was born also in Burleson county, where the Hoods were among the pioneer settlers. Grandfather Captain Perry C. Hood came from Tennessee, established a home in Burleson county, Texas, in the early fifties, served fourteen years as sheriff and tax collector for that county, was captain of a company in the Confederate army, and led his men with gallantry and efficiency for four years in every conflict. He was one of a numerous family which moved to Texas, but all died with cholera shortly after landing at Houston, the only survivors being Captain Perry C. and a brother. This family is closely related with that of General John B. Hood, one of the distinguished officers of the Confederacy. Minnie (McLaran) Hood was the daughter of Dr. McLaran, of Scotch ancestry, who was an early settler and physician in Texas, served with the rank of sur-

geon in the Confederate army, and after the war practiced his profession at Bellville, the county seat of Austin county, where Mrs. Hood was born.

Walton D. Hood grew up at Caldwell, and also spent his years until he was eighteen at Wallis, in Austin county. His education was supplied by the common schools, and at the age of eighteen he left Austin county and became clerk in a grocery house at Galveston. While there he took up telegraphy, learned the trade and became an expert telegrapher and train dispatcher. After some service with the Western Union Company in 1900 he was sent to several points along the line of the Southern Pacific out of Victoria, and in 1902 transferred to the Santa Fe Railway Company at Milano, going from there to Eagle Lake, and became one of the first train dispatchers on the old Cane Belt Railroad. After the Cane Belt was absorbed by the Santa Fe he was sent to Galveston as chief operator. Later he was a dispatcher at Temple, from there went to the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway as dispatcher at Yoakum, and finally left the railway and telegraph service in 1907, coming to San Antonio early in that year. The cotton firm of George H. McFadden & Company employed him as its traffic manager, and he did extra work at night in the office of the San Antonio Express in the news service on what is known as the State Circuit. From McFadden & Company he entered the real estate business, and his two years in that work were marked by a great deal of accomplishment and enterprise which deserve to rank him among the leaders in recent years in that business. He promoted and was president of the company which developed Palm Heights, the beautiful addition to the southwest quarter of the city, where his own home is. After selling his interests in Palm Heights, Mr. Hood transferred his attention to the industry and manufacturing enterprise with which his name is now chiefly associated, the Jenner Manufacturing Company, candy manufacturers and wholesale dealers. He is now its secretary and treasurer, having first gained an interest in the company in 1912. During the first year he was on the road selling the products of the factory, but since then has devoted all his time to the executive duties of the home office. The Jenner Manufacturing Company has had and is still enjoying a remarkable growth. It does a splendid business both as manufacturers and wholesalers of candy, and stands as one of the largest manufacturers of chocolate goods in the South. A large addition has been built on South Flores street, and this capacity, though large, must be increased to take care of the extending trade of the concern.

Mr. Hood is a prominent Mason, both in the York and Scottish Rite, and has taken thirty-two degrees in the latter. At the present writing he is assistant rabban of Ben Hur Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Austin, and is junior warden in the Knights Templar Commandery No. 7 at San Antonio. He is a member of Cavalry Baptist church, and a trustee and deacon. Mr. Hood married Miss Lillie May Johnston, who was born at Wallis, in Austin county. Their three children are: Walton Donnie Hood, Jr., born February 1, 1904; Gladys May Hood, born August 17, 1906; and Kennie Robbin Hood, born September 25, 1909.

WOODS LYNCH, M. D. The second oldest physician at Midland from the standpoint of years of practice, Dr. Lynch is a physician and surgeon whose career throughout has been marked by expert qualifications and successful work. From the beginning he has enjoyed a successful practice, and he has also interested himself in the social and civic life of this community. He and his wife are leaders in the social affairs of Midland, and, possessing an abundance of energy and accomplishments, and with many interests outside the commonplace things of life, they have found and enjoy happiness in a remarkable degree.



Halton O. Hood

Woods W. Lynch was born in Columbus, Muskogee county, Georgia, February 15, 1873, a son of George R. and Callintia A. Slayton Lynch, both parents having been born in Georgia. They came to Texas in 1894, and after reaching this state the father, who was a contractor and builder by profession, conducted a successful business in that line at Galveston until 1900, when he moved to Dallas, opened an office and was in business there until 1905, in which year he moved to Midland. This city continued to be his home until September, 1912, and he filled a number of important contracts as a builder in this city, and since the last mentioned date he and his wife have resided in Pasadena, California.

Dr. Lynch, the only child of his parents, attained his education in the public schools of Dallas county, Georgia, and came to Texas in advance of his parents. He entered the State University at Austin, where he was graduated with his medical degree in 1899. For one year he served as interne in St. Mary's Hospital in Galveston, and received two appointments in the United States Marine Hospital. Leaving Galveston in the fall of 1900, he first located at Plano, where he built up a nice practice and remained until February, 1904, at which date he located in Midland. Here he has likewise succeeded in establishing an excellent practice, and his patronage is drawn from the best people of the city and vicinity. Dr. Lynch is now railroad surgeon for the Texas and Pacific Railroad. He is a member of the Texas State and the District Medical Societies, of the New Mexico State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and also belongs to the National Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. His membership is also with the North Texas Medical Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and, with the Woodmen of the World. As a public spirited citizen he uses the Commercial Club as the medium for exercising his influence for larger and better things in this city.

In November, 1901, Dr. Lynch married Annie F. Farrell, a native of Texas and a daughter of Hunter T. and Alice (Lanham) Farrell. Her father was born in Virginia and her mother in Missouri, and the former was for many years prominent as a cattleman and farmer in this state. One son has been born to this marriage, George Hunter Lynch. The Lynch home in Midland is one of the most attractive in the residence district of the city. Each year Dr. Lynch has two vacation periods. During the winter he hunts deer in the Diabolo and Davis Mountains of western Texas. He is an expert hunter, and in his home and office has interesting collections of deer heads and of mounted eagles and prairie chickens and other mementoes of his skill. The two weeks of the summer vacation are devoted to carp and bass fishing at various popular resorts. Mrs. Lynch always accompanies the Doctor on his hunting and fishing trips, and is likewise a splendid shot and a skillful angler, and both of them enjoy camp life. The son, George, is already master of the rifle and the rod. Dr. Lynch and wife are lovers of books and good literature, and many of their most pleasant hours are spent in the fine library which they have collected at their home.

WILLIAM M. FENLEY, M. D. One of the best known and most successful medical men of Menard and of the county is Dr. William M. Fenley, who has been here engaged in the practice of that exacting profession since 1895, the year in which he was graduated from his Alma Mater, the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville. In addition to his private practice, in which the doctor has gained a most excellent reputation, Dr. Fenley has served as county health physician for a number of years, his service in that office being of such a nature as to result in his annual re-election to the post. Success has been the just meed of the doctor in his practice here, for he has

been hard working, a close student of his profession and a most conscientious and honorable patron of the healing art.

Born on June 30, 1869, William M. Fenley is a native of Uvalde county, Texas, and is a son of J. T. and Jane M. Fenley. The father was born at Shreveport, Louisiana, and the paternal grandfather of the Doctor, John M. Fenley, located in Uvalde county in about 1847, just about the time his son, the father of the subject was born. John M. Fenley was one of the first settlers in that part of the state, and he was a man of prominence in the district where he lived and operated for many years. His son, the father of the Doctor, moved to Presidion county in about 1883, there engaging in the stock business, and still later he moved to El Paso county, there continuing in farming and stock raising. He is now a man of about sixty-six years, hale and hearty and in the very prime of his life, one might say to see him. The mother also is living, and she too enjoys excellent health and spirits. They were the parents of twelve children, the Doctor being next to the eldest of the number.

In private schools in his home community William M. Fenley gained his rudimentary educational training, and in his teens he entered Adrian Christian University, where he continued for three years in study. He then took his medical course at the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville, and was graduated therefrom in 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The doctor located soon thereafter in Menard, Texas, where he has since continued in active practice, and where he has made most worthy progress in his chosen field of activity, as has already been intimated.

The Doctor is a Democrat, staunch and true, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, with Shriner affiliations. His church is that of the Christian denomination.

In February, 1893, Dr. Fenley was married to Miss Maggie Johnston, the only child of William Johnston, who was for years in the United States army, and who died in Menard several years ago. Three children have been born to the Doctor and his wife, named as follows: Miss Willie, aged fourteen years; Eveline, aged eleven; and Milana, aged eight years.

Dr. Fenley comes of a family of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry as the name indicates, and one that is well known in Texas, Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina, the name of Fenley being one that is frequently met with in those states. Many of them were well-to-do slave-holders prior to the war, and innumerable Fenleys fought in the long Civil war waged between the north and the south, bearing arms in defense of their beloved southland. Especially prominent as slave-holders were the Holland family on the maternal side of the Fenley house. The father of Dr. Fenley served the last two years of the Civil war.

It has been the fortune of Dr. Fenley, in the years of his life and experience thus far, to have visited seventeen states in the Union. None of them, however, does he regard as being the equal of Texas in wealth, climate, or in any of the opportunities that make this the greatest state in the Union for men who want to make homes for themselves and their families, and who will make the most of such opportunities as are presented to them. In his opinion, too much can not be said for the superior advantages of the state along those lines, and he is most emphatic in his opinion.

JUDGE SAMUEL H. ALLEN. Among those who have served with credit in the judicial position in Mills county, Texas, one whose record, general qualifications and character have ably fitted him for the duties of his responsible position is the Hon. Samuel H. Allen,

judge of the county court. Judge Allen has the reputation of being an indefatigable worker, combining scholarship with an active energy and forceful personality, and as a member of the bench has at all times upheld the dignity and maintained the high standard of the judicial office. He was born June 9, 1869, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, a son of John W. and Sarah J. Allen.

The Allen family of which Judge Allen is a member is of Scotch-Irish and English descent, and numerous families bearing the name are still found in Arkansas and North Carolina, the greater portion of them having been slave-holders prior to the war between the North and the South. John W. Allen and his wife were both born in Arkansas, where they were engaged for some years in agricultural pursuits, but in 1884 came to Texas and located in what is now Mills county, where for some years he continued to carry on farming operations. He has been successful in his ventures, and is now passing the evening of his life in quiet retirement with his wife, in their home in Goldthwaite, although he still owns the homestead place in Mills county. He was married at the early age of fifteen years, and when but sixteen enlisted for service in the Confederate army during the Civil war, serving in numerous engagements and being wounded in the wrist in one of his battles, that at Pilot Knob, Missouri. At the close of the war he returned to Arkansas home and took up the duties of peace, proving himself as good a farmer as he had been a soldier. He and his wife became the parents of five sons and one daughter, and of these Samuel H. was the third in order of birth.

Samuel H. Allen received a very limited education in the public schools of Arkansas, but was a close and earnest student, made the most of his opportunities, and eventually became well read. He was fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Texas, and in 1890 was able to enter Owachita Baptist College, at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, from which he was graduated in 1895, having received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then engaged in school teaching, in the meantime devoting himself assiduously to the prosecution of his legal studies, to such advantage that in 1906 he was admitted to the bar at Mena, Arkansas. After practicing for a short time there, in 1907 he came to Goldthwaite and purchased two farms in Mills county, which he operated for three years. In 1910 he was elected county judge, and his services during his first term were so satisfactory that in 1912 he was re-elected by his fellow-citizens. His decisions have ever indicated a strong mentality, careful analysis and a thorough knowledge of the law, and no one has ever had cause to doubt his mental strength or absolute integrity.

The county of Mills was organized in 1887, with a population that was very small. At the last census it was shown that there were 9,694 people within its borders; forty-seven schools, taught by seventy-five teachers, give evidence of its educational prestige. Four thriving towns,—Mullin, population about 600; Star, population 200; Priddy, population 150, and Goldthwaite, the county seat, with 2,500 population, are centers of commercial and industrial activity. The original court house was destroyed by fire May 6, 1912, with \$2,000 insurance, and the county then voted \$5,500 for the erection of a new building, which was completed in August, 1913. There are two banks in the city of Goldthwaite, the Goldthwaite National and the Trent State Bank, which are largely patronized, as are also those at Mullin and Star. As a center of morality, Mills county compares favorably with any other in the State, and it is a well-known fact that the county jail has no occupant ninety-five percent of the time. Its citizenship has been composed of men who have done things in the way of progress and ad-

vancement along all lines, and the climatic conditions of this section make it a peculiarly desirable locality for a home. Judge Allen has at all times been enthusiastic in his praise of Mills county and its opportunities, and is firm in his confidence in its future growth and advancement along all lines.

In 1896 Judge Allen was married (first) to Miss Leida Moncrief, of Powell, Texas, daughter of D. A. and Kate Moncrief, of this State. Mrs. Allen's father was a Confederate soldier throughout the Civil war, after which he engaged in farming up to the time of his death. His wife survived him until a few years ago, when she passed away. Three children were born to Judge and Mrs. Allen, of whom two are living: Miss Lois and Woodson, who are aged fifteen and eleven years, respectively. Mrs. Allen died July 20, 1906, and on September 6, 1908, Judge Allen was married (second) to Miss Maude Prater, of Goldthwaite, Texas, daughter of J. F. and Ida Prater. Mr. Prater was for many years a merchant of this city, but is now deputy county clerk and resides here with his wife. Two children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Allen: Walter Prater and Samuel H., Jr.; aged three and two years, respectively.

Judge Allen has always been a Democrat, and has faithfully worked in the interests of his party, being especially active in the campaign of 1912 which resulted in the great Democratic landslide. He is a member of the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has numerous friends in the local lodges of all of these organizations. With his family, he attends the Baptist church.

ARTHUR C. ROSS. While the ultimate possibilities of Texas as a great poultry state have been scarcely touched at the present time, the state in the aggregate contributes a surprisingly large volume to the aggregate poultry products of America, and there are a large number of successful individual poultrymen in Texas. One of these, whose career has many features of encouragement to men in that industry, and who is likewise a representative citizen of southwest Texas, is Arthur C. Ross, of San Antonio, proprietor of the Valley View Single Comb White Leghorn Farm in that city.

Arthur C. Ross, who is a son of one of the army men who at various times have made Texas their home, was born at Washington, D. C., August, 1877, a son of Carl and Sarah Anne (Kelly) Ross. His mother is still living, her home being in San Antonio, and is of Irish extraction. His father, of English ancestry, who died in Philadelphia in 1911, though for many years a citizen of Washington, was at one time connected with the quartermaster's department of the United States army at San Antonio and was also with the command at Fort Davis in this state.

Arthur C. Ross accompanied his parents to Texas in 1888, spent a few years at San Antonio and later Fort Davis, and finally returned to San Antonio, which has since been his permanent home. Most of his education was acquired by attending the local schools of the Alamo City, and he became identified with the public service, as assistant public cotton weigher for eight years, and since 1906 has held the chief office of public cotton weigher at San Antonio. This is an elective office, and his thorough efficiency in its management and his popularity among all classes of citizens account for his continued reelection.

Mr. Ross has for a number of years been interested in the practical side of the poultry business, but it was only in 1913 that he established his successful Valley View Single Comb White Leghorn Farm at San Antonio. This farm is located on the east bank of San Pedro Creek and near South Flores street. It is a beautiful location, ideal for the poultry business, and contains altogether thirty-eight acres of land. Mr. Ross has al-



A. C. Rosa

ready demonstrated the successful possibilities of the poultry business when conducted on modern, scientific and efficient principles, and has made some costly improvements at the Valley View farm. These include a handsome and comfortable residence of red pressed brick, two stories in height, equipped with every facility and convenience. His chicken houses, yards and runs are all built and arranged to afford light, clean and sanitary quarters and afford every encouragement to the American hen to go about her business in the most profitable manner. Cleanliness is so conspicuous a feature of the Valley View farm that not a single case of vermin has been discovered among his fowls since he established his poultry farm. Mr. Ross has made his success as a poultryman from the single comb white leg-horns, a stock of which he has developed from baby chicks, and which under his care and management have proved healthy and have maintained the highest standards of egg-productive capacity. His business is chiefly in supplying fresh eggs to a select list of hotels, bars, restaurants, sanitariums, hospitals and soda fountains, and furnishing the balance of his daily supply to a family trade. In March, 1914, the Valley View Farm had two thousand layers, and that number will be largely increased during the year. The success of Mr. Ross is due not so much to his particular breed of chickens nor to any other adventitious circumstances, but rather is due to the hard work and attention to details on the part of himself and wife. He has not suffered a single reverse since he started, and the profits of the Valley View Farm are already sufficient to demonstrate the continued prosperity of the farm. One interesting feature of the farm apart from the poultry business, and one that affords promise of future wealth, is the presence of natural gas along the creek bank. This resource has not yet been prospected in a practical manner, but the presence of gas is easily demonstrated by sinking a hole only two or three feet deep, and there is sufficient gas collected and discharged from such an opening that it furnishes a brief gas flame.

Mr. Ross was married in San Antonio to Miss Carolina Navarro, of the old and distinguished family of that name in San Antonio and Texas. She was born in San Antonio, and is a great-granddaughter of Colonel Jose Antonio Navarro, one of the most noted characters connected with the early history of San Antonio and the Texas struggle for independence. Colonel Navarro was a close friend and warm associate of Stephen F. Austin, represented Texas in the Federal Congress of Mexico, became a delegate from San Antonio to the convention which drew up the declaration of independence in March, 1836, took a prominent part in early affairs of the republic, and as a member of the Santa Fe Expedition of 1841 was one of the chief sufferers as a prisoner in Old Mexico. Colonel Navarro died at San Antonio in 1871, and left descendants who are still numerous represented in that city and in various parts of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have two sons, Clifton and Lloyd.

DR. CHARLES THOMAS. Seven years of medical practice in New Mexico and Texas have been sufficient to place Dr. Charles Thomas in the front ranks of his profession in El Paso, where he has been located since 1911. His progress from the inception of his career has been of a worthy order, and he is in every way entitled to the position and standing that have been accorded to him in El Paso and the community hereabouts.

Born in Burleson county, Texas, on September 22, 1883, Dr. Thomas is the son of Jerome E. and Annie E. (Curtis) Thomas, both natives of the state of Mississippi. The father came to Texas in 1870, and died in this state on September 18, 1897, at the age of forty-five. He was a physician, and was graduated from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, and was occupied in the great humanitarian profession of

medicine until death called him from his labors while he was still in the very prime of his manhood. He was one of the most prominent men of Burleson, and possessed an exceptionally high standing in professional circles. At one time he served as county health officer, and all his life he was active in public and civic affairs. His wife came to Texas with her parents at an early age making the trip in a wagon in the early seventies. Her father entered upon a government claim near to Buffalo, Texas, and as a pioneer farmer of that section of the state was well and favorably known. Mrs. Thomas today is a resident of El Paso. Of the seven children born to Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, four are living, and Dr. Charles Thomas of this brief review was the fourth born into the family.

Charles Thomas received his rudimentary training in the schools of Mexia, Texas, and from the high school of that place was graduated in 1900. He then entered the University at Galveston where he pursued his literary studies, and his medical studies he finished at Louisville, graduating from the university at that place on April 12, 1905. His first practice was carried on in New Mexico, where he remained until 1907, when he returned to Texas, and since 1911 he has been located in El Paso, and is here enjoying an excellent practice and the confidence and high regard of all who know him.

Dr. Thomas is a Democrat, but is without political ambition, and does not enter into the activities of the party. When in New Mexico, he served as county health officer of Ada county, but held to other public office at any time.

As an aid to his profession, Dr. Thomas maintains membership in the County and State Medical Societies, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Masonic order. He was married in New Mexico, on October 9, 1906, to Miss Jessie Mae Denning, the daughter of S. P. Denning, of Texas. Mrs. Thomas was born in Mohair, this state, and she died on August 26, 1907, without issue. Dr. Thomas is a Baptist in his religious faith.

WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG. "Efficiency" is the slogan of the day and has been the key to the successful career of William W. Armstrong, now chief of the fire department of the city of El Paso. Fire is a foe that conquers or is conquered; it knows no flag of truce. Protection against fire is of vital importance to every city and public sentiment is never divided as to the essentiality of such a department or as to the necessity for the utmost efficiency in equipment for such protection. However keen this realization, yet the accomplishment of the desired end comes only through a wise and energetic directive head. There is no position that makes greater demands for cool and deliberate judgment, yet quick and decisive action, for courage and bravery than that held by the chief of a fire department, for he is the inspiration of his force. The fire department of El Paso, Texas, has had Mr. Armstrong at its head since 1909 and has found him in every respect an efficient chief. His is an efficiency gained through full twenty-five years of experience in this line.

Born August 27, 1865, at Mitchell, Mitchell county, Iowa, he is a son of Jacob and Harriet (Laraway) Armstrong, both of whom were natives of New York. Jacob Armstrong was born near Albany, New York, in 1830 and along in the early '60s removed to Iowa, of which state he was a pioneer settler and where he became a very successful farmer. He is yet living and now resides at Plymouth, Iowa. Harriet Laraway Armstrong, the mother, was born near Syracuse, New York, December 11, 1842, and passed away in Iowa in 1906. Twelve children came to this union and of this family William M. was fifth in order of birth and

is one of nine yet living. He grew up a farmer boy and attended the country schools near Plymouth, Iowa, until eighteen years of age. On attaining his majority he set out to hew his own career. Locating at Joliet, Illinois, he there secured employment in a wire manufacturing establishment and learned the trade of wire making. He followed that occupation but a short time, however, and then entered the service of the Joliet fire department in 1888, continuing to be identified with that department nineteen years, or until 1906. He began as a driver and after three years was made a captain, in which capacity he served fourteen years. The following two years he served as chief of the department. In October, 1907, he left Joliet to become chief of the fire department at Douglas, Arizona, but after fourteen months at the latter location, he removed to El Paso, Texas, where in February, 1909, he took charge of the fire department as the first paid chief. This city has found him to be the right man in the right place. He has continued as chief to the present time and devotes all of his time and attention to these duties, striving to make this department second to that of no city of the state in its efficiency. He is more than satisfied with his Texas home and is very optimistic in his faith in a great future for the whole commonwealth. This sentiment he supports in a practical way whenever opportunity offers. In politics he is independent, bound by no party ties and taking no part in political affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lodge No. 296, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Joliet, Illinois, with the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 532 in the same city, and with Cornello Camp No. 42, Woodmen of the World, at El Paso, Texas. In church membership he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

On August 25, 1900, at Joliet, Illinois, Mr. Armstrong was joined in marriage to Miss Mary McCully, daughter of James McCully, who came to Illinois from his native state of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have one son, William G., born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1901. Their home is at 917 North Stanton street.

ALFRED ELI DAY. Superintendent of the schools of Garrison since August, 1911, Prof. Alfred Eli Day is generally recognized as one of the leading educators of this part of the state. In no profession is there a career more open to talent than that of education, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more thorough preparation or a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession—one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success comes only as the diametrical result of capacity and unmistakable ability. Such elements have entered into the successful career of Prof. Day, and have made him widely and favorably known in his field of endeavor. Mr. Day was born near Center, Shelby county, Texas, October 1, 1870, and is a son of Thomas H. and Lucinda (Childress) Day.

Thomas H. Day was the eldest of five children, the others being: Rebecca, who married George Lowe and died in Shelby county, Texas; Mary, who married George Mitchell and died near Joaquin, Shelby county; William, who died at Springfield, Missouri, and left a family, and "Teen," who lives in Calcasieu parish, Louisiana. Thomas H. Day was born near Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1838, where he was given somewhat limited educational advantages. He came to Texas when he was ten years of age. As a young man he took up farming for his calling, but laid aside his farming utensils when the Confederacy asked for troops at the outbreak of hostilities

between the South and the North. He became a soldier musician, and served through the Mansfield campaign in Walker's Division of the Trans-Mississippi Department, fought gallantly and escaped capture and wounds. After the close of the war he returned to Texas and has since been engaged in merchandising at various places, including Willow Grove and Timpson, but is now somewhat retired and a resident of El Paso. He has been a democrat all of his life, and served as county commissioner of Shelby county at the time of the erection of the new courthouse. Mr. Day was married in Shelby county, prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, to Miss Lucinda Childress, daughter of Rev. Moses Childress, a Baptist minister who came to Texas in 1845 from Eastern Tennessee and on through Missouri. He married Miss Jane Oliver, and they had the following children: Russell, who was killed at the battle of Mansfield during the Civil war; Jack, who died in Shelby county; Sam, who was a Baptist minister and spent his life in Shelby, where he died in 1890; Polly, who married John Wilson; Lucinda, wife of Mr. Day, who died in 1903; and Hiram, who is resident of Miles, Texas. The children born to Thomas H. and Lucinda Day were: Thomas Russell, educated in the public schools and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, taught at Willow Grove, Timpson and Henderson, being in school work some twenty-five years, then took up real estate in El Paso, was president of Hereford College, Hereford, Texas, for a year after leaving Henderson, and had the distinction of having established the first department of agriculture in a public school in Texas, at Henderson; Emma, who married Peter Herring and resides at Portland, Oregon; Prof. Alfred Eli; Robert, a resident of Timpson; and Katie, who is the wife of A. M. Reese of Dalhart.

Alfred Eli Day received his early instruction under his brother, Thomas Russell, at Old Willow Grove and Timpson, in the latter place going to high school and graduating therefrom in the first class to finish from this school. Subsequently he became a student in Keechi College, at Nacogdoches, Texas, the successor of the old Nacogdoches University, and remained there until the school was disbanded. Upon leaving that institution he attended a commercial college at Dallas for one year. Prof. Day holds a permanent state certificate granted by the state of Texas and the Bachelor of science from Tenaha Academy. He entered upon his career as a teacher at Huber, Shelby county, his abilities being recognized two years later by his appointment to the principalship of the High School of Timpson. After five years in that capacity he was elected superintendent of schools at Center, where he remained nine years, and during this time changed it from the Center University to the Center High School, under the independent district plan, replaced the old buildings with new ones with modern equipment and beautiful grounds, and built the schools from 170 pupils to about 800 pupils and had all the departments of high school, a business college and manual training, together with normal training. The high school affiliated with the State University, and Mr. Day's outside school patronage numbered 150 people. His positions of honor were secretary of the State Teachers' Association, Secretary of the Summer Normal Board of Examiners, member of the regular State Board of Examiners and instructor in Sam Houston Normal school. During these years he was either teaching normals or attending summer terms of the State University. Professor Day left Center on his own account and was at Dalhart, Texas, for eighteen months, resting, and returned to accept a position in the Tenaha schools, where he remained during a part of one term. In August, 1911, he came to Garrison as superintendent of schools. Here he has remade the schools, built and equipped a modern high school building, valued at some \$16,000, increased the teaching force and raised the standard of the school to a high school of the first class as recognized by the Department of Education of Texas and increased the



A. E. Day

school revenue about 200%, added departments of domestic science and agriculture and graduated nineteen students. His school in 1912 at the county athletic association won first place; the basket-ball team defeated all teams it went against, and for two years the school won first honors in the intellectual contest also under the county association. On December 25, 1892, Professor Day was married to Miss Nellie Smith of Beckville, Texas, daughter of William Smith, one of the old citizens of Texas, who came from Tennessee and engaged in farming here. He married Miss Mary Herrin, and they became the parents of eight children. Mr. Day was educated in Timpson High school and was a school-mate of her husband, graduating in the same class with him. She began teaching in the Timpson schools and subsequently taught in the schools of Center, and is now one of the faculty of the Garrison High School. Professor and Mrs. Day have four children: Nellie May, a graduate of Garrison High School, who studied music in the Conservatory of Portland, Oregon, and is now musical director of the Garrison schools; Bernice, who graduates from Garrison High School in May, 1914; Moxie, and Tommie.

Professor Day is a member of the Christian church and was reared under that influence. He has always been active in Sunday school work wherever he has resided. He was instrumental in having the county office of county superintendent of Shelby county created and was appointed its first incumbent. In the Royal Arch Masons he is scribe of his chapter, and he also holds membership in and is popular with his fellow members of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM T. HIXSON. The pioneer jeweler of El Paso where he has been a resident for nearly thirty years, Mr. Hixson has the largest as well as the oldest business of the kind in the city, and through many years has made it his pride and determination to keep his stock and entire equipment abreast of the times and to furnish the people of this city and vicinity everything in the line of jewelry which their tastes and desires could ask.

William T. Hixson is a native of Ithaca, New York, where he was born August 8, 1854. He was the fifth in a family of seven children, five of whom are still living, born to Joseph F. and Mary E. (Thomas) Hixson. The father was born in New Jersey and died in 1878, after a long career as a farmer and lumberman. He was of Scotch ancestry, and Grandfather Amos S. Hixson was the founder of the American branch of the family, locating at Ithaca, New York, and the old homestead near there was owned by the family until 1913. The mother was born in Tompkins county, New York, three miles from where her husband was born and reared. The Thomas family was of English descent. The father passed away in 1878 and the mother in 1882.

Mr. Hixson was educated in the public schools and in an academy at Ithaca, graduating in 1873. He began his practical career as a bookkeeper in his native city, and remained there until about 1880. He was then located in Chicago, Illinois, for four years, going from there to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was in the jewelry business for four years, and from there located in El Paso on the first of March, 1888. He here established the Hixson Jewelry Company, and from the pioneer times when El Paso was a little more than a village until it is now one of the largest and most important cities of Texas, his establishment has always stood for the best of its kind. Mr. Hixson is also director of a bank recently organized in El Paso.

In politics he is Republican, and has gone through the two branches of the Masonic Order, through the highest degrees. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of

the Chamber of Commerce, the El Paso Country Club and the Toltec Club. He and his family worship in the Presbyterian church. At Chicago, Illinois, February 11, 1889, he married Jeanie G. Campbell, who was born in Chicago and was the daughter of William Campbell of Scotch family. Their home is at 717 West Boulevard, in El Paso, Texas.

RALPH W. BORDER. In designating and according consideration to those who have gained secure standing as representative members of the bar of El Paso county there is all of consistency in granting special recognition to Ralph Winebrenner Border, who has here been engaged in the active general practice of his profession since 1910, and whose achievement has been such as can come only to those thoroughly fortified in knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and definitely appreciative of and loyal to the exacting calling which engages their time and attention. He is one of the progressive citizens of the city of El Paso and is an enthusiast in regard to the manifold advantages and attractions of the state of his adoption, and while his judgment is the more authoritative by reason of the fact that he has visited various sections of the Union and has also indulged himself in travel and adventure in Central America, where he was for a time identified with the work of the great government canal across the isthmus of Panama. He is a young man of most engaging social qualities and in his home city his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Border was born at Kearneysville, Jefferson county, West Virginia, on the 3d of February, 1882, and is a son of Dr. Daniel Webster Border and Clara C. (Getzendanner) Border, the former of whom was born in West Virginia, a representative of one of the old and honored families of that state, and the latter of whom was born in Maryland, of stanch German lineage. Dr. Webster has long been recognized as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native state and he and his wife now reside in the city of Charlestown, Jefferson county, where he is engaged in the active practice of his profession and is a citizen of prominence and influence. He is unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party and is identified with various professional organizations.

After due preliminary discipline in public and private schools in his native state Ralph W. Border continued his studies in the West Virginia State Normal School, and thereafter he entered the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, in the law department of which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1909 and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Prior to preparing himself for the legal profession Mr. Borden had gained most interesting experience in connection with the initial stages of construction work on the Panama canal. In January, 1895, he embarked, at the port of New York city, for Panama, and upon his arrival at his destination he was given charge of a large force of men who were working on the celebrated Culebra cut of the canal. He held this post for fifteen months, at the expiration of which he resigned his position to indulge in a somewhat adventurous project and one that proved most interesting, though attended with many hardships and not a little peril. In company with William Lee, a cousin of the distinguished General Robert E. Lee, and a man named Guernsey, he set forth from Panama to penetrate the virtually untrammelled wilds of the old province of Darien, of the United States of Colombia. The journey into the wilderness was made along the Rio Congo, and the prospecting tour of the three sturdy companions covered a period of five months. They scrupulously sought for gold in the district's traverses and did a certain amount of placer mining for the precious metal, though their efforts did

not bring forth results of prodigal order. During the period of five months they failed to see a single white man outside of their own little party of three, and eventually they returned in safety and good spirits to Panama, from which point Mr. Border soon afterward returned to his native state, to resume his educational work. He continues to have a distinct predilection for travel and mountain climbing, and was his spirit of adventure not subordinated to his judgment he would become undoubtedly a loyal devotee of the wanderlust.

In January, 1910, shortly after his graduation in the law school, Mr. Borden came to Texas and established his home in El Paso, where he has built up a substantial law practice and gained excellent repute as a versatile and resourceful trial lawyer and effective counselor. He is careful in the preparation of all cases presented by him before court or jury and is never found unprepared to meet exigencies or arguments, as he has his cause well in hand in every instance and anticipates the salient points of attack on the part of opposing counsel. He is a popular member of the El Paso Bar Association and is also identified with the Texas Bar Association, the while he is known as one of the essentially representative lawyers of the younger generation at the bar of El Paso county, where his practice is constantly expanding in scope and importance.

A student of economic and governmental affairs and well fortified in his convictions and opinions, Mr. Border is unflinching in his allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party as expounded by its greatest leaders of old, Jefferson and Jackson, and he takes a loyal interest in the furtherance of the party cause, though he has not appeared as a candidate for any public office. He is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity and also with the Loyal Order of Moose.

On the 8th of August, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Border to Miss Annie Ethridge, who is a true daughter of the Lone Star state and a young woman of most gracious personality, so that she has found a warm reception in the leading social circles of El Paso, even as she had in her native city of Galveston, Texas. She is a daughter of Colonel S. G. Ethridge, who was a distinguished officer in the Confederate service in the Civil war and who still retains his residence in Galveston, an honored citizen of much prominence and influence. Mr. and Mrs. Border have established an attractive home in El Paso, and the same is a center of most generous and cordial hospitality.

JOSEPH F. WRIGHT. One of the prominent men of Hill county and of Hillsboro is Joseph F. Wright, since 1912 Justice of the Peace of Precinct No. 1, and prior to that time identified with ranching interests in the county, as well as having served for six years as surveyor of Hill county. His activities have been of a diversified nature that have brought him into contact with practically all classes of business, winning him a wide acquaintance and a host of stanch friends throughout the county. Since he took up his residence in this city, he has given his best in the way of citizenship, and the furtherance of the interests of the city is a matter that claims his honest attention at all times.

Joseph F. Wright was born near Jacksonville, Cherokee county, this state, on December 31, 1855, and is a son of A. Hayes Wright and his wife, Martha (Wallace) Wright. The father was born in Clinton county, Kentucky, in 1821 and in early life was active as a tanner and manufacturer of leather goods. During the war he was engaged in the business of supplying the Confederate army with boots and saddles of his own manufacture, and he continued in the work for a good many years, enjoying a fair measure of success until the increasing facilities of the larger establishments crowded him out of the running, after which he turned his attention to farming and stock raising in Texas. He had come to this state as early as 1840 and settled in Cherokee

county, being one of the earliest pioneers of that section. He was a prominent man in that county for years, and was the warm personal friend of Major Maples of that section, famed for his participation in the military activities of the Texas and Mexico war periods. Mr. Wright died in 1866. His wife was born in Morgan county, Alabama, in 1836 and came to Texas in 1850. She died in 1896, and was the mother of seven children, here named as follows: James A., Joseph F., Melvina, Cynthia F., John A., and two others who died in infancy.

Joseph F. Wright was educated in the common schools of Texas to the age of seventeen years. He early identified himself with the business of farming and stock raising, and continued in the work up to 1898, when he sold his ranch properties for the most part and came to Hill county. He was manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Hillsboro, Texas, for about four years thereafter and then was elected surveyor of Hill county, which office he held for six years, discharging his duties in a manner creditable to himself and pleasing to the county. He then retired from business of whatever sort for two years, but when he was elected Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 1 of Hill county in 1912, he was ready and willing to get into the harness again, even though he was taking up work with which he was in a measure unfamiliar, for idleness had become irksome to him, and he was impatient for activity. Thus far his administration has been a most successful one in the office of Justice, and he is fulfilling the expectations of the people most creditably.

Mr. Wright is still the owner of a fine farm of two hundred acres in the county, with ranch lands aggregating one hundred acres as well, and he owns a comfortable home in Hillsboro, so that his realty possessions in the county are considerable. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, of the Odd Fellows, and is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church of the city and the superintendent of its Sunday school. As a member of the Booster's Club of Hillsboro, his influence and activity is invaluable to the city and he is one who has the advancement and progress of the community ever before him. He has recently been the stanch advocate of a City Welfare Committee, having at heart the progress of the city in both population and industries, and if the proposed movement materializes it will undoubtedly be a factor in the upward and onward movement of Hillsboro.

On December 16, 1874, Mr. Wright married Julia Choat, daughter of William and Julia (Matthews) Choat of McLennan county, this state. Mr. Choat was long a prosperous farmer of McLennan county, and a prominent man in his region. Mrs. Wright died January 14, 1914.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wright eleven children were born. Lottie W., the eldest, married W. E. Ralh, a carpenter, of Hillsboro, and four children have been born to them, one of the number now deceased. A. H. married Josie Johnson, and is engaged in the printing business, as superintendent of a large printing house in Dallas. They have four children. John A. married Ollie Campbell, and lives in Muskogee, Oklahoma. They have two children. William C. married Julia Jones, who died in 1911, and he has since married Edna Martin. His first wife left two children and one child has been born of the second union. They are Hillsboro residents. Nellie W. married J. E. Morris, who is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Denison, Texas, and they have three children. Fannie L. married Prof. Leon Culbertson of Osceola, Hill county. He is the present superintendent of county instruction of Hill county, elected July 25, 1914. They are the parents of three children. J. F. Jr. married Chester Johnson, and he is engaged in the printing business in Dallas; they have one child. Hal, the youngest son, is an electrician and lives in Hillsboro. Velma lives at home and Edward is deceased.

Mr. Wright is a man who is deeply devoted to his family, and finds his greatest diversion at home among his



Joseph F. Wright and Family

children and grandchildren, of which there is a goodly array, as has been noted above.

HON. DAVID G. HILL. A resident of Abilene for more than thirty-two years, Judge David G. Hill has been a witness of and participant in the wonderful changes that have transformed this community during this time from a village of several hundred inhabitants to a prosperous city with a population of ten thousand. A prominent member of the Texas legal fraternity, a man who has shown his worth and capacity in various positions of public responsibility and trust, and at all times a progressive, energetic, wide-awake citizen, Judge Hill has identified himself with various activities that have contributed to the public welfare, and his standing is accordingly high among the citizens of his native state. By birth and training Judge Hill is a Texan. He was born in Fayette county August 12, 1858, and is a son of Malcolm H. and Mary J. Hill.

The Hills are of Scotch and Irish stock, and members of the family located in the south years prior to the war between the states, many of the name being large land owners and slave holders. Malcolm Hill, who came to Texas about 1846, was one of the early settlers of Fayette county, where he carried on farming and stock raising until his removal to Lee county. There his death occurred, but his widow survived him some years and passed away in 1906. They were the parents of two sons and five daughters, David G. being the fourth in order of birth.

The early education of David G. Hill was secured in a private country school in Fayette county, and he attended Trinity University from 1876 until 1879. His law studies were prosecuted at Brenham, Washington county, Texas, and there he was admitted to the bar in 1880. He returned to Fayette county in the same year, but in September, 1881, came to Abilene, which has since been the scene of his activities and the field of his endeavors. In 1882 he was elected county attorney of Taylor county, and in 1894 received the election to the office of district attorney for the Forty-second judicial district. In 1890 he became the successful candidate for the office of judge of the county court, and this position he continued to hold for sixteen consecutive years, less four months. At this time he is acting in the capacity of chairman of the county school board, and devotes his time not necessary to the duties of that office to the practice of his profession. He is known as an able, astute and thoroughly learned lawyer, one who respects the ethics of the profession, and has a high regard for the responsibilities of his position as regards the rights of his clients. His standing at the Texas bar is high, and his connection with a number of noted cases has made him more or less a familiar figure in the courts of the southwest. For two years after its organization he served as a director of the Citizens National Bank. He has had faith in the future of his adopted city, which he has watched grow from a village of six hundred people to its present prosperous state, with modern office buildings, a Federal post office and court house worth \$125,000, a State Epileptic Colony, with buildings to accommodate four hundred guests, and beautiful grounds, and other modern improvements. Judge Hill has never hesitated to advise those of energy and ambition to settle in western Texas, where he believes the opportunities are propitious for those who have the courage to grasp them and the necessary perseverance to carry them through to a successful conclusion. He has always been a Democrat, and has contributed of his money and time in supporting his party, frequently making speeches during campaigns. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and the Elks, while his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church.

On December 4, 1884, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Lucerne Campbell, a daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Campbell, of Tuskegee, Alabama, both deceased, the

former of whom was for years a well-known banker and merchant of that city. Six children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Hill: George B., who is a lawyer practicing at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; David G., Jr., is connected with the electric company at Dallas, and he married Judith Red, of Abilene; Henry W., who married Miss Myrtle Myers, of San Angelo, and is associated with a wholesale grocery concern there; Macie, who married Roy McCullough and lives in Abilene; Lila Mae, who married W. R. Keeble, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Abilene; and Lucerne, who is the youngest child, and lives at home.

JAMES B. GILLETT, owner of Barrel Springs Ranch and breeder of fine Herefords, is well known in this section of the state and is famous as an ex-ranger and police officer in western Texas. He was born at Austin, Texas, in 1856, and is a son of Major James S. and Elizabeth (Harper) Gillett.

Major James S. Gillett was born in Kentucky, and was reared for the most part in the state of Missouri. He came to Texas in 1848, locating in Paris, the county seat of Lamar county. Previous to this time Major Gillett had passed through Texas on his way to Mexico with the American army of invasion, and served as a soldier through the Mexican war. He was elected to the state legislature from Lamar county, and long before the war came to be known as a man of state-wide prominence. He served several years in the State Ranger service, in the early days of that famous organization, and he was also adjutant general of Texas under Governor Sam Houston. On account of his age he was not accepted for service in the Confederate army when the war broke out, but he joined the army and got into the conflict about a year before the close of the rebellion, being a member of Captain Carrington's company. Major Gillett was one of the historic characters of Texas. He died in 1874, at his home in Lampasas, to which place he had removed from Austin several years previously.

The mother of James B. Gillett, who was Elizabeth Harper, died in 1879. She was the daughter of Captain Harper, an old time planter of Washington county, Texas, and the brother of Tom and Rufus Harper, who were soldiers of distinction in the Confederate army, Tom Harper having been killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

James B. Gillett was reared and received his schooling at Lampasas. He went into the State Ranger service in 1875, when he was nineteen years old, joining Company D, Frontier Battalion, under Captain Dan Roberts at Menard, Texas. Later he became a member of General John B. Jones' escort, and still later was assigned to duty in Company D, under Captain Neal Caldwell. In 1879 he was transferred to the Ranger troops under Colonel George W. Baylor in El Paso county, in which organization he remained until 1882.

During the seven years that Captain Gillett was in the Ranger service his life was almost daily filled with thrilling adventures and dangerous exploits. It will be recalled that this was the bloodiest period in the Indian history of Texas. His service was entirely on the frontier, and it brought him into conflict with the Comanche and Kiowa Indians on the northern part of the frontier, and with the Lipan Indians on the southern portion. In addition to this bloody warfare with the Indians that period was also the worst in the criminal history of Texas with respect to cattle thieves, highwaymen and desperadoes of all kinds, and in conflict with this dangerous element a Ranger was constantly called upon to perform deeds of courage and to face dangers that would appal any but the stoutest hearts. Captain Gillett left the service with the record of having been one of the bravest and most efficient Rangers in its history, and so well known was his reputation in this regard that upon quitting the service in 1882 he was immediately appointed chief of police of El Paso, a

position which in those days required a man of the highest efficiency and courage. He remained in that office until the latter part of 1885, covering what was perhaps the wildest period of its career. He was then placed in charge of the cattle interests of the Estado Land & Cattle Company in Brewster county, west Texas, since which time he has been engaged in the cattle business without interruption. In 1888 he resigned his position with the company above named and engaged in the cattle business for himself in western Texas. He is the owner of the famous Barrel Springs Ranch in Jeff Davis county, Texas, where he has between fifty and sixty sections of land. This is one of the finest ranches in west Texas, situated in a country that is noted for its fine water supply, being in the Davis Mountains, its splendid climate and its abundant grass. Mr. Gillett's ranch home is located twenty-three miles west of Fort Davis, the county seat of Jeff Davis county, and his railroad station is Marfa, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Captain Gillett is a noted breeder of Herefords, his herd being registered since its establishment in 1890. He breeds only the highest class cattle, all his male calves being sold for bulls, and his stock is always at a premium in the leading cattle markets of the state.

Captain Gillett is a member of the Christian church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in the Knights Templar and Shrine bodies, and is prominent in the Order. He married Miss Lou Chastain, who was born in Collin county, Texas. They have four children living, namely: Beulah, the wife of G. W. Evans, Lou C., Leota and Milton E. Gillett.

A. P. SHOCKLEY. For many years an old and honored resident of Hamilton county, where his name and activities have been prominently associated with farming, stock industry, and public affairs, Mr. P. A. Shockley has spent practically all his life in Texas, and is a self-made man who has accomplished a great deal since starting out in the world on his own account.

A. P. Shockley was born January 28, 1847, in Kaufman county, Texas, son of Thomas and Cynthia (Niblack) Shockley. The parents were Georgia people who settled in Texas in 1846 in Kaufman county, and later moved to Smith county, where his father lived until his death, in 1852. The mother died a number of years later. A. P. Shockley was the youngest of nine children, five daughters and four sons. Only one other is still living, G. H. Shockley, in Comanche county, engaged in farming.

Judge Shockley had very limited education in private schools. His first regular work was in the live stock industry during the years of the free range. After the Civil war he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1870 and in 1876 engaged in the business of raising horses. In 1884, having sold out all his stock interests, he returned to farming, and for many years followed that work in Hamilton county. Since 1892 his home has been in the city of Hamilton, and since that time he has rented his farm.

In 1892 he was elected sheriff and tax collector of Hamilton county, holding the office for two years. In 1902 he was chosen justice of the peace and county commissioner, and served three terms, and in 1912 was re-elected justice of the peace, a place which he now holds. Mr. Shockley has always been an active Democrat, and fraternally has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1879. His church is the Methodist south.

In Hamilton county on January 18, 1872, Mr. Shockley married Miss Augusta E. Gentry, a daughter of Captain Frederick B. and Rebecca Barnett Gentry, of Hamilton county. Her father came from Tennessee, and her mother from Mississippi, and were early settlers in Texas, first locating in Washington county. Her father was one of the early Texans who bore a part in the war for independence during 1835-36, and was under General Sam

Houston in the Battle of San Jacinto. He was a well-known farmer and stock raiser, and died April 18, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Shockley have five children, four of whom are now living. Olive R. is the wife of A. H. Moore, a stockman and farmer in Tom Green county; George S. married Miss Maud N. Durham, and is in the grocery business at Hamilton; Alice E. is the wife of Ora Cathey, living in Temple, Texas, and a clerk in a furniture store at that place; Fred E. married Miss Lizzie Crews of Hamilton, and has been assistant postmaster for six years.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MAGEE, M. D. The Taylor county medical profession is honored by the superior talents of Dr. Jefferson Davis Magee, of Abilene, a physician of recognized standing. He has been engaged in practice in this city since 1902, and in addition to firmly establishing himself in the confidence of the people as a practitioner, has shown himself a good business man in the management of his pharmacy, which he has maintained here almost since the time of his arrival. Dr. Magee was born May 24, 1861, in Pike county, Mississippi, and is a son of Dr. Levy and Malissa Magee, of the Bayou State.

The Magee family, as its name would indicate, originated in Ireland, from whence the progenitor of the family came to America at an early date, gradually drifting to Mississippi. There Dr. Levy Magee, the father of Dr. Magee, was born, and became a well-known physician of Holmesville. He was also the owner of a large estate, which he cultivated with slave labor, but, like many other wealthy and patriotic Southerners, lost his fortunes in the great struggle between the North and the Confederacy, and on the close of hostilities moved to Wood county, Texas. He survived but a short time, however, and passed away in 1868, when still a comparatively young man. His widow survived him for a long period, dying in Smith county, Texas, in 1906.

Jefferson D. Magee early gave evidence of possessing an inclination for the medical profession, and after attending the public schools of Smith county, Texas, and Rosedale High school, he took a medical course in the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky. He was graduated in 1886, although later, in 1902, he took a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic Institute, New Orleans. After receiving his diploma, Dr. Magee entered upon the practice of his profession at Mount Sylvan, Texas, and continued there for sixteen years, at the end of which period he came to Abilene, and has since built up an excellent practice among the most representative people of the city. He has been very devoted to the duties of his profession, and has found in the faithful performance of each day's work inspiration and strength for the labors of the next. He has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine, and his ability and success are indicated by his extensive practice. He carries a full line of the finest drugs, also handling druggists sundries, toilet articles, and such other goods as are to be found in first-class establishments in the leading cities. The Doctor is a Democrat in his political views, but has not sought public preferment, preferring to give his whole attention to his profession. In addition to belonging to the various medical organizations of his county and State, and to the Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee, he holds membership in the local lodges of the Masons and the Woodmen of the World, and in all of these connections has numerous friends.

On January 8, 1888, Dr. Magee was married to Miss Anna Millbanks, daughter of J. H. and Anna Millbanks, of Smith county, Texas, whose father was a farmer of that county until his death in 1905, while her mother passed away several years prior to that date. Dr. and Mrs. Magee have had children as follows: The eldest, a son, aged twenty-three years, is attending Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, preparing for a medi-



W. P. Shockley

cal career; Murray and Holt, who assist their father in his drug business; Carl, who is attending Simmons College; Ruth, who is a pupil in the Abilene public schools; J. D., Jr., who is but two and one-half years old; and two children who died in infancy.

Like other men who have found their success in the Southwest, Dr. Magee has never hesitated to extol his section, and from his own experience can speak of the opportunities offered by the Lone Star State to the men who have the ability and determination to succeed. He has always encouraged settlement here, and is at all times ready to satisfy the seeker of information.

BURLESON STATEN, M. D. In the El Paso medical fraternity Dr. Staten has a place of exceptional prominence owing to his splendid personal ability, his training and experience in the best schools and hospitals of America and Europe, and in his specialty of children's diseases, he has no superiors in the entire state of Texas.

Dr. Burleson Staten comes of an old and honored southern family. He was born in Desoto county, Mississippi, December 7, 1873. His father before him was a physician and on his mother's side the Burlesons are among the most distinguished of southern families. The Burlesons were of English origin. Two brothers of the name came from that country during the colonial era, Sir Edward Burleson founding the branch of the family in Massachusetts and his brother Aaron settling in North Carolina. Aaron subsequently moved over the mountains into Kentucky along with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of Old Kentucky, and brought his son Aaron Jr. Aaron Jr. acquired distinction and fame as an Indian fighter. In the next generation was Jonathan S. Burleson, who married a daughter of Governor Adair of Kentucky, this having been an elopement, and an event which created much excitement in social circles of Kentucky at the time. Jonathan Burleson, a son of the last named Jonathan, married a granddaughter of Sir Edward Burd of Virginia. From Kentucky, Jonathan Burleson moved into Alabama, locating at Decatur, and became president of the first legislature of Alabama. His oldest son, Aaron Burleson, was the first white child born in Alabama. Mary Adair (Burleson) Staten, the mother, was a daughter of this pioneer Alabamian. Dr. James Staten, father of the El Paso physician, came to Mississippi in 1838, locating in Desoto county. During the Civil war he served as a surgeon under General Forrest until recalled home in order to take charge of the widow and orphans. He was a very prominent man both in his profession and as a citizen. His death occurred in 1883, in Desoto county, and his mother survived him many years, spending her later years in El Paso, where her death occurred in 1909.

Dr. Burleson Staten, the only child of his parents, completed his literary education in Baylor University, at Waco, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in the class of 1897. During the following year he taught a class in mathematics at Baylor, and next became principal of one of the public schools in Fort Worth, where he remained two years. During his career as teacher he spent his evenings and his vacations in the study of medicine and in 1900 entered Tulane University Medical College at New Orleans, where he remained one year. He was granted a license to practice in 1901, and then became railroad surgeon for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company with headquarters at Hartzell, Alabama. During his early career he was never able to pursue his studies to the satisfaction of his ambition in a consecutive manner, owing to the necessity of providing for his livelihood, but he has never on that account desisted from his determination to secure the best training and equipment possible for the larger fields for his professional service.

After one year in the railway service he took post-graduate work in the Columbia and National Universities at Washington, D. C., then in 1903 he located in

El Paso. The removal here was in consequence of his ill health, and he began his practice in the eastern part of El Paso county, in order to get the full benefit of the altitude and climate. After a year's practice there he again gave up practice in order to continue his studies. He made an extended trip abroad in London, studied under the auspices of the eminent physicians and surgeons in the great Ormond Street Children's Hospital. He also attended lectures in Paris, and for some time was a student in the Pasteur Institute. After his return from Europe he spent two years in New York city in post graduate work, and in 1905 returned to El Paso, as his permanent location. Here he has enjoyed a large practice as physician and surgeon, and has no superior in both equipment, education and practical skill. His best success and the largest share of his practice is in the treatment of children's diseases. He has had charge of the Baldwin Sanitarium. He is a member of the El Paso County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Staten, in 1903, married Miss Lillie Cowden, daughter of George E. and Minnie (Dysart) Cowden, her father being a prominent banker of Fort Worth. Mrs. Staten, like her husband, is a graduate of Baylor University. Their church is the First Baptist, and Mrs. Staten is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, and the Daughters of the Confederacy. Both the doctor and wife are fond of travel, and were together during the doctor's extended studies in Europe. The four children born to Doctor and Mrs. Staten are Lilly Adair, George, Mary Elizabeth, deceased, and Ruth Dysart.

Dr. Staten besides his practice gives much time to agriculture and is the owner of one hundred and seventy-seven acres of fine irrigated land in El Paso county, this land having cost him twenty-five thousand dollars. He also owns a beautiful home on Mesa Avenue. The doctor is a firm believer in the greatness both actual and potential of El Paso and west Texas. He is a man of decided opinions and large experiences from travel and practical work and observation entitle him respectful hearing. He insists that the greatest need of our country today is greater opportunities of education, not only for the children, but for all classes of people, and particularly for our national legislators. He thinks it would be profitable if the government might pay the expenses of our congressmen while studying conditions in Europe and other foreign lands, since he believes that such an experience would be of great advantage to them in making better laws and providing more wisely for the national welfare.

LOUIS W. SANDUSKY. To the political and religious struggles which have featured the history of various European countries in past years, America owes some of its best citizenship. Denied what they have considered their inalienable rights, men of determination and character have journeyed to the shores of this country, seeking the freedom of thought and belief allowed under this liberal form of government. A notable example of this class is found in the Sandusky family, members of which have risen to distinguished positions in civic and military life, in the professions, in politics and in business. At an early time in the history of this country three brothers named Sandusky were banished from Poland on account of their religious convictions, and emigrated to Virginia, from whence they journeyed to Kentucky with the famous Daniel Boone. One brother subsequently went north and established a trading post, now the important city of Sandusky, Ohio. A direct descendant of one of these brothers is found in Louis W. Sandusky, who has maintained the high reputation of the family name at Colorado, Texas, as one of the leading members of the Mitchell county bar.

Louis W. Sandusky is a Texan, born near Allen, Collin county, July 12, 1879, a son of J. W. and Zabelle Sandusky, natives of Kentucky. His father was a prominent

planter and stock raiser at Versailles, Woodford county, that State, and owned large estates, although the war between the North and the South greatly depleted his fortunes. In 1878 he came to Collin county, Texas, and entered into extensive farming and cattle raising operations, but in 1890, upon the death of his mother, returned to his native State to take charge of the estate. He again came to Texas in 1901, locating at Denton, where he became known as one of the large wheat raisers, and was so engaged at the time of his death, in March, 1912. His widow still survives and makes her home with her son, T. W. Sandusky, at Prescott, Arkansas.

After the conclusion of his course in the public schools of Kentucky, Louis W. Sandusky began his legal studies and entered the University of Louisville, where he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Decatur, Texas, and in 1905 came to Colorado, here opening offices. Studious, industrious, painstaking, and thoroughly systematic and upright in his method of doing business, he rapidly grew into prominence in his adopted city, and soon assumed a commanding position among the younger legists of Mitchell county. His practice has continued to be of a most representative and lucrative character, and he stands high alike in the esteem and respect of his colleagues and in the confidence of the people. A Democrat in his political views, his voice and pen have ever been at the disposal of his party, but he has had neither the time nor the inclination to enter the political arena as a seeker for personal preferment. In 1903, while at Decatur, Mr. Sandusky was a member of the State National Guard, and was an attendant at the National Encampment recently held at Manassas, Virginia. He has reached the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and is also a Pythian. A consistent member of the Christian church he has been earnest in assisting its work, and for several years has acted in the capacity of deacon.

On January 15, 1908, Mr. Sandusky was united in marriage with Miss Sallie L. Guss, of Denton, Texas, daughter of C. W. and Louisa Guss. Mr. Guss, who is a well-known magazine and newspaper writer, and for forty years editor of the *Denton Monitor*, is still living, and makes his home in Fort Worth. In 1912 he was a candidate for the office of land commissioner. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sandusky, Margaret L., an interesting miss of four years.

WALTER TERRY SAXON. Probably the longest record of service in any one county office in west Texas is that of Captain Saxon, who has served as county surveyor of Hamilton county for thirty-four years, and with the exception of one two years' term this service has been continuous since 1877. Captain Saxon has been prominent in Hamilton county for forty years, and came to Texas after the war, in which he made a splendid record as a Confederate soldier.

Walter Terry Saxon was born April 20, 1836, in Autauga county, Alabama, a son of Dr. B. W. and M. C. (Terry) Saxon. On his father's side he is of English ancestry, and Irish on his mother's. His father was a native of South Carolina, and the mother of North Carolina. His father practiced medicine for many years in Alabama, and in 1856 moved to Florida, where he was a planter, farmer and slave owner. He served as a delegate to the secession convention at Tallahassee, Florida, in February, 1861. On the 15th of February he voted for secession and his death occurred during the same evening. His mother passed away in 1862. There were seven children in the family, four sons and three daughters, and three are now living as follows: Frank E. Saxon, who served as county clerk for thirty years, and is now engaged in farming, a resident of Brookville, Florida; Mrs. T. M. Simmons, widow of Captain Felix Simmons, and living in Newport, Arkansas.

Walter Terry Saxon in 1856 graduated from the Mil-

tary Institute of the state of Alabama. During 1860-61 he worked as a surveyor in Florida, and in the latter year raised a company for the Confederate army. He was elected captain of Company C. of the Third Florida Regiment. His company was known as the Hernando Guards. He was with the army of Tennessee under General Bragg, Joseph Johnston and General Hood. During the Buell and Bragg raids through Kentucky, he was wounded at Perryville, and it was supposed that his wound was a mortal one, a bullet having passed through his chest. He was well cared for by the physicians and nurses at Bardstown, Kentucky, and recovered and was exchanged at Vicksburg in time to participate and lead his company at the Battle of Murfreesboro. He was then ordered into Mississippi under Joseph Johnston, to relieve Vicksburg, and on July 12, 1863, after the surrender of Vicksburg, was at the Battle of Jackson, Mississippi. On that day he commanded a skirmish line of Breckenridge's Division, and had the credit of capturing about four hundred Federal troops, all of whom were Germans and unable to speak a word of English. Later Captain Saxon participated at the great battle of Chickamauga, and then in quick succession followed the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Ringgold, New Hope Church, and at the last named he was again wounded, though he rejoined his command in time to fight at Atlanta. On August 30, 1864, the command fell back from Atlanta, to Jonesboro, Georgia, where he was again wounded through the hip. At Decatur, Alabama, he joined Hood on his march into Tennessee, and was at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. On account of his many wounds he had to retire from that battle. In April, 1865, having recuperated, he reported for duty just three days before the surrender of General Joseph Johnston, on the twenty-sixth of April, 1865.

Captain Saxon after the war returned to his home in Brooksville, Florida, and in the fall of 1866 was elected a representative from Hernando and Sumpter county, Florida, and spent two terms in the state legislature. That was during the era of reconstruction, and he took a very prominent part. In 1868-69, he raised a company of Ku Klux Klan, and operated in southern Florida. It was chiefly owing to his activities during reconstruction days that he was obliged to leave Florida, and he sought a home in Texas in 1873. In that year he located at Hamilton, and is now one of the oldest residents of this town. He was soon appointed deputy county surveyor, and in 1877 was elected to the office of county surveyor. As already stated, with the exception of one term of two years, he has held the office up to the present time, for a period of thirty-four years in the aggregate.

Captain Saxon has long been a loyal Democrat, and has done much for the good of the party. Captain Saxon is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having held all the official chairs of his lodge.

On June 11, 1864, in Auburn, Alabama, Captain Saxon married Miss Sue B. Simmons, a daughter of Col. Holman F. and Eliza Simmons of Alabama. Her father was a planter and contractor, and before the war owned a large number of slaves. Captain Saxon and wife have two living children: Troup Saxon, now living in Oklahoma; Bessie married Mr. Charles Camp, and they reside in Oklahoma City.

WILLIAM A. BUTLER. For more than twenty years Mr. Butler was actively identified with the stock raising industry of west Texas, and in recent years has been a well known citizen of Brownwood where he has served in various official capacities, and at the present time is engaged in the feed and grain business in that city. During the early days of the range cattle industry he rode horseback over practically all of Texas, Oklahoma, Southern Kansas and Wyoming, and from that varied experience in different parts of the west came to the conclusion that central west Texas was the best of all



W. P. Lawrence

regions for wholesome living and profitable industry. Though he has lived in Texas since he was five years old, his regret is that he was not born in the state, since he is an ardent lover of Texas and all its interests and people.

William A. Butler was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, January 1, 1862. His parents were Thomas A. and Nannie A. Butler, his father having been a farmer in Tennessee, but in 1867 came to Texas and located near Fort Worth, continuing as a farmer and stock raiser in Tarrant county, until he retired. His latter years were spent in the city of Fort Worth, where he died in January, 1907. When the war broke out between the states he enlisted from Tennessee as a private in the Confederate army, and was promoted for gallant and efficient service to the rank of major in his regiment. He was at the front throughout most of the war and fought in many of its important battles. The mother died about 1906, and of the seven children, two boys and five girls, William A., is next to the oldest.

The schools and opportunities for education in Tarrant county during the sixties and seventies were limited, and Mr. Butler has become a well informed business man and citizen largely as a result of his own efforts, and private study. He took up the practical work of life when he became a cowboy, and began riding herds along the great cattle trails leading out of Texas into Kansas over a distance of from five hundred to six hundred miles. In 1884 he moved to Brown county, and has been connected with the citizenship of this portion of Texas for nearly thirty years. He continued in the cattle business with headquarters in Brown county for about twenty years. In 1882 cattle sold at prices from twenty to twenty-five dollars a head, and in 1893 he saw the price of such live stock drop to from three to five dollars a head. That was due largely to the drought, and also of course to the hard times which hit the country so severely about that year. Since then cattle have steadily risen in price and the same grade of stock which sold twenty years ago at five dollars would now bring from thirty to forty dollars. In 1905 Mr. Butler disposed of his interests in the cattle business, and in 1906 was appointed superintendent of the water works at Brownwood. For three terms of six years he served as marshal of Brownwood, and for a similar period was assessor and tax collector of the city. Since May 6, 1913, he has given all his time to the seed and grain business in Brownwood. Mr. Butler has always been an active worker for Democratic principles, and is an admirer of the present national administration. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His first marriage occurred in 1886 to Miss Eva Booth of Tarrant county, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Madison Booth. Her father was a farmer and also one of the old-time surveyors of north Texas, and both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. Butler had two children by his first wife, who died in 1900. In 1906 he married Mrs. Nancy Hughes of Brownwood. She is a daughter of Joseph Martin, now deceased, formerly a resident of San Marcos. Her mother is still living and has her home with Mr. and Mrs. Butler in Brownwood, aged about sixty-seven years. Mr. Butler's sons are Duke, born in November, 1888, and now married and manager of the Magnolia Oil Company at Brownwood; and Earl, who was born in 1894, and is bookkeeper for his father.

JAMES J. KASTER. One of the progressive citizens who has found in El Paso ample scope for the gaining of definite success along normal lines of business enterprise and who has made the best of the opportunities presented, is Mr. Kaster, who is here a citizen of prominence and influence and one firmly entrenched in popular confidence and esteem. His status in the community is such as to render specially consonant his representation within the pages of this history of the state of his adoption.

Mr. Kaster was born near Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, on the 4th of April, 1878, and is a son of James J. and Sarah Elizabeth (McAllister) Kaster, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Indiana. James J. Kaster, Sr., became one of the extensive agriculturists and sheepgrowers of Jackson county, Missouri, where he was the owner of a large and valuable landed estate and was a citizen of prominence and influence. He was a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he served as second lieutenant in a regiment of Iowa volunteer infantry, with which command he continued on active duty until the close of the war. He was a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Iowa, where he was born in the year 1831, and he passed the closing years of his life on his old homestead in Jackson county, Missouri, where he died in 1885. His widow now resides at Independence, that county, at the age of seventy-four years and secure in the affectionate regard of all who know her. Of the seven children two are deceased; Earl T. is president of the Union National Bank, at Union, Oregon; Birdie is the wife of George Kolle, of Castle Rock, Colorado; Thomas T. is a prominent jeweler in Kansas City, Kansas; James J., of this review, is the next in order of birth; and Mayme.

James J. Kaster gained his early education in the public schools of his native county, where he supplemented this training by a course in Woodland College, at Independence, the judicial center of the county. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Kaster went to Mexico, where he remained five years, in the capacity of captain of the great ranch known as Hacienda de los Rinias, owned by the firm of Nelson & Weller, of Kansas City, Missouri. On this extensive cattle ranch Mr. Kaster had the general supervision of the work of the Mexican employes and also the safeguarding of the health of the live stock. He reverts with satisfaction to his experience in this connection, especially by reason of the fact that incidentally he learned to speak with fluency the beautiful Spanish language.

In 1898 Mr. Kaster returned to Kansas City for a visit and shortly afterward he went to the city of Chicago, where he entered the Chicago College of Embalming. In this institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1899, and in the autumn of that year he came to Texas and established his home in El Paso, where he purchased the interest of Frank Carr, in the undertaking firm of Carr & Nagley. Soon afterward the business was incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Kaster became president and general manager of the company and today he is virtually the owner of the entire business, which is the leading one of the kind in El Paso, with thoroughly metropolitan equipment and service. A large and complete stock is carried at all times and the company own their own hearses, carriages and horses, and their splendid modern building, in the heart of the city's business district, was erected at a cost of nearly six thousand dollars. In the building is a fine chapel, in which funeral services are held, and every department of the service is seemly and effective. This company is the only one in the entire southwest to utilize an automobile hearse.

Mr. Kaster has shown his abiding faith in the great future of El Paso by making judicious investments in real estate. He owns at the present time a large block of desirable residence lots in El Paso and is adding to his real estate holdings whenever desirable investments offer. His fine home, a center of gracious hospitality, is located at 1106 Arizona street, in the Golden Hill district, one of the most attractive residence sections of the city. Mr. Kaster is a stockholder in the company operating the chemical-fiber works in El Paso, is the owner of extensive lands in Presidio county, and is one of the active and valued members of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce.

In politics, though never ambitious for public office, Mr. Kaster accords unwavering allegiance to the Demo-

cratic party and his civic loyalty is shown by his giving his influence and tangible support to measures and undertakings projected for the general good of the community. He is a director of the El Paso Automobile Club, is chancellor of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and for twelve years he has held official position in the El Paso lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, besides which he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 1st of September, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kaster to Miss Maude Lafferty, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, and they have two children,—James J., Jr., and a representative of the fourth generation to bear this personal name; and John L.

JAMES THOMAS DAVIS. A resident of Tom Green county since 1901, and formerly a rancher in this county, Mr. Davis is now the active manager of the West Texas Cold Storage & Ice Company of San Angelo, and by his energy and progressive management has done much to make that an important local institution in this city.

James Thomas Davis was born in McLennan county, Texas, December 24, 1878, a son of Zach and Fanny C. Davis, of San Angelo. Grandfather Davis was a soldier in the Confederate army, going throughout the struggle, and from his home state of Missouri its members were scattered about the Civil war time, and found homes in different states of the Union. On the mother's side James T. Davis is of Irish descent, and the Martins are well known in McLennan county and different parts of the state. Zach Davis came to Texas from Missouri about the Civil war time at the age of twelve years, and lived in McLennan county, and was a stock farmer until 1901, in which year he sold out and moved to San Angelo. There he was engaged in ranching, having his headquarters in Polk county, north of San Angelo, and is still one of the prosperous and substantial stockmen of west Texas.

James T. Davis, who was the second of eight children, received his education in McLennan county in the public schools, and his first regular occupation was assisting his father on the ranch in McLennan county. He moved out to Tom Green county in 1901, and was engaged in farming in that county until September, 1908. He then left the ranch, and entered business affairs in the city of San Angelo, since which time he has become manager of the West Texas Cold Storage & Ice Company. This plant, which supplies most of the local trade, produces fifteen tons of ice every day and provides facilities for ten tons of cold storage. About fifteen men are employed in the operation of the business.

In politics Mr. Davis has done what he could to promote the welfare of the Democratic party, though he has had no ambition for office. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Young Men's Business Club of San Angelo. In religious affairs he and his wife worship with the Southern Baptist Church of San Angelo.

On Christmas Day of 1898 he married Miss Lou O. Wills, of McLennan county, a daughter of John N. and Sarah Wills, both of whom are now living on the old homestead in McLennan county. Mr. Wills came to Texas during the early sixties and has been a substantial rancher and for several terms served as county commissioner in McLennan county. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis are Cecil Thomas Davis, twelve years of age, and in the public schools, and Miss Lou Nora, aged nine and also in school.

GEORGE H. BOYNTON. Since the beginning of Texas journalism on the banks of the Brazos River, with the old Texas Register nearly eighty years ago, there have been hundreds and perhaps thousands of more or less ephemeral publications of all kinds and sorts. The average

lifetime of a newspaper is very short, and it is only the exceptionally enterprising and very hardy journals that continue to flourish more than a few years from their birth. A continuous and successful publication throughout a quarter of a century is almost extraordinary, and it is probable that there are only one or two dozen such papers in the history of the Texas press. For these reasons there is special interest attaching to the Hamilton Herald, which has been regularly published at Hamilton since the centennial year in 1876. It is no doubt one of the oldest papers in western Texas, and stands as one of the very few in the entire state which have prospered steadily under one name and almost under one family proprietorship for more than thirty-five years. The Herald came into the ownership of the Boynton family soon after it was established, and three generations of that name have contributed to its success, so that the Boyntons properly are to be classified as among the most successful newspaper men in the state.

Mr. George H. Boynton, the present proprietor and publisher of the Hamilton Herald, is a son of the late C. M. Boynton, who conducted the Herald for many years, while a son of George H. is now an active member of the Herald staff. George H. Boynton was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 5, 1865, a son of C. M. and Sarah L. (Irvin) Boynton. The Boynton family came originally from Canada, and its members are scattered over different parts of the United States, four of the original families having located in Texas. They are of English and Scotch descent. C. M. Boynton and wife came to Texas in 1875, locating in Hamilton. He was a school teacher in Kentucky for a number of years, and in 1877 bought the Hamilton Herald, which had been established the previous year. He continued as its editor until his death, on March 8, 1901. His wife died January 4, 1902. There were six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom George H. was the second son.

George H. Boynton, who was ten years of age when he came to Texas, received most of his education in the public schools in Hamilton, later spent two years as a student in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1885. Returning home he became actively identified with the management of the Herald, and worked in every department of the establishment until his father's death, when he assumed entire charge. The success of the Herald may be attributed not only to an exceptionally strong business management, but also to its steadfast editorial policy, independent, yet public-spirited, and its columns have always been open to rational opinion and to all the news that was news. It has steadily advocated the betterment of civic and moral and industrial conditions in county, state and nation, and has consistently maintained its support of the Democratic party. It has for years enjoyed the largest circulation in Hamilton county and adjacent parts of western Texas, and among its subscribers have been many of the leading public men of the state. Among the names which appear on the subscription list are those of the late Judge A. W. Terrell, Governor L. S. Ross, Marion Martin, Governor T. M. Campbell, Senators Culberson and Bailey, and many others who have been conspicuous in the public life of the state. The editorial opinions of the Herald have had a generous quotation in other papers of the state and the southwest.

Mr. Boynton himself has been a vigorous Democrat, was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, in 1908, and his paper has supported the nominees of his party, whether local, state or national. At the same time it is to be stated that the Herald has always believed in the gold standard principle as advocated by President Cleveland, and has held to that belief through all party changes.

Mr. Boynton is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees, and has filled all the official chairs in the lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Young Men's Business Club



C. M. Boynton

of Hamilton, and is a member of the Christian church, having for a number of years been an elder in that church.

On October 4, 1887, in Hamilton, Mr. Boynton married Miss Donella Crews, a daughter of Dr. L. and Helen Crews of Hamilton. Her father came from Georgia to Texas in 1875. For some years he practiced medicine, and served as a surgeon in the southern army during the war. After his removal to Hamilton he took up the practice of medicine and so continued until his death, about 1905. Mrs. Crews, the mother, is still living, at the age of eighty-two. The brothers of Dr. Crews, Charles, was a general in the Confederate army, and another, Fleming Crews, served as a captain in the same war.

Mr. and Mrs. Boynton have three children, one daughter and two sons. Eleanor, born September 3, 1888, is the wife of Bert Perry of Waco. Her husband is connected with the First National Bank of Waco; Charles Leonidas, born December 30, 1892, is now assisting in the publication of the *Hamilton Herald*; George Harry, the youngest, was born June 3, 1898, and is now attending school.

Hamilton county and west Texas in general have no more vigorous advocate of the natural resources and possibilities of the country than Mr. Boynton, whose long residence itself attests his faith in the country. He has been very successful as a newspaper man, and is now proprietor of one of the best equipped establishments of its kind in western Texas. He owns his own office building, a two-story stone structure, twenty-five by eighty-five feet. This building was erected several years ago, and embedded in the cement in one of the south pillars supporting the front of the building is an iron pipe containing a copy of the first issue of the *Herald*, printed some thirty-seven years ago, and also a copy of an issue of 1910. Throughout his business career Mr. Boynton has enjoyed the full confidence of the community, and is one of the most influential and highly respected men of Hamilton county.

S. Z. PARK. A well known contractor and builder of San Saba, S. Z. Park has been a resident of that city since 1911, has gained a solid foothold in the business activities of the community, and his thorough experience in his profession and his public spirit have made him an important factor in the city.

S. Z. Park was born June 12, 1881, in Lexington, Tennessee, a son of D. H. Park, a substantial farmer, who now lives in Henderson county, Tennessee, where for many years he has followed his regular activities as an agriculturist. There were five children in the family, and S. Z. Park was the third.

Educated in the public schools of Tennessee and Georgia, with higher training at Christian College in Henderson, Tennessee, graduating with the degree B. A. in 1902, Mr. Park was for several years in educational work, being employed two terms as an instructor in the noted Add-Ran College at Thorpe Springs, Texas, and afterwards followed commercial lines about four years at Granbury. In 1907 he engaged in a general contracting business at Granbury, and continued successfully there until moving to San Saba in 1911. In his work he has directed a number of the better class of buildings in San Saba and vicinity, and has the best of business affiliations.

Mr. Park has always been a Democrat, working for the advancement of the party but never as an office seeker. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

On October 1, 1905, Mr. Park married at Granbury, Texas, a daughter of C. W. Glenn, for many years a prominent merchant of Granbury, but now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Park have two children: Sidney Z. and Dabney Glenn. The family are members of the Missionary

Baptist church, and in this connection it should be stated that the paternal grandfather of Mr. Park was a Baptist minister, serving in Tennessee for many years.

CAPTAIN B. B. PADDOCK. If the city of Fort Worth wished to express through the character of one citizen the spirit and ideals which have actuated its progress and development during the past forty years, no one man could so broadly and fully represent the city as Captain B. B. Paddock. Ever since locating in Fort Worth in 1872, when it was a mere village on the hill overlooking the Trinity and out on the western frontier, Captain Paddock has exhibited that kind of public spirit which constantly plans for community welfare and is prodigal of personal time, energy and means in getting the plans carried out. The friend who writes these lines of biography and appreciation knows as a matter of fact that there is hardly a citizen of consequence in all north or west Texas who is unacquainted with the personality and work of Captain Paddock, and who has not a kindly admiration for both what he has done and for what he is.

While the late Peter Smith is regarded as "the father of Fort Worth," it has been given to Captain Paddock to foster the child through its village and city development and to live to witness in later times the fine fruition of the plans and enterprise that engaged his earlier associate.

Captain B. B. Paddock was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 22, 1844, a son of Boardman and Margaret (Buckley) Paddock. His father, who was a farmer, in the following year moved to Wisconsin, where Captain Paddock was reared till the age of fifteen. While Captain Paddock impresses one as a man of broad knowledge and thorough education, he was indebted neither to school nor college for his early training, and as a matter of fact has gained his knowledge of both books and men by self-tuition and varied experience. His boyhood was spent on the northwestern frontier, chiefly in lumber camps and among the Indians, and in 1861 he went to Mississippi and volunteered in the Confederate army in Colonel Wirt Adams Cavalry Regiment of that state. Bravery and gallantry in active service gave him promotion on July 2, 1862, to the rank of captain, and he was put in command of a company of scouts, being the youngest commissioned officer in the Confederate army. His service took him into Alabama, east Tennessee and east Louisiana, and the Yazoo valley was the scene of his most dangerous and daring exploits. The capture by him and his company in 1864 of a federal gunboat on the Yazoo river was a few years ago made the subject of an interesting article in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. When first appointed chief of scouts his company consisted of forty-eight picked men, but he afterwards recruited it to one hundred and ten. Notwithstanding the fact that this troop was in every engagement of its regiment and a number of pitched battles, not a man had blood drawn throughout the time of actual hostilities, although several of the men were killed in a battle which took place in Alabama in the latter part of April, 1865, before the combatants of either side were apprised of Lee's surrender and the end of the war. In the course of his army career Captain Paddock had five horses shot from under him, and after one engagement his clothes showed twenty-seven holes punctured by bullets. He and his men came to have the reputation of bearing charmed lives, and this feeling prompted them to unusual deeds of daring. This troop was the last under fire east of the Mississippi, and Captain Paddock has preserved what he believes to have been the last Confederate flag to be swung to the breeze in battle. One other distinction which Captain Paddock's modesty seldom allows to be mentioned is that his own soldierhood and achievement have furnished the basis in part for the fiction narrative built up by George W.

Cable in one of his most interesting novels, "The Cavalier."

After the war Captain Paddock settled at Fayette, Mississippi, and while working for his support studied under a private tutor, took up law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced with considerable success for eight years, but finding that his temperament was unsuited for the career of a lawyer, he abandoned it for journalism. In October, 1872, Captain Paddock moved from Mississippi to Texas, settling in Fort Worth. At that time Fort Worth was a frontier town on the north-west edge of the rapidly advancing wave of settlement. The first railroad did not reach the town for nearly four years, and Captain Paddock was a leader among those who sustained the faith and helped carry out the plans which in a few years made Fort Worth a city. He founded the *Fort Worth Democrat*, and edited and published that paper for ten years, until it was merged with the *Gazette*, of which he was managing editor for two years. After that he was paying teller of the First National Bank two years, and resigned in order to promote the construction of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande railway. Through his efforts this road, opening up the great cattle and farming districts southwest of Fort Worth, was financed and built to Brownwood, a distance of one hundred and forty-two miles. Captain Paddock was president of the company for five years. He then turned his attention to the promotion of a railroad to run northwest from Fort Worth, but did not succeed in this enterprise. While his work as a railroad builder added one important line to those radiating from Fort Worth, it is possible to say that no one man by the influence of his newspaper and his personal efforts did more to promote Fort Worth as a railway center, and his enthusiasm has been one of the mainstays of the city in its times of depression as well as prosperity. Captain Paddock was for a number of years engaged in the investment securities business, and on December 31, 1909, formally retired.

Politically Captain Paddock is a sound money Democrat of the Grover Cleveland type, and was a presidential elector on the Palmer and Buckner ticket in 1896. He was elected mayor of Fort Worth in 1892 and served successively for eight years, or four terms. He was a member of the Texas legislature in 1881-83, and is one of the present representatives from Tarrant county, his term being for 1913-15. He was one of the organizers of the Fort Worth Board of Trade, and for a number of years was its secretary.

Seldom has a citizen been so honored in his lifetime as Captain Paddock. In 1910 the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, in recognition of the services rendered the city in various ways, made him "honorary president for life of the chamber." In the words of the *Fort Worth Star* "the action of the executive committee regarding Captain Paddock is, perhaps, the most signal honor that has ever been conferred upon a citizen of Fort Worth. Secretary of the Board of Trade during the years when Fort Worth made its greatest strides, he was permitted to resign from the post only a few years ago, when he declared the time had come for him to pay some attention to his own business affairs. At that time he was jokingly declared the 'official town loafer,' with power to prevent anyone else in Fort Worth from loafing. He will retain this power as honorary president of the Board of Trade.

"He has been one of the few men to live to see their dreams realized. In his mind years ago he pictured Fort Worth as the center of a group of great railway systems and the center of the cattle industry of the southwest. There was but little then to base the dream upon, but the convergence of cattle trails at the spot 'where the panther laid down.' With the cooperation of other pioneers, with keen sight, he soon witnessed the extension of the Texas & Pacific to Fort Worth and in turn the

other great systems that have now reached the city. His views of a great packing center have also been realized during his life, the record of the Fort Worth market with greater receipts for its age than Chicago as a market, Kansas City or St. Louis, showing the keenness of his town building views. Interurbans, factories and wholesale houses, all have sprung up as he pictured them in his mind, and in the columns of the *Fort Worth Democrat*, the first paper to introduce Associated Press reports to the city. He has even given the popular name to the city. In response to the gibe of a Dallas paper that it owed its origin to being the place where the panther laid down, he placed the panther at the masthead of the *Democrat* and dubbed Fort Worth the Panther City."

In February, 1913, as another recognition of his work for the public, the county commissioners of Tarrant county christened a million dollar bridge across the river at Fort Worth the "Paddock Viaduct." Captain Paddock was one of the originators of the Fort Worth Spring Palace, that attracted national attention to Fort Worth. He was president and general manager of this institution in 1889-90. It has been regarded as the most unique structure for entertainment and exposition purposes ever erected. The Palace was destroyed by fire June 29, 1890, when seven thousand people were in the building, and only one life was lost. Captain Paddock was chiefly instrumental in securing the location of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home in this city, and in that as in every other enterprise for the general welfare has cooperated to the fullest extent. Captain Paddock is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias senior past master of the Fort Worth Masonic Lodge and past exalted ruler of the Elks. He also belongs to the Fort Worth Club. While not a member of any church he attends and contributes to the support of the Presbyterian denomination, and has aided in construction of almost, if not quite, every church in the city. He has also lent the influence of his good citizenship and his means to the founding and support of the Public Library, the Y. M. C. A., the Auditorium, the Coliseum and all other public buildings of like character.

Captain Paddock was married at Fayette, Mississippi December 10, 1867, to Miss Emmie Harper. Their children are: Mary Hermine, born March 3, 1869, and died August 22, 1870; Wirt A. Paddock, born May 9, 1870; William B. Paddock, born February 7, 1873; and Virgile Paddock, born June 7, 1877.

J. WILLARD CROTTY. It would seem that in the great and growing commonwealth of Texas there is something in the very atmosphere that produces a class of strong virile men, who rapidly assume responsibilities and achieve success that in other sections come to men only after a lifetime of earnest effort. A case in point is found in the career of J. Willard Crotty, of Dallas, who at the early age of thirty years is a wealthy and successful capitalist, the promoter and builder of the interurban line from this city to Greenville, and prominently identified with numerous other large projects. Mr. Crotty was born in the city of Denver, Colorado and was brought in 1889, when five years of age, to Dallas, where he was reared and went to the public schools. While still a mere youth he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in newspaper work, becoming an advertising solicitor on one of the large dailies of that city. Subsequently he worked into the advertising department of a number of newspapers not only of that city, but of every section in the United States and into Canada and Mexico, an experience which proved a fine training for his future career, as it brought him into contact with the brightest minds and the biggest figures in the business world. Returning to his home



J. B. Crotty

in Dallas in 1910, he began his career as a promoter and financier that, notwithstanding his youth, has placed him in the front rank of successful men who accomplish big things. He has already laid the foundation for a fortune; his success may be deemed truly remarkable.

Mr. Crotty promoted and financed the Eastern Texas Traction Company, of which he is active vice president and general manager, and of which Forrest E. White is president. This is an interurban electric line extending from Dallas to Greenville, a distance of fifty-three miles, through one of the richest and most densely settled sections of Texas. It is now (the summer of 1914) under construction, and will be in operation about February, 1915. Another large enterprise of great importance promoted and consummated by Mr. Crotty is a \$200,000 hotel building to be completed in 1915, located on the corner of Main and Martin streets, fifty feet front on the former street, and 110 feet on the latter. Mr. Crotty and his associates obtained a lease on this piece of ground, located in the very heart of Dallas' business district, in June, 1914, for a period of ninety-nine years, which will involve an expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000 before its expiration. It will be a commercial hotel of the highest class and will be conducted by an operating company that will be organized by the time the structure is completed.

Mr. Crotty is also president of the Greyhound Gravel Company, capitalized at \$100,000, which owns 3,000,000 yards of gravel in Dallas county, near Irving. He has also organized and is president or other official of about sixteen real estate and investment companies, with capitals ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000 each, which own valuable property interests in Dallas and the vicinity. Mr. Crotty is widely and prominently known in fraternal circles, being a life member of Dallas Commandery, Knights Templar, and at the time he was made such was the youngest man so honored in the United States. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, and belongs to fourteen other orders.

Mr. Crotty was married in Dallas to Miss Amanda Miller Noland, and they have two sons: Calvin Harrison and Willard.

M. FULTON. For more than thirty years a practicing attorney in West Central Texas, M. Fulton recently located at Mason, the historic old county seat of Mason county. As a lawyer, he has gained a high place in his profession and has served as assistant to the judge of the supreme court of Oklahoma, and several times has served as district judge of the Thirty-third district of Texas. His public service has been of an especially worthy nature, in every way characteristic of the man, and such as to win for him the high regard of the public and add to his professional honors as well.

Born on the 8th day of November, 1846, in West Virginia, M. Fulton is a son of David and Dorothy Fulton, formerly of West Virginia. They came to Texas in about 1875, settling on a Denton county farm, where the father continued in agricultural activities until his death in 1906. The mother passed away in 1900, with a family of eight children, comprising six sons and two daughters. Mr. Fulton, the oldest of the family, received such educational advantages as the schools of his day provided in Texas. His ambition led him to make the best of such opportunities as were at hand, and when he was yet in his teens he took up the study of law with Tom Tipton of Bloomington, Illinois, a member of congress at that time. Mr. Fulton gained admission to the bar in 1880, securing his certificate at Austin, and he inaugurated his practice at Denton, continuing there in a successful legal work for six years, and then establishing himself at old Fort Mason, Mason county, Texas. He was nominated for Congress at New Braunfels in 1898, but declined the nomination because of other interests, and upon his recommendation, J. T. Sladon was

Vol. V—25

appointed to take his place. Mr. Fulton long held important interests in Oklahoma, and on returning to Texas in 1912 settled at once in San Saba. In 1913 he again took up his residence in Mason. While in Oklahoma he was appointed assistant to the judge of the supreme court of Oklahoma, and on several occasions has served as district judge of the Thirty-third district of Texas.

Aside from his legal interests and activities Mr. Fulton has taken some notice of other enterprises in his communities, and was a director of the First National Bank of Mason for several years. A Democrat, he has given what aid he reasonably could to his party, without being a politician, and has usually declined to hold office. A Mason, he has affiliations with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Christian church.

In 1885 he was married to Miss Lee Anna Bigerstaff, of Denton, Texas, a daughter of Elijah Bigerstaff, who long served as county surveyor of Denton county. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, passing through the war unscathed, and lived in Denton county for many years until his death. After the death of his first wife Mr. Denton married Miss Ida G. Blunt, in July, 1912. She is a member of the well known Chisholm family of North Carolina and her grandfather was a member of the Continental Congress from North Carolina. Three children were born of the first marriage, and none of the second. They are named as follows: John, who was graduated from the law department in the University of Texas in 1911, and who is now engaged in practice in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; the two daughters, Margaret and Eleanor Fulton, are living in Oklahoma City.

The Fulton family is one of pure Irish extraction, the great-grandparents of Mr. Fulton having come from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. Others of the name settled in Virginia, and still others located in the Northwest Territory. Today the family is widespread and well known, and wherever they are found they may be reckoned with the exponents of good citizenship.

JOHN H. McLEAN. A quarter century of successful law practice has been the chief feature of the career of John H. McLean, and with the exception of about one year his home and practice have been in Llano county. Among the local bar Mr. McLean is regarded as the leader, both by reason of his long experience and by his exceptional ability and skill.

Born in Parker county, Texas, July 24, 1862, he was obliged to give much of his youth to hard work in order to help support his mother and sisters. During his youth he worked on a ranch, spending his days in riding and in the hard labor of such employment. He was a determined student, and disciplined himself so vigorously that he not only passed the entrance examinations to the law department of the State University, but within a year after matriculating at the university was graduated with high honors. After such a beginning it is not strange that Mr. McLean has made a splendid success in practice.

John H. McLean was a son of Captain Hiram H. and Ollie (Barber) McLean. His father, a native of Georgia, when a young man came to Texas, and was likewise a lawyer by profession, and belonged to the Weatherford bar during its palmy days. When the war came on he enlisted in a Texas regiment, organized his own company, going out as a lieutenant, and was promoted to the rank of captain. He saw much arduous service in many engagements, and it was during his soldier career while on a forced march, that he contracted pneumonia, which eventually brought on consumption and terminated his life in 1869, when only thirty-three years of age. His wife was a native of Alabama, and they were married in Texas. They were both devout members of the Methodist church, and her death occurred in 1880 when about thirty-eight years of age and their remains are resting

side by side near Weatherford. Of the three children, John H. was the second and only son. His sisters are Mrs. Georgia Spears, a resident of San Benito; and Mrs. Lutie Watkins, of Llano.

With the exception of about two years during which time he was traveling, Mr. McLean has been a life-long resident of Texas. As a boy he attended schools until he was about fourteen when he had to quit in order to enter the ranks of wage earners. He also earned money between the ages of eleven and fourteen, and until the death of his mother in 1880 he contributed regularly to the support of her and his sisters. He went on a cattle ranch at the age of fourteen, and in 1884 was made deputy county and district clerk. During his two years in that office he formed the determination to study law. Finally resigning he went to Weatherford and began the study of law—mostly in the woods—and it was during that time that he studied and prepared himself for a university course. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Texas, in 1888, and began the practice of law at Columbus. After a brief while in that city he came to Llano in 1889 and has since enjoyed what is generally regarded as the best practice in this county.

At San Antonio, April 21, 1896, he married Miss Minnie Button, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Button, of the state of Ohio. Five children, four sons and one daughter, have been born to their marriage, namely: Juan Harold, Glenn S. (deceased), Heber H., Minnie Belle, and William B. Mr. McLean and wife are both active members in the Llano Methodist church, and he is one of the leaders in the Sunday school department. Fraternally he has taken all the degrees of the York Rite Masonry, and is past commander of the Knights Templars. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor of his Lodge. The Commercial Club of Llano numbers him among its members, and in politics he is an Independent Democrat, though a prominent factor in political affairs. Mr. McLean takes much pleasure in hunting, which is perhaps his chief diversion. He enjoys good music and reading.

DANIEL MORGAN CLOWER. Now retired from the varied and interesting activities which employed him for a period of nearly sixty years. Daniel Morgan Clower is distinguished as a pioneer in the field of electrical appliances. He came to Texas during the war as a telegraph operator in the service of the Confederate government, was the man who did most of the practical work in setting up the first telephone service of Dallas more than thirty years ago, helped install the first electric lighting system, and for his long and useful services the telephone company recently retired him on a pension.

Daniel Morgan Clower was born in Shelby county, Alabama, May 12, 1835. While he was a schoolboy in his native county two men visited the little Alabama village where the Clowers lived and advertised a demonstration of the workings of the telegraph instrument, then regarded more as a curiosity than as a practical thing. This demonstration so incited the interest of the boy spectator that it subsequently gave the bent to his entire career. In 1850, when he was fifteen years of age, his parents moved to Louisiana, and in that state he followed the trade of watch maker. When the telegraph company established an office in the town Mr. Clower was given the job of operator and for a time combined the vocation of watch maker and receiver and sender of telegraphic messages. After his marriage in 1854 he spent six years in Arkansas, and in 1860 moved to Farmersville, Louisiana. In the winter of 1862 Mr. Clower joined the army of the Confederacy, and was assigned to the telegraph service, receiving the pay of a captain. It was in this service that he was sent to Texas and for two and a half years was one of the official telegraph operators at Hempstead. He sent messages from the

Hempstead headquarters to army commanders in Louisiana and in all parts of Texas. Soon after the war Mr. Clower located at Bryan, engaged in the mercantile business, and in the late '60s moved out to the frontier at Comanche, where he was also a merchant. For several years Comanche was one of the typical west Texas towns, and members of the Clower family witnessed the last Indian raids in that section of the state.

In 1877 Mr. Clower and family removed from Comanche to Dallas, where for a time he was in the cotton business, but in 1880 or 1881 became the pioneer telephone man of Dallas, cutting the poles and stringing the wires for the first line in Dallas. The first telephone pole in Dallas was erected where the Slaughter building stands, on August 2, 1882. The first long distance line out of Dallas was built to Lancaster. Mr. Clower has had a personal acquaintance among all the pioneer telegraph and telephone men of the United States, and for many years has known Theodore N. Vail, the head of the great Bell telephone system. He became division superintendent of the first Dallas telephone company, and subsequently was intrusted with the work of constructing the Fort Worth and other exchanges in North Texas. About 1884 Mr. Clower resigned from the telephone company to engage in electrical contracting. That was about the time the first electric arc lights were installed in the country, and Mr. Clower put in the first arc light in Dallas and also the first electric lights at the Dallas State Fair grounds. His business as an electrical contractor continued for a few years, part of the time as member of the firm of Clower, Harris & Company. About 1893 he returned to his original work in the telephone business, and for several years had charge of the contract department for the telephone company in Dallas. As his age advanced he was given lighter duties, and for a few years before his retirement was in the collection department. On January 1, 1914, he retired entirely from active duties, and in honor of his long service the company granted him a liberal pension.

In the early days, particularly in west Texas, Mr. Clower was noted as a hunter, and took part in the Buffalo hunting which during the '70s practically exterminated the American bison on the Texas prairies. He has shot wild game in all the prominent hunting grounds of the state, has always been a traveler, and though nearly eighty years of age attended the Jacksonville reunion of Confederate veterans in 1914.

In the present year of 1914 occurred one of those impressive events in family history which have an interest for many people outside the home circle. This was the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Clower. They were married at a little village in Arkansas on March 23, 1854. Both were natives of Shelby county, Alabama, and Mrs. Clower, whose maiden name was Ellender Nelson, was born April 13, 1835. They grew up in the same community and were youthful sweethearts before the Nelson family moved to Arkansas in 1849, and the Clowers to Louisiana in 1850. Although separated by fifty miles, Mr. Clower as frequent as possible drove over the roads from Louisiana to the home of Miss Nelson in Union county, Arkansas, and when he was nineteen years of age was married and settled down to a few years' residence in Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Clower have four living children. John M. Clower, who lives at Cleburne, is engaged in the jewelry business; W. M. Clower is at the head of the Clower Electric Company of Dallas; Mrs. Annie Dechman lives in Jacksonville, Florida; and Mrs. Maude Clower Patterson lives with her parents in Dallas.

Walter M. Clower, a son of this venerable couple, was born in Bryan in 1871. He finished his education in the Dallas high school, being a student under Professor Morgan, for many years at the head of the Dallas high school. He also took a business course in



Mr. & Mrs. C. M. C. C.

Lawrence's Commercial College. For several years he has been one of the prominent electrical contractors of Dallas, in business under the name of the W. M. Clower Electrical Company. Mr. Clower is a director of the National Association of Electrical Contractors, and was a delegate to the annual convention of that body in Detroit in July, 1914. He was married in Dallas to Miss Jennie McIlhenny, daughter of S. E. McIlhenny, one of the prominent pioneer citizens of Dallas and of Texas. To their marriage have been born four children: Eugene, Ruth Ellen, Genevieve and William.

CAPT. JOHN W. WOMACK. Forty-one of the seventy-one years of the life of Capt. John W. Womack have been passed in Texas, and during his residence he has been engaged in a variety of pursuits, all connected with the agricultural and commercial development of the great Lone Star state. He is a veteran of the Civil War, through which he fought valiantly and won promotion, and his subsequent career has been one of sturdy endeavor and successful accomplishments. Since coming to San Antonio, in 1891, he has been engaged principally as a business contractor and paint manufacturer, activities in which he has won well-deserved success. Captain Womack was born in Butler county, Alabama, in 1843, and is a son of John M. and Elizabeth (Watts) Womack, both of whom belonged to pioneer families, their parents having fought the Indians in Butler county. John M. Womack was born in Georgia, where his family was also prominently known, while Mrs. Womack was entitled to claim membership in a distinguished family, her brother, Tom Watts, being governor of Alabama in the days prior to the outbreak of the war between the South and the North.

John W. Womack was reared in Butler county on his father's plantation, and never left the home place until the war broke out. With great reluctance his father allowed him to enlist in the Confederate army, advising him, however, at the time of his departure, never to "get shot from behind." He was a brave and courageous youth and hardly needed the inspiration of this advice, sound though it may have been. During his four years of service he was wounded four times, three times by bullets and once by a sabre thrust on the head, and all these injuries were received "from in front" and while in the midst of hard fighting. Early in April, 1861, Captain Womack enlisted in his home county of Butler, in Company F, and was later placed in a regiment known as the Eighteenth Alabama, although its members had enlisted as early as had those in regiments which received the first numbers. His first day's fighting occurred at the two-day battle of Shiloh, following which came the bloody engagement at Corinth. Following this latter struggle, his command was sent to Mobile to do provost duty, where it remained until the spring of 1862, and his company then went to Tennessee, whence it campaigned with Johnston to Georgia and the great battles that were contested in the northern part of that state. At the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, in the midst of a grilling artillery fire from the enemy, the young private grasped a shell that had dropped among a group of his fighting companions, several of whom had been killed, and, throwing it backwards over his head while the burning fuse was almost at the exploding point, got it at a safe distance before the explosion occurred, thus saving the lives of many men. For this dare-devil act of bravery he was at once promoted by General Holtzlaw, his commander, from a private to a captaincy, something rarely done in army life and only in such notable cases as this. He was placed in command of the Whitworth Guns, a company of sharpshooters, this appointment being singularly appropriate in view of the fact that Captain Womack in his youth had been widely known as an expert rifle shot. With his company he took part in the many days of fearful fighting at Atlanta, as well

as in the battle of Jonesboro, and then started back toward Nashville with General Hood's army and took part with his command in all the battles en route, including the great and sanguinary conflict at Franklin. Later, returning southward with his command, the organization was captured outright just before reaching Franklin and taken prisoners to Camp Chase, Ohio, the capture occurring December 17, 1864. Captain Womack was kept a prisoner there for something more than four months, and was then sent to the South to be exchanged, going to New Orleans and thence to Vicksburg. By this time, however, the war had come to a close, and Captain Womack was paroled in June, 1865, at Vicksburg.

Returning to his home in Butler county, Alabama, Captain Womack made an effort to recuperate from the misfortunes of war by farming. He continued to be so engaged until 1873, in which year he came to Texas to visit some relatives who lived at Fairfield, in Freestone county. He immediately recognized the opportunities and advantages of this country, soon made up his mind to remain, and has continued to be a resident of Texas ever since. He was married first in Freestone county to Miss Bettie Harris, who passed away, however, after only four months and twenty days of married life. Subsequently, Captain Womack was married in the same county to Miss M. E. Speed, the daughter of Capt. Washington Speed, of Mississippi, who commanded a company from that state in the Civil War and who removed to Freestone county, Texas, after the close of that struggle.

Captain Womack remained in Freestone county until 1885, when he removed to Brownwood and there engaged successfully in merchandising. From that point he made removal to Corsicana, Navarro county, where he passed eight years, and then located at Austin, the state capital. That city continued to be his home for some ten years, and in 1891 he brought his family to San Antonio, where he has since made his residence. For some time he owned and operated a large ranch in Uvalde county, but this was traded for his present farm of 200 acres in Wilson county, thirty miles southeast of San Antonio. For several years past his main business has been as a building contractor and a paint manufacturer. Although he has passed man's allotted "Three-score and ten" Captain Womack still attends to the daily routine of his duties and takes a keen and alert interest in matters of importance as they affect his community. He bears the reputation of a man of the strictest integrity, and in the wide acquaintance which he has formed through the long years in which he has made Texas his home, he numbers many warm and appreciative friends.

Captain Womack is a member of the United Confederate Veterans and has been a member of the Baptist church since he was sixteen years of age. Mrs. Womack has also enjoyed communion with this church since her early girlhood. Their union has been blessed and their fine home made happy by three children: Miss Daisy Dell, E. J. and Miss Zella. The first-named is a graduate with honors of the University of Texas, is a teacher in the San Antonio public schools, and is a young lady of exceptional intellectual attainments and worthy ambitions.

CHARLES W. MCFARLING, M. D. Some of the ablest and best equipped members of the medical profession are found in different sections of West Texas, and one of these is Dr. McFarling of Tulia, who has been a resident of that place since 1910.

Charles W. McFarling is a native Texan, born in Lamar county, April 24, 1872. He was the ninth of eleven children, born to John and Priscilla (Hurley) McFarling, both of whom were born in Mississippi, in which state they were married. The father was a farmer and planter, and after the Civil war moved to Texas. He spent four years in the Confederate army under

General Lee, and in several battles was wounded, though never seriously. From the time of his removal to Texas until his death he was a resident of Lamar county. His death occurred April 16, 1912, at the age of eighty-three years. The mother died in Lamar county at Pleasant Grove in 1880, at the age of forty-five.

Dr. McFarling as a boy attended the country school and the East Texas Normal school in Hunt county. For his professional training he entered the medical college of the University of Tennessee, where he was graduated M. D. in 1890. Dr. McFarling believes in keeping up with the procession in his work, and after his regular course in medicine he attended post graduate courses in the New Orleans Polyclinic. Dr. McFarling began his practice in Denton county, where he remained from 1894, for ten years. He then spent two years in practice at Hereford, and was practicing medicine in Fort Worth for a similar period. In 1910 he came out to Swisher county, locating at Tulia, where he has since enjoyed a large practice. He has been city health and county physician from 1910 to the present time. He has membership in the State Medical Society. Fraternally the doctor is affiliated with the Masonic Order through the Royal Arch degrees, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Yeomen, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His church is the Baptist.

At Shannon, Mississippi, in February, 1895, Mr. McFarling married Miss Minnie Lee Lepede, daughter of D. H. Lepede. Her parents are still living and have their home at Mount Pleasant. The children of the doctor and wife include: Louise, born in Denton county, August, 1896; Eleanor, born in 1903; Weldon, born at Hereford in 1906; Haydon, born at Hereford in 1908; Elizabeth, born at Fort Worth in 1910. Dr. McFarling and family occupy a home of their own in Tulia, and they are all highly esteemed people of this community.

GEORGE ERNEST LOCKHART. District attorney of Lynn county, Mr. Lockhart is a progressive young lawyer, who in his earlier days fought and labored hard to win entrance to the bar and by the quality of his past performance gives promise of a brilliant professional career.

George Ernest Lockhart was born December 31, 1881, in Hood county, Texas, a son of J. C. R. Lockhart, a native of Georgia, and of Scotch-Irish stock. The father came to Texas during the later sixties, settling in Navarro county. He was a Baptist minister by profession and followed religious work from the age of sixteen until the time of his death in his eighty-ninth year. He died at Stephenville, Texas, September 9, 1911, one of the most venerable men in the service of his church. The maiden name of his wife was Lucretia Driver, who was born in Alabama, where she was married. Her death occurred in January, 1912, at the age of seventy-two. They were the parents of twelve children.

George E. Lockhart attained his early education in the public schools of Erath, Scurry and Bosque counties, to the age of eighteen. His first professional activities were in teaching school, and he spent four terms as a school master. During that work he took up and carried on the study of law privately and was admitted to practice July 27, 1909. He began his career in Gomez, in Terrell county, where he remained in practice until December, 1910. He then came out to Lynn county, where he soon established a good clientage, and in 1912 was elected to the office of district attorney. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been loyal to his party from the beginning of his career.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order in both the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapters, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Tahoka Camp of the Woodmen of the World. In Terrell county, December 18, 1910, Mr. Lockhart married Mrs. Luella Key, a native of Alabama. Their one child is Mary Lucretia, born December 9, 1912, at Tahoka.

Mr. Lockhart owns his home in Takoha, and considerable land in the western part of the state.

DR. ELAM PORTER MILLER JOHNSON was born at Tusculumbia, Alabama, in 1821, and died at Marshall, Texas in 1888.

Dr. Johnson was one of the pioneer physicians and distinguished citizens of Marshall. His life record is of more than passing interest, standing out prominently as it does, among the biographies of other leading Texans.

It was in 1851 that Dr. Johnson came to Texas, his removal hither being from his native State, Alabama. His first settlement was at Jefferson. A year later, in 1852, he removed to Marshall, Harrison county, which remained his home during the rest of his life. While preparing himself for his profession he had the advantage of the best training this country afforded. He attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and Tulane University Medical College of New Orleans. His high professional rank in the State is indicated by the fact that he was for several years president of the State Medical Association. To him belongs the distinction of being the first physician to promulgate the theory that mosquitoes cause malarial and yellow fever infection. He wrote an article on this subject that was read before the State Medical Association in 1874. During the Civil war he held a position of confidence under the Confederate government, in which position he made extensive trips to various parts of the country, both North and South. After the war closed he made a trip to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and brought home for burial the bodies of fourteen Confederate soldiers who had died there. This is mentioned merely as an incident among numberless others that might be given, to show the Doctor's great humanitarian qualities. He entered heart and soul into the cause of the South, although he was against secession and against slavery. He never owned slaves, but he hired many negroes to work on his plantation near Marshall, to whom he paid wages. His home was a noted center of hospitality both before and after the war, and for many years there was seldom a day passed without guests present. He was especially kind and indulgent to the old Confederate soldiers, who loved to gather at his home; indeed his kindness and generosity seemed boundless, and he was truly one of the noble characters of this earth. In innumerable cases where he gave medical attention, no bill ever was presented.

Dr. Johnson was of Scotch ancestry, and his own life and that of his children bear out the best traditions of the race. He was large physically and all of his sons are large, not one of them weighing less than one hundred seventy-five pounds. And Dr. Johnson's family was remarkable. When he was only fifteen years of age, he and Miss Eliza Stevenson, aged fourteen years, were united in marriage, and they became the parents of seventeen children. Three children died in infancy, three others died after they were grown, and eleven are still living, as follows: W. Oscar Johnson, Mrs. Kittie Craig, Mrs. O. L. Bassano, Albert S. Johnson, James Johnson, Mrs. W. T. Cox, Mrs. Hettie B. Johnson, Mrs. Verona Stone, Rev. M. C. Johnson, Mrs. Ida Robertson, and L. H. Johnson. The mother of this family died in 1890. She, too, was a native of Tusculumbia, Alabama.

Albert Sidney Johnson, one of the above named sons, was born on his father's plantation adjoining the town of Marshall, November 10, 1852, and was reared and educated here. For a number of years he has been identified with railroad work, now holding the position of storekeeper and electrician for the entire Texas & Pacific system. He has been twice married, first to Miss Alice H. Mann, and after her death to her sister, Miss Lenora Mann, his present companion. He has four children, all by his first wife, namely: Lillian



ELAM M. P. JOHNSON

May, wife of Dr. W. E. Ratliff; E. P. M. Johnson, Miss Ethel Johnson, and Sydney Johnson.

FELIX A. BURRUS. A banker and lumberman, Felix A. Burrus has been closely identified with the lumber business of San Augustine since the advent of the railroad in the county. The Burrus family settled in this vicinity more than seventy years ago, during the era of the Texas Republic, and the name has always been associated with honorable business enterprise, and worthy citizenship.

Felix A. Burrus was born at San Augustine in 1856, his birthplace having been within three hundred yards of his present attractive and tasteful home in the eastern section of the city. His parents were Anthony Asbury and Texana Carolina (Lovell) Burrus. His father, a native of Tennessee, moved to San Augustine, in eastern Texas, in 1841. For about a year his home was on what is known as the Alvis place, two miles east of San Augustine. After that he located in town, and entered into business as a merchant, and was so engaged for many years. While living in Tennessee, he was known as an expert building mechanic, and was especially skillful in the construction of water-mills. His death occurred July 28, 1898, at the age of eighty-seven. A few years after locating in Texas, he enlisted for service in the war with Mexico, and served with the American army throughout that conflict, afterwards drawing a pension for his service. During the war between the states, he was enrolling officer for the Confederacy at San Augustine.

Felix A. Burrus was reared and educated at San Augustine, and for his first experience worked as an employe several years in the store of the late Col. W. S. Blount in San Augustine. When E. A. Blount succeeded to the business in 1890, following upon his father's death, Mr. Burrus continued with the store's management, and afterwards engaged in lumber mill operation. In 1913 he disposed of all his interests in lumbering. In the meantime, in 1912, the Commercial Guaranty State Bank in San Augustine had been organized and its directors chose him as president. This bank, although young, has made a splendid success, and is one of the solid and well managed institutions in East Texas.

In 1881 Mr. Burrus married Miss Annie J. Crouch, who was born in San Augustine. Her father, the late William Crouch, was one of the earliest American settlers at San Augustine, and for a period of about eighteen years held the office of county clerk. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Burrus are: Laura Asbury, Annie Texie, Eugene Anthony, Itasca Blount, and Ophelia Burrus.

HON. MORRIS SHEPPARD. Within the brief space of fifteen years since leaving college and his admission to the bar, Morris Sheppard has made a record of rapid rise in politics that has been a source of wonder and admiration to veterans not only in this state but in the nation. The second youngest member of the United States senate, his youth has not served to disparage his evident ability and power of leadership, and in his almost continuous service in the exacting sessions since he took his seat his work and influence have been such as to gain frequent comment among the well informed observers at Washington on his undoubted insight into political and economic questions, his influence among his associates, and his growing value and power as a national representative of the people.

Senator Sheppard is a fortunate man. He is fortunate in being the son of a distinguished father, whom he succeeded in Congress, fortunate in his choice of a profession, fortunate as to the state which was his birthplace, and the fortune that has followed his own career he has rendered in double service to the state and people he represents.

Morris Sheppard was born in Titus county, Texas, though his birthplace is now in a new county named Morris. The date of his birth was May 28, 1875. His

parents, Judge John L. and Alice (Eddins) Sheppard, are both deceased. The lineage is old southern stock, with early residence in the Carolinas, and includes soldiers of the Revolution and later wars of the nation. The grandfather, John T. Sheppard, was an Alabama planter. After his death his widow, Amanda (Morris) Sheppard, whose father was a clergyman, moved to Texas with her son John L., then six years old. Thus the distinguished career of the latter may be claimed as a Texas product. Largely by self-training he entered the legal profession, made it the means of extended service and personal honor, and for a number of years stood in the front rank of the bar in northeast Texas. In 1899 he moved his residence from Pittsburg in Camp county to Texarkana, which was his home until his death. His first official place was that of district attorney, followed by a term on the district bench, and then in 1898 the first district sent him as its representative to Congress. He was re-elected in 1900, and death came to him near the close of his second term in October, 1902. He had already received a nomination which was the equivalent of election for a third term. His personality, his resourcefulness as a lawyer, and his political prestige caused his loss to be keenly felt not only in his state but in the councils of the nation.

Judge Sheppard was married at Mount Vernon, Franklin county, to Miss Alice Eddins, who is also deceased. They were survived by four sons and three daughters, Senator Sheppard being the oldest; Walter Clifton, the next oldest son, a graduate of the University of Texas, is now assistant corporation counsel of New York city; John L. Sheppard, who also was educated in the Texas state university, is trial lawyer for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; Dr. Paul, a graduate of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, is assistant superintendent of the North Texas Asylum for the Insane at Terrell; while the daughters are Mrs. William F. Skillman, of Sulphur Springs, Texas; Mrs. Bryant Heard, of Lynchburg, Virginia; and Mrs. Cullen Thomas, of Dallas.

Senator Sheppard grew up in the villages of Daingerfield in Morris county and Pittsburg in Camp county, went to school with other boys in that piney woods district, then entered the University of Texas and remained until awarded the degree Bachelor of Arts in 1895. Obtaining the position of night watchman in the state capitol building in order to defray his own expenses, he continued in the law department until graduating LL. B. in 1897, and then had a year of post-graduate work in the law school of Yale, which gave him the LL. M. in 1898. On his return to Texas his name appeared as junior in the firm Sheppard, Jones & Sheppard, with his father the senior partner, and in 1899 they moved from Pittsburg to a broader field at Texarkana. There are many attorneys in that section of Texas who bear witness to Morris Sheppard's legal scholarship and keenness in the handling of technical and abstruse cases. On entering Congress in 1902 he closed his law office and withdrew from the practice altogether.

The death of his honored father in the fall of 1902 placed the mantle of the elder upon the son, and when he entered the house of representatives in December, 1902, he was the youngest but one among the three hundred odd members of that body. In Congress he found himself in a congenial sphere, was a hard student, won the confidence of his seniors, and did work that justified his continued service. The people of his district were more than satisfied, and signified it by returning him in 1904, 1906, 1908 and in 1910. With nearly ten years of legislative experience, with recognized rank among the house leaders, and a reputation over the state at large, he at once became a formidable candidate for promotion to the senate when Joseph W. Bailey resigned in 1912. Against two strong opposition candidates, his name received a plurality of choice at the Democratic primaries on July 27th, and he was elected by the Legislature in January, 1913. He was also elected to fill out Senator Bailey's

unexpired term and took his seat late in January. He co-operated with his Democratic colleagues in giving the present administration its effective working majority for the splendid legislative and executive program that has since been carried out. Seldom have such distinguished honors come so rapidly to any American citizen. Incidentally, it should be noted that in the fifty-eighth Congress he was the youngest Democrat in either the senate or house.

Senator Sheppard is a Mason, in both York and Scottish Rite and also of the Mystic Shrine, belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of the Modern Maccabees, Improved Order of Red Men, Odd Fellows, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Woodmen of the World, Phi Beta Kappa and the Kappa Alpha college fraternity. Since 1899 he has been sovereign banker of the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Methodist Episcopal, South. Senator Sheppard married at Texarkana Miss Lucile Sanderson. Their daughter Janet was born January 5, 1911.

HON. JONATHAN DAVENPORT RUDD. Pioneer citizen, prominent politician, successful planter, now living retired. These few words outline the life history of Jonathan Davenport Rudd. To go more into detail, we record that Jonathan Davenport Rudd was born in Newberry District, South Carolina, February 17, 1840.

When he was an infant his mother died, and he was only sixteen when Death bereft him of a father's care. From his father he inherited twenty-five or thirty negroes. These he brought with him to Texas in 1857, being then only seventeen years of age. Arrived here, he settled in Harrison county, about three miles south of Waskom, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this continued his principal occupation until he retired from active life in 1910, when he disposed of most of his landed estate and removed to Waskom. During all those years he had lived on the plantation (enlarged by subsequent purchase) where he first settled in 1857.

Mr. Rudd is universally known as Major Rudd, although he was a Colonel on the staffs of both Governors Hogg and Culbertson. As a soldier of the Confederacy he acquired the rank of Lieutenant of his company. At the beginning of the war, he enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Texas Cavalry, Ector's Brigade, and served under Generals Johnston, Bragg and Hood in the Army of Tennessee. He was severely wounded in the face by a bullet at the battle of Altoona Mountain, Georgia. He made a splendid record as a fearless and efficient soldier and officer, and was one of the thirteen who came back out of the 141 in his company who went into the war from Panola county. Only six of the thirteen are now alive.

After the war, Major Rudd resumed active operations on his plantation, which he brought to a high degree of efficiency and production. In agriculture and stock raising he was a progressive and became a leader of those industries in East Texas. In addition to cotton planting, he branched out extensively into stock raising, and was a pioneer in the breeding of blooded horses and cattle. He brought the second herd of registered Jerseys to Texas, and for several years they were the leaders in the State. He served for some time as vice president of the Jersey Association of Texas. Major Rudd also owned a number of horses of faultless lineage, including some pacers of the Hal Pointer strain, that ranked among the fastest in America. His stock farm was a model in every particular.

Perhaps the most useful, as it certainly was the most eventful and stirring, period of Major Rudd's life was that following the war, in the reconstruction times, which was particularly bitter and tragic for the good citizens of Harrison county. No man in the county did more than Major Rudd to overthrow the infamous scalawag rule that burdened the people with debt and inflicted upon them in the most humiliating from the

curse of "carpetbag" misgovernment and official graft and corruption. And no man since the overthrow of the republic regime has done more toward securing for the people the blessings assured by that victory. His efforts in this direction began in 1873, and did not end until 1880, in which year the Citizens Party, representing the respectable white votes of the county, came into complete control of all local affairs. The existing incident of the fall election of 1873, when Gen. Walter P. Lane, Gen. Hawthorne and Major Rudd were appointed as a committee, and cleared the way to the polls for the white voters, is well remembered. He was also one of the leaders in organizing the Taxpayers Association which rendered it impossible for scalawag, elected by negro votes, to fill a bond. Major Rudd was a member in the organization of the Citizen's Party, the first meeting of which was called at Marshall, the county seat, and which was attended by twenty-nine citizens besides himself. For the brave and determined stand he took in the defense and protection of the better element of his race, he was more than once threatened and was frequently in danger of his life.

From 1878 to 1880, Major Rudd served as a member of the County Commissioners Court; he was Tax Assessor of the County from 1880 to 1882, and from that year until elected to the legislature in 1890 he served his people almost continuously as a member of the Commissioners Court and did his share toward putting the county in a healthy financial condition. When first elected to the Commissioners Court in 1878, county scrip was worth only fifteen cents on the dollar; when he retired from that court it was one hundred cents on the dollar.

In 1890 he was elected a member of the 22nd legislature of Texas, to represent his district in the house and he was re-elected three times. In this position he continued to render useful services to the public throughout his four terms, and acquitted himself well and honorably as a State legislator, leaving a record of which he may well be proud. In waging his battles, Major Rudd has never occupied an equivocal position or sacrificed principles to expediency.

He is a Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner.

In 1865 Major Rudd and Miss Leonora T. Hill were married. Mrs. Rudd was born in Newberry District, South Carolina, of a family that was neighbor to the Rudds, and she and her future husband were rocked in the same cradle. She attended the Moravian Girls' Seminary at Salem, North Carolina, and at the age of fourteen, in 1854 she came to Harrison county, Texas with her parents, their settlement being in the same neighborhood to which young Rudd came in 1857, and where, later, they were married and began housekeeping. Mrs. Rudd is a charming woman of rare capacity and intelligence. After coming to Texas she finished her education in Mansfield, (La.) Seminary. She was a brave and noble helpmeet for her husband during the troublous reconstruction days, and during the following years of peace, happiness and plenty she has been the typical matron of the old-fashioned Southern home. Their plantation, known as Bermuda Farm, was a noted place of entertainment for a number of years, maintaining under Mrs. Rudd's kindly and efficient management, the large and generous hospitality for which the cultured country gentlemen of Harrison county were famed before the war.

ARTEMAS R. ROBERTS. If there is one thing more than another of which the citizens of Waco are proud, it is the magnificent twenty-two-story building built by the American Life Insurance Company. There is no other skyscraper in Texas or the South like it. It is a splendid home for the great life insurance company, which occupies a portion of its space, while all the other offices are taken by tenants comprising the cream of Waco's professional and commercial leaders.

It has been well said that "an institution is but the



Jonathan W. Rudd

lengthened shadow of a man." The Amicable Life Building and the Amicable Life Company both stand as a concrete monument to the man whose ambition, whose civic zeal, and whose marvelous executive resourcefulness, has created and made possible the insurance organization of which he is the head. In ability as an actuary and executive and by practical achievement, Artemas R. Roberts has become one of the best known leaders in the insurance field in America. His has been in many respects a typical American success, having its beginning under the spur and hardship and near-poverty.

His early fight with circumstances only stimulated his ambition, gave him the zest of achievement, and few men have been so successful in creating a permanent business institution, capable of such important service and with such an aggregate strength of resources, as the Amicable Life Insurance Company of Texas.

Artemas R. Roberts was born in the state of Missouri August 24, 1864. When he was a child his father died, and in addition to other circumstances that militated against him came an illness that practically crippled him and shut out many of the attractive avenues which life presents to more favored youth. His early life was spent in comparative poverty, and in 1877 he came with his mother and sister to Alvarado, Texas. After graduating from the Alvarado schools he finished his course in 1884 in the Sam Houston State Normal school at Huntsville.

Like many successful men, his career began as a school teacher, but by some fortunate destiny was soon diverted into the insurance business. He wrote his first policy as a field agent in 1885, and is now in his thirtieth year in the business, and has been through the profession from field agent, as district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, at Dallas, as an actuary, as an executive and general agent, and is today the dean of Texas insurance men, none of his contemporaries in the state having been so long and consecutively engaged in this particular field. In the many years since he began Mr. Roberts proved his ability to get business, to build up a permanent and sustained patronage, and to manage a large staff of men under him. While the practical side of insurance has been his chief concern, Mr. Roberts is one of the most thorough students and best informed men on the general subject of life insurance in the entire country. It is said that his library of insurance statistics and literature is the most complete of its kind in the United States.

The success of Mr. Roberts first as a field agent, then as a district manager, as general agent, was only a progressive course towards his final and greatest achievement as the founder of the Amicable Life of Waco, which he organized April 2, 1910, and which began business at once, and in three years made a record probably unsurpassed in the field of life insurance in the United States. In order to illustrate what the Amicable Life has accomplished during the first two years of its business life, some matter will be quoted of a somewhat technical nature from an article in the *Insurance Advocate*, descriptive of the Amicable's position at the end of its third year in business.

"The company began business April 2, 1910, with admitted assets of \$474,657.50. On December 31 of that year its assets had grown to \$823,258.38, which was an increase in nine months' time of \$348,600.88. A further increase was noted on December 31, 1911, when the assets had grown to \$1,369,388.76. On December 31, last (1912) another growth of assets was shown, the figures being \$1,769,449.71. On April 1, 1913, the assets had become \$1,780,400.33.

"It is not only in admitted assets that the Waco Company is entitled to consideration. The paid-for insurance in force, which was \$1,830,206 on December 31, 1910, had grown to \$5,544,706 on December 31, 1911. On December 31, 1912, it had more than doubled, viz., had grown to \$12,674,411. Since that time, in a three months' period,

the insurance in force has taken another leap, and on April 1, was \$14,232,638. The insurance written in 1910 amounted to \$1,830,206, while that written a year later was \$4,363,000. In 1912, however, the business was doubled, the figures being \$9,015,955.

"During the year 1912 the insurance in force on the paid-for basis increased to \$7,129,705, a ratio of increase equal to 128.5 per cent. The admitted assets increased \$400,060.95, a ratio of increase of 29.2 per cent., and the premium income increased by \$258,990.66, a ratio of increase equal to 129 per cent. even. It is a fact that for every dollar of legal reserve required by the laws of Texas to be held for the protection of policy holders, the Amicable had on January 1, 1913, admitted assets amounting to \$10.75, or more than ten times the amount required by law.

"An interesting fact concerns the insurance in force held by the Waco company. A comparison of the Amicable with six of the most prominent life insurance companies doing business in the United States showed that the Amicable did a larger amount of business in its first thirty-six months of life than did any of them in that period. The same test was applied to admitted assets which showed that at the end of thirty-six months of existence the Amicable had \$1,780,040 of admitted assets, as against the nearest competitor for the same amount of time, whose figures were \$595,505. In fact the Amicable at the end of its three year period had almost twice as much admitted assets as was had by the six companies mentioned combined. It is also a fact that as compared with six prominent life insurance companies of this country having the largest surplus on January 13, 1913, the Amicable increased its surplus during the three year period more than twice as rapidly as had all these six companies combined. This should satisfy any one of the growth and energy displayed by the executive officers of the Waco company.

"There is no question that the man makes the company. This has been particularly true in the case of the Amicable, for the unusual progress which this company has made would not have been possible had the leadership of the Amicable Life of Texas been in less skillful hands. The company in Texas alone during the month of April wrote business amounting to \$1,048,000. This shows how much the institution is appreciated in its home state. President Roberts, who is the founder of the company and is now the president and actuary, is one of the most experienced life insurance men in the United States."

The erection of a building as the home office of the Amicable Life and a structure which would be a credit to its home city, had for a long time been one of the cherished plans of Mr. Roberts. It was a plan of such far-drawn pretentiousness that those who were not possessed of a proper understanding of Mr. Roberts' ability to accomplish great things and persistency in carrying out his projects were inclined to regard it as a dream or a promoter's boast. But the Amicable Life building began to take form not long after the founding of the company, and for more than a year it has stood with its twenty-two stories overtopping every other structure in the city, and several stories higher than any similar building in the entire state. The ground dimensions of the Amicable building are 50x108 feet, and its situation is on the most eligible site in Waco, and hardly had the building been opened for tenants before practically every office was occupied, and the monumental structure has been a profitable investment from the beginning.

Artemas R. Roberts was married at Palestine, Texas, to Leila Doyle, a daughter of Captain C. C. Doyle. Their home is at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Coland streets in Waco. Mr. Roberts affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a Democrat, and a member of the Baptist church. With a rare personality and forcefulness as a business man, he combines a charm of manner which has gained him friends

all over the southwest, and it is no idle statement to say that Artemas R. Roberts is today one of the greatest men in Texas commerce and citizenship.

JOHN R. CLAY. A resident of the State of Texas since boyhood, when, in 1867, his father brought the family over the line from Arkansas and established a home in Lamar county, John R. Clay has become a leading stockman of Terrell, breeding mules and jacks, and is standing as the largest dealer in the latter in the State. He was born in Jackson county, Arkansas, June 11, 1858, a son of Lackington Randolph Clay, who grew up in that locality from a child, and whose father settled there in 1836, from Newton county, Georgia. Lackington Randolph Clay was born in that county in Georgia, in 1826, a son of Maston Clay, and a grandson of the English founder of this family, who settled in Virginia, in which State Maston Clay was born about the year 1796.

Maston Clay, the grandfather of John R. Clay, married Lydia Paschal, who died in Arkansas in 1866, at the age of sixty-one years, having survived her husband some twenty-eight years. They came West from Georgia with their slaves and teams, and settled in the wilderness of Jackson county, Arkansas, beginning their citizenship with the admission of the State. Mr. Clay died in 1838 and left his widow and children to fight the adverse conditions of a new country and to enter modestly into the history-making epoch of the pioneer days of that Commonwealth. Their children were as follows: Lackington Randolph; Sarah, who married William Brazile and is deceased; Eaton B., who died at Terrell, Texas; Fannie, who married C. H. Bennett, of Mineral Wells, Texas; Henry, who died at Walnut Ridge, Texas; and Lydia, who became Mrs. John Arnold and died at Terrell.

Lackington Randolph Clay came to mature years with a very ordinary education and lent a hand toward the work of making a home for the family in the heavy forests of Jackson county, Arkansas. When a young man he was elected sheriff and tax collector of his county, and was serving in this capacity while the war between the States was going on, thus missing the conflict himself. His father was a Whig and it is believed that Union sentiments were dominant in the family upon the issues of the war. At any rate, Lackington R. Clay never trained with the Democrats in his brief connection with community affairs after the war, and gave his time to personal matters of a strenuous character while he lived in Texas. He came to this State in 1867 by caravan of twenty-four wagons, with other families, passed through Terrell, where he made an effort to acquire a certain piece of property, but failing moved into Ellis county, and there, learning of the approach of yellow fever, diverted north and settled at Paris. He engaged in merchandising there, purchased a tanyard, owned freighting teams operating between that point and Jefferson and speculated in land and loaned money, demonstrating himself to be a phenomenal success as a money maker. He died March 28, 1871, cutting short a career which gave evidence of marked ability and many-sidedness in his capacity as a citizen. He maintained himself in harmony with the Missionary Baptist church, and with the Masonic fraternity. Lackington R. Clay married Adelia Robinson, a daughter of William Robinson, who came out of Tennessee into Arkansas, with his six brothers, driving their stock, walking their negroes, hauling their ferry-boat for passing streams and hewing their way through the wooded country of the Arkansas valleys to where they settled in Jackson county. There they opened farms and prospered and their posterity became some of the financiers of the Commonwealth.

William Robinson was one of seven brothers who, as young men, married seven Logan sisters in Indiana, and subsequently moved to Tennessee, where they engaged in the brick-making and contracting business and as such made the brick out of which the first State Capitol of

Tennessee was built. The brothers carried on their affairs as partners all their lives, and their settlement in Arkansas made an indelible impression upon the citizenship of the State. Mrs. Clay was born in Tennessee, April 1, 1826, and passed away in Texas, in 1906. Her children were as follows: Fannie, who married Joseph Martin and resides in Dallas, Texas; John R., a resident of Terrell; Hettie Ann, who became Mrs. M. R. Buckner, of Dallas; and Mollie, who married Percy D. Preston, and resides in St. Louis, Missouri.

John R. Clay was a child of nine years when he came to Texas, and was reared to manhood at Paris. He was sent to Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, and after completing his studies at the age of twenty years embarked upon his business career as a cotton buyer in Paris for Frank Fitzhugh. After a few years he embarked in the cotton business on his own account, but subsequently entered the employ of Martin, Weis & Fitzhugh, one of the noted brokerage firms of North Texas, for which he came to Terrell in 1882. When his employers failed in business, he turned his attention to the breeding of jacks and mules and has spent thirteen years in building up a State-wide reputation in the business. He has sold more jacks in Texas than any other man, and his place of business, "The Tennessee Jack Farm," is known all over the Southwest.

Mr. Clay's attention to politics has ever been that of an interested citizen. He attends State conventions and congressional or other local meetings or assemblages for the nomination of legislative candidates, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, in 1896, when he sat near William Jennings Bryan when that statesman won the presidential nomination for himself with his famous "Crown of Thorns and Cross of Gold" speech. He is a member of the Christian church and has been in attendance upon important councils of his church as a delegate both in Texas and elsewhere. Mr. Clay has decided opinions upon moral questions, is a close Bible student, and has a good command of language—and it may be added in passing, does not use language that is bad. A man of large mold, strongly built, and clean and neat in person, he is a familiar figure on the streets of Terrell. His popularity is attested by his numerous friends. He has kept away from social or fraternal alliances which so often wreck family ties, but holds membership in the Knights of Pythias.

On November 9, 1880, Mr. Clay was married near Terrell, Texas, to Miss Minnie Eudora Martin, a daughter of B. L. Martin, who came to Texas from Tennessee in 1875. One child has been born to this union: Nell, who married Allen S. May, of Terrell, and has two children: Dorothy and Allen S., Jr.

COLONEL JOHN HENRY BROOCKS. Old San Augustine county, the center of so much culture and achievement from the early days to the present, produced no finer character, whether as soldier or private citizen, than Col. John Henry Broocks. His father before him possessed the virtues of the true pioneer, while the Colonel's sons have been distinguished in the law, politics and business, so that seldom is honor paid where honor is due more fittingly than in a biographical tribute to the late Colonel Broocks and his family.

A veteran of three wars, to all of which he went from San Augustine county, Col. John Henry Broocks was born near Columbia, Tennessee, October 12, 1829. His father, General Travis Green Broocks, brought his family to San Augustine county, Texas, in 1838, locating in the town of San Augustine. Travis Green Broocks was commander in chief of an army of about one thousand men whose intervention and mediation in the troubles between the so called regulators and moderators," in Shelby County during the decade of the forties, resulted in the eradication of this notorious feudism and civil warfare. General Broocks' command also from time to



John H. Broocke

time was called upon to give battle to the Indians and he was a fine type of the frontier soldier in early days. It was under this pioneer settler and soldier in some of those troubles that Col. John Henry Brooks received his first military experience. He attended school at the old Wesleyan College in San Augustine until he was past sixteen years of age. In 1846 he went to the Mexican war in Captain O. M. Wheeler's Company, and served in the army of General Taylor. For about three months he was stationed at Brownsville on the Rio Grande and fought in the battle of Monterey. On returning from Mexico he engaged in merchandising at San Augustine, and so continued until 1852. Then, in a party of about forty other young men from San Augustine, he went west to the California gold fields, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In California, instead of mining, he turned his attention to the more profitable business of supplying the miners and citizens with merchandise, and his previous experience along that line in Texas enabled him to reap a considerable fortune while there. His young brother James A. Brooks, afterwards a captain in the Confederate army, was also on the California expedition, and they remained on the Pacific coast two and a half years. After his return to San Augustine Colonel Brooks was married in July, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Jerome Polk. The proceeds of his California venture he invested in land and negroes, established a fine plantation, which is still owned by the family, four and one-half miles east of San Augustine.

It was Colonel Brooks' record during the long terrible war between the states that gave him lasting reputation as one of the gallant defenders of the Southland. On the breaking out of the war in 1861 he raised a company and on the banks of the Red River while on the march to North Arkansas he was again made its captain. This company subsequently became Company C in Whitfield's Texas Legion, and together with the Third, the Sixth and the Ninth Texas Regiments of Cavalry composed Ross' Brigade. Captain Brooks served with Whitfield's command in a number of skirmishes around Springfield, Missouri, against the Kansas jay hawkers under Jim Lane, and also fought the noted Indian Chief, Opotheyholo, the veteran head of the Creek Indians. On the sixth and the seventh of March, 1862, his command went into the battle of Elk Horn, or Pea Ridge as it was sometimes called, dismounted by choice. Later a re-organization was effected when J. W. Whitfield was made colonel of the First Texas Legion, and Captain Brooks was put in command of Company C, comprising about one hundred and fifty men. The regiment was dismounted at Desare, Arkansas, and the horses were sent back to Texas. Soon after the re-organization, the Legion was transferred, with all of Price's army and Van Dorn's forces to the field of Shiloh, but it will be recalled that Van Dorn was unable to arrive in time to reinforce the Confederates, and the battle of Shiloh had been fought and lost before Captain Brooks reached the scene. After Shiloh his command went to Corinth, was engaged in some skirmishing there, and spent the summer in Tupelo and along the Mobile and Ohio railroad, most of the time being spent in drilling. On September 19, 1862, they participated in the hard fought battle of Iuka, and Captain Brooks' troop had a part in the capture of an entire federal battery, (the 10th Ohio) and destroyed the guns before they were recaptured. Later, on October 8th, he participated in what was called Van Dorn's battle, because that general had instigated the attack. After that they went into South-western Mississippi and participated in Van Dorn's raid on Holly Springs, where they nearly succeeded in capturing General Grant. In the meantime Captain Brooks' command had been remounted. During the various operations of Bragg's and Van Dorn's armies in Northern Mississippi and Tennessee in the fall of 1862 Captain Brooks and his company were usually on duty.

In the meantime Captain Brooks had been promoted to the rank of Major. This promotion was a record of a brief order written by General Louis Hebert, commanding the Second Brigade of the First Division of the army of the west, and dated July 21, 1862.

In the spring of 1863 Major Brooks was with Van Dorn in Tennessee and in the battle of Thompson Station where a number of his comrades from San Augustine, including Capt. Jas. A. Brooks, a brother of Major Brooks fell. It was also immediately after this battle that Gen. Van Dorn was killed. Though the loss of confederate men was heavy, they defeated the enemy, capturing the entire force, together with a large amount of munitions, and it was during a second charge up a hill that Capt. James A. Brooks was mortally wounded. He lingered several days and died in Columbia, Tennessee, his father's old home.

During the fall of the year 1863, Major Brooks was engaged in fighting a federal fleet on the Yazoo River. Afterwards he was ordered to follow Sherman on a march to Meridian, but never overtook him. He was then order to reinforce General Forest, who was pressed by a superior force coming from Memphis to form a junction with Sherman at Meridian. However, Forrest defeated Sturgis before Major Brooks arrived and Major Brooks was ordered back to Yazoo City.

In the spring of 1864 Major Brooks' forces were ordered to join Jos. E. Johnston at Rome, Georgia. About the beginning of this campaign he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was with Johnston on all the terrific campaign comprising one hundred days' fighting from the battle of Chickamanga to the fall of Atlanta during the summer and early fall of 1864. After the surrender of Atlanta General Hood superseded Johnston, a move which was regarded unfavorably in many quarters. Colonel Brooks had seen arduous service throughout the Atlantic campaign, and his forces suffered great losses during the Kilpatrick and McCook raids around Atlanta and also at the battle of Lovejoy Station. Colonel Brooks after the fall of Atlanta was made acting colonel, and though before the close of the war he was regularly commissioned colonel, the commission did not go into effect before hostilities came to an end. He was with Hood's army in Tennessee after Sherman had begun his march to the sea, and was present in the battle of Franklin, it being one of the hardest fought battles of the entire war. The early months of 1865 were spent in Mississippi in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and there was still a good deal of heavy fighting. On the 9th of April, 1865, General Lee surrendered, and that practically ended the war. On May 15th at Canton, Mississippi, the troops including Colonel Brooks' command were paroled and soon afterwards found their way home.

This is but a mere outline of a military experience which for length and severity of service had few parallels in the war. Colonel Brooks with the ending of hostilities returned to his plantation near San Augustine, and in later years retired and moved into the town of that name. His long and honorable career came to a close on April 16, 1901, and he was buried with Masonic honors. The late Colonel Brooks was a born leader of men, absolutely fearless, stood on a high plane intellectually, and possessed the attributes that go with the best type of manhood. He was a devoted husband and father, and old comrades in arms, his descendants, and all who had the favor of his acquaintance, will long cherish his memory. For the greater part of his life he followed the business of a planter, and gave personal supervision to his estate. He also bought and sold a large amount of land in different parts of Texas, but he was not a real estate operator in the ordinary sense of the term.

The wife of Colonel Brooks, Elizabeth Jerome Polk, was a daughter of John and Cynthia (Polk), and belonged to the famous Polk family of Tennessee, she be-

ing a second cousin of President James K. Polk. Colonel Brooks and wife reared four children, (four of their children having died in infancy), as follows: Mrs. George C. Greer of Beaumont, the mother of three promising sons, Lewis V., John B. and George J. Greer; John H. Brooks II; the late congressman M. L. Brooks; and Benjamin C. Brooks.

To the many distinctions associated with the family name in East Texas through two preceding generations, John Henry Brooks II, of Beaumont and San Augustine, has contributed much by his own able career, both as a lawyer and a man of affairs. Born on his grandfather's plantation, four and a-half miles east of San Augustine in San Augustine county, March 15, 1862, he was reared in his native county, studied law there, and was admitted to the bar at Hemphill, the county seat of Sabine County in 1889. For several years he has maintained an office at Beaumont for transacting his legal and other business, although his home is still in San Augustine. Though he is a member of the Texas bar, he no longer engages in active practice, since all his time is taken up by his extensive property interests. With associates, he is the owner of a large and valuable tract of timbered land in Santo Domingo in the West Indies. This land is being developed by the building of a railroad and other extensive improvements, the establishment of saw mills for working up the great bodies of timber, and the tracts owned by this syndicate are also very rich in agricultural and mineral resources.

During the campaign of 1912, John H. Brooks was a candidate against four others for the nomination as congressman in the second congressional district. He was defeated, but it is worth while to recall an appreciation of his candidacy and his personal character as written by Mr. June C. Harris and published in the *Nacogdoches Redland Herald* in March, 1912. The greater part of this article is extracted as follows: "John Brooks is known throughout the length and breadth of the second congressional district. His friends are of that loyal kind that only great and noble characters make and keep. John Brooks is not an orator; he is a thinker, not a politician, but a statesman. In the matter of intellect he ranks easily with men like Culbertson and Gore—and possesses the force and energy of Joe Bailey. He never courts public applause, but bends his energies to genuine service, forgetting that he may receive praise or censure for his pains. A man strikingly of the John H. Reagan type. * * * If the people knew John H. Brooks for his real worth, it would not be necessary for him to do or say else than signify his willingness to serve them. * * * is the pleasure of the writer to know his life's history, and were it reduced to writing would furnish a book which every lover of the beautiful in character would enjoy reading and teaching. He is a man in every sense the word implies, and if he is elected to congress the people will make no mistake, for their interests will be in safe hands. While his self-sacrificing nature, characterized by his efforts to assist his afflicted parents, in rearing and educating his sister and younger brothers, prevented him from securing a college education, his contact with men, beginning with the plow, and ascending step by step until he attained prominence as a lawyer, and later as a business man of large transactions, has fitted him with an education rarely attained by men of East Texas. He has lived all his life in this congressional district, and no man knows its needs better than he. He has always been a consistent Democrat, and if this in addition to ability, political, social, industrial honesty, and all-round manly constancy count for anything, he is the man to elect to congress."

Mr. John H. Brooks was married in San Augustine in 1906 to Mrs. Laura Allen Brooks, a widow of his brother, B. C. Brooks, and they have one child, a daughter, Elizabeth Jerome, age six years.

The late Moses L. Brooks, second son of Colonel John

H. Brooks, died May 27, 1908. He was one of the distinguished citizens of Texas, and had represented his district in Congress, and was still in the prime of life and the height of his power and favor as a lawyer and public man. He was born in San Augustine county, November 1, 1864, entered the University of Texas in 1889, graduating in 1891, LL. B. He began the practice of law at San Augustine, and in 1892 was elected to the Twenty-third Legislature. In 1893 he moved to Beaumont, where he was a member of the firm of Brooks, Greer & Brooks, and in the following year was elected district attorney. In 1900 came further honors in the political field when he was strongly urged for the office of district judge, but on account of the death of his brother Benjamin C. Brooks he withdrew his candidacy and returned to San Augustine, where he was soon afterwards chosen representative from the second district to the fifty-ninth Congress. After the close of his congressional term, Mr. Brooks hoping to regain his health, engaged in farming near San Augustine and lived there until his death. He never married.

The youngest of the children of Colonel John H. Brooks (who reached manhood), was Benjamin C. Brooks, who lost his life in San Augustine, June 3, 1900, in his thirty-fourth year. He left a wife and three children: Ara Frances, Benjamin C. and Eugenia Allen Brooks, the last having been born five months after her father's death. Ben, as he was called by his friends, was a Christian gentleman and in every sense of the word measured fully up to the family standard.

EUGENE J. PETERSON. Now one of the executive officers and stockholders of the Consumers Ice & Cold Storage Company of El Paso, Mr. Peterson came to El Paso some fifteen years ago and entered the employ of this concern in a minor capacity. The business itself at that time was established on a very small scale, and it has been his privilege to witness and at the same time bear a very important part in promoting the great growth and success of this enterprise until it is now one of the largest concerns of the kind in west Texas. Mr. Peterson has had an interesting and varied career and has gained an independent position in business after beginning life as a poor man, and with only the skill of his hands as his capital.

Eugene J. Peterson was born at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, April 24, 1864, a son of Lorenzo D. and Mattie Augusta Peterson. His father was from Sweden and his mother of German parentage. The father, who for many years was a farmer in Wisconsin, was one of the early settlers of that state, having emigrated thither from New York State. His death occurred about 1890, at the old home in Wisconsin. The mother is still living and makes her home at Muskegon, Michigan, with her oldest son, Albert Peterson. There were nine children in the family and the only two now living are the Muskegon citizen just mentioned and Mr. Eugene J. of El Paso.

As a boy in the country he attained such education as the district school of his neighborhood afforded, and after exhausting those opportunities, he educated himself largely by practical experience in business and by contact with men and affairs. His first practical work was in a machine shop at Muskegon, Michigan, where he was employed as an apprentice for about five years and at the most received a salary of \$1.25 per day. After completing his apprenticeship he became a stationary engineer at Muskegon and continued there in that occupation for about two years. In 1892 he went west to Portland, Oregon, where he continued to work at his trade and at the same time learned the ice manufacturing business. With this varied equipment and experience, he came in 1908 to El Paso, where he entered the employ of the Consumers Ice & Cold Storage Company. This company at that time was a small plant with a capacity of fifteen tons of ice per day. Since then, during his connection with the concern, it has grown to a plant of one hundred



Respectfully
J. Schuch

and thirty tons daily capacity, and its product is now distributed throughout the city of El Paso and over a large vicinity in this district.

In politics Mr. Peterson has always been a loyal Democrat. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks and was brought up in the faith of the Baptist church and is a steady member of that faith. On January 27, 1885, at Muskegon, Michigan, he married Miss Hattie Buffing, a daughter of Philip and Hattie Buffing of Muskegon. Two sons and one daughter were born to their marriage, named Walter Marion, Henry, and Gussie, the daughter being three years old.

JOHN B. SCHMITZ. Over the state at large this prominent business man of Denton is best known as a Republican leader who at various times in the last twenty years has accepted place on the state ticket of that party and has made the forlorn fight for Republican success in a state where the dominant influence has always been with the Democracy. At Denton Mr. Schmitz is one of the ablest business men, has for thirty-five years successfully handled a large and growing enterprise as a furniture dealer, and is known to every citizen of the town as the efficient and popular postmaster, being now in his second term of service.

A fine representative of the sturdy German-American stock in America, John B. Schmitz was born September 18, 1858, at Durand in Winnebago county, Illinois, a son of John and Mary A. Schmitz. Both parents were natives of Germany, lived in the Rhine Province near the city of Cologne and in 1852 emigrated to America, first settling in Peru, Illinois. The father was a dealer in harness and saddlery and at the close of the Civil war located in Mendota, Illinois, and continued his business affairs until 1897. He then retired and died in the following year, while his widow survived until February, 1913. There were nine children in the family, five sons and four daughters, and the Denton merchant is the oldest of the family. Besides himself he has a brother, J. Edward Schmitz, who is a resident of Dallas and General Agent for the American LaFrance Fire Engine Company; also a sister, Mrs. Charles West-erhausen, whose husband is foreman mechanic with the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Dallas and three other sisters, Mrs. Emma M. Ellingen and Mrs. Elizabeth Eiton, living at Mendota, Illinois, and Mrs. Catherine Ziebarth, of Ottawa, Illinois.

The early career of John B. Schmitz was spent in Illinois, with an education in the public schools of that state, and a preparation for a business career in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Chicago. His first business experience was acquired as an employee in a large wholesale furniture establishment at Chicago, and on January 10, 1878, he arrived in Texas and after a brief stay in Dallas moved to Denton. That was more than thirty-five years ago, and his prosperity as a merchant in the furniture and house equipment line was solidly established within a few years after he became connected with the Denton community.

His services in behalf of the Republican party have been of an important character. During the campaign of 1896, when there were two factions of the Republicans in Texas, Mr. Schmitz was chairman of the Plenary Committee of his wing of the party which succeeded in adjusting the differences between the two wings during the state convention at Dallas. During the campaign his influence was one of the chief factors in reconciling and consolidating the Republican ranks, and as a result Texas during that year gave to Mr. McKinley the largest vote ever polled by a Republican candidate in the state. At a still earlier date Mr. Schmitz's name had been before the people of the state as a candidate on his party ticket. In 1890 he was candidate for the office of state treasurer, and had the satisfaction of leading the ticket in that campaign. Again in 1892 his name was placed on the ticket for the office of comptroller,

and in 1894 he was nominated for governor on the reform Republican ticket, otherwise known as the "lily white ticket." During the past twenty years no impartial record of the Republican party in Texas could be written without frequent reference to Mr. Schmitz. He has repeatedly been county chairman and a committee man, active in local, state and national conventions. It was his high standing as a business man as well as his prominence in the party which caused his appointment as postmaster to be received with such general satisfaction, and his service in that office has been above criticism. President Roosevelt first confirmed him in the office on May 1, 1906, and his re-appointment came from President Taft on February 16, 1911. His four year term will expire in 1915. Mr. Schmitz for twelve years has been one of the school directors at Denton, and has lent a helping hand in every movement for the upbuilding of his community. He is also an active member of the Denton Chamber of Commerce, and affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, & the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On Christmas Day of 1882 Mr. Schmitz was married at Mendota, Illinois, to Miss Emma Frances Meisenbach, a daughter of Franz Meisenbach, who died about 1892, was a merchant and prominent citizen of Mendota for many years. To the marriage of Mr. Schmitz and wife have been born seven children, and the six now living are: Miss Laura J. Schmitz, who lives at home; Mrs. Matilda Yone Miller, whose husband, Walter I. Miller, is a bookkeeper in Denton; Mrs. Emma Frances Floyd, wife of K. S. Floyd, a salesman in the Schmitz furniture store; John Franz Schmitz, managing salesman for his father; Miss Helen E. Schmitz, a student in the Denton high school; and Miss Hildegard Louise Schmitz, also a high school student.

WILLIAM A. BILLS. It may be said with all propriety that William A. Bills is the founder of the laundry industry in Paris. He identified himself with the business here when it was struggling for existence and placed it upon its feet, endowing it by his energies with the full vigor of its existence of recent years. In association with an experienced laundryman, he has been the first to make a financial success of the laundry business in Paris, and the history of the partnership to which he belongs shows an expansion of an order that reflects much credit upon the capabilities of the proprietors.

Born at Henderson, Kentucky, on January 11, 1867, William A. Bills is the son of James M. and Susan (Patton) Bills. The father, who died at Bonham, Texas, in 1910, was born at Lewisburg, Tennessee, in 1832, and from his native state he entered the Confederate army at the opening of the Rebellion, serving throughout the war. He saw much of active service, but was captured a number of times and spent some time in a Federal military prison. Following the war he was engaged in building activities as a brick contractor, and later located in Beardstown, Texas, there taking up farming. He subsequently moved to Bonham, and it was there that both he and his wife passed away, the latter in 1894. He was of English descent, and the representative of one of the oldest American families. Mrs. Bills, whose father was a farmer and a native of Virginia, became the mother of a goodly family, of whom the following yet survive: Daniel V., of Texas; one who married and located in New Mexico; Joseph R., of Hugo, Oklahoma; John W., of Arizona; William A., the subject of this review; and George F., of Paris.

William A. Bills accompanied his parents to Texas in 1876 when he was nine years old, and he left the farm at Beardstown with only a country school education to fit him for the business of life. He first secured independent employment as an operator in the machine shops of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company at Bonham, spending six months there, after which he came to Paris and went to work as a wagon boy for the Arctic Ice Com-

pany. The next season he had employment inside the house, and the next two seasons served as engineer of the plant. During the winter seasons of these years he worked in Little Rock as foreman of the boiler-room of an oil-mill.

Mr. Bill's laundry experience began with his exit from the ice factory. He went to work for the City Steam Laundry as wash-room man, but after two months of attention to business he determined to buy the plant in company with A. W. Blair, his present partner. He did so, and from then to the present time his progress has been continuous. The old frame building that housed the plant when he came into ownership soon gave way to the model brick structure, with its splendid equipment, the same becoming the parent of the Ideal Laundry of Paris, of the Mineral Wells Steam Laundry, and of the Model Steam Laundry, of Hugo, Oklahoma, all of which are operated under the ownership of Mr. Bills and his partner.

It is worthy of mention here that Mr. Bills has not confined his attention solely to laundry interests, but has taken an active interest in other enterprises and activities of import in the city. He is a director of the City National Bank of Paris and of the Paris and Mount Pleasant Railway Company, as well as of the Paris Board of Trade and of the Progressive Club of Paris. He served one term as Alderman of the Fourth ward of Paris, during which time the street railway was built. He is a Democrat, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen.

On Christmas day, 1889, Mr. Bills was married in Paris to Miss Susie Whitworth, a daughter of Mrs. Roe Whitworth, who came to Texas from the state of Tennessee. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bills,—Eula, the wife of Joseph K. Shirley, of Wichita Falls, Texas; J. Lloyd and Lucile.

Mr. Bills is recognized as one of the most active business men in Paris today,—a position he has long occupied, and one that is only intensified with the passing years. He has a wholesome interest in practically every public enterprise launched in the city, and has a quiet word in about all affairs of a public nature. He may be found at frequent intervals on committees of general welfare, and is one of the most successful pacificators the city has ever known, in matters where public wrinkles require to be smoothed out. Diplomatic and far sighted, his many excellent qualities combine to produce a man whose influence is ever for the best good of his community, and as such he is eminently deserving of the confidence his city places in him.

WILLIAM A. BOWEN. What William A. Bowen is and what he has done is probably well known to the newspaper profession throughout the southwest, but the main facts of his career have a general interest which deserve some mention in this collection of Texan biographies. Mr. Bowen, whose home is at Arlington in Tarrant county, where he is editor and president of the company publishing the *Arlington Journal*, and is the editor and proprietor of the *Farmers' Fireside Bulletin*, has had a long and unusually active career as an editor, newspaper correspondent, orator, and man of affairs.

William A. Bowen was born at Bagdad, Santa Rosa county, Florida, April 14, 1856. His father was a man of enterprise and a soldier of two wars, and while the son inherited some of his characteristics he also began his experience as a boy, while his father was engaged in the stirring life of war times. Both his parents, Captain William A. and C. D. (Richards) Bowen, are now deceased. The former, who was a native of Westmoreland county, Virginia, was reared in Georgia, lived for several years in Florida, and in 1858 brought his family to a plantation in Montgomery county, Texas. Mr. Bowen came from a family which was distinguished

for several centuries in England for public service and moral force, being an old Welsh family, and which, in the United States, since 1637, has played a prominent part in every crisis and in education and public life. On his mother's side his family was equally noted, his maternal grandmother being a sister of Commodore Oliver Hazzard Perry, who married Adolphus Richards and moved from Rhode Island to Alabama among the first settlers of that state. As a soldier during the Mexican war Captain William Bowen had passed through Texas and spent some time in the state. He was a Confederate soldier throughout the war and rendered some distinguished services.

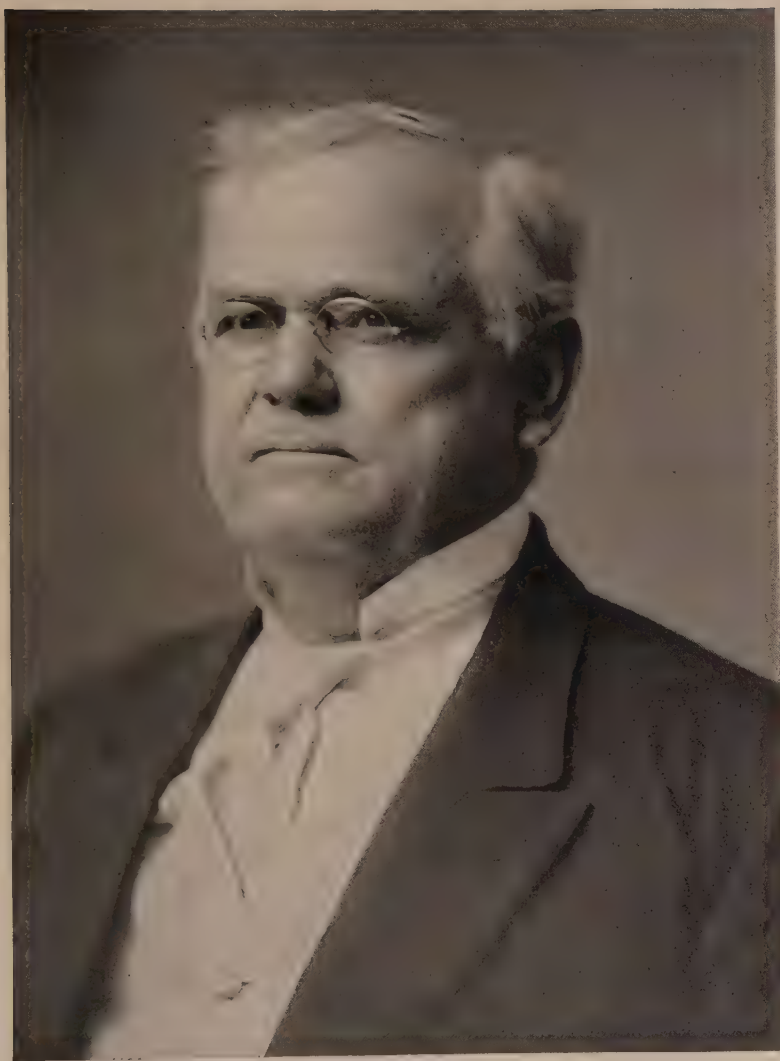
At the Battle of Galveston, Capt. Wm. A. Bowen was pilot of the Confederate gunboat "Neptune," and he ran this boat into the port wheel of the Federal gunboat "Harriet Lane," thus disabling her, and preventing her from escaping with the "Bayou City," which had become foul with her grappling irons. The impact stove in the "Neptune's" bow, and Capt. Bowen turned her towards shallow water and kept her going as long as she would answer her wheel. This prevented the "Neptune," sinking in deep water with a lot of wounded and dead Confederates aboard. For this bravery and thoughtfulness Capt. Bowen was promoted to the command of the "Josiah H. Bell," the most substantial gunboat in the Texas Department of the Confederate navy, which command he held until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Captain Bowen died at Galveston in 1867.

Following the war the Bowen family established their home in Galveston, where the son William began his remarkably interesting career, filled with activity from early boyhood. He was with his father a great deal during the latter's service in the closing months of the war. At that time he was less than ten years of age, and during his teens was taken in as a printer's apprentice at the office of the old *Galveston News* when Willard Richardson was its editor.

In 1871, when fifteen years of age, Mr. Bowen came to Dallas, two years before the advent of the railroad. There he worked some time on the old *Dallas Herald*. Mr. Bowen may be credited with some pioneer newspaper enterprise in north Texas. In 1873, going to Decatur in Wise county, which was then on the frontier, where the Indian raids had the country in a state of alarm for fifteen years, he took charge of the *Decatur Advance Guard*, the first newspaper in the county. On August 27, 1874, he was a personal witness of the last great Indian tragedy in Wise county, the massacre of the entire Huff family, which occurred a short distance northeast of Decatur. During his newspaper work at Decatur Mr. Bowen taught a primary class in a school conducted by Professor H. M. Booth, and at the same time studied the higher branches, including latin, under Professor Booth.

For a man who started the practical business of life when still a child, Mr. Bowen deserves special credit for his diligence in supplying the deficiencies of an early education. In the fall of 1874 he went from Wise county to Montague in Montague county, and established the *Montague News*, in partnership with E. G. Crowell. They also printed the *Henrietta Journal*, the latter paper having no plant of its own. The fall of 1875 witnessed his entrance as a student at Southwestern University in Georgetown, and he continued attending that institution during 1875-76-77, teaching school during his vacation and also keeping up his newspaper work.

It was during this period of his career that Mr. Bowen made the acquaintance of Brick Pomeroy, editor of Pomeroy's *Democrat* of New York. Mr. Pomeroy had noticed Bowen's work as a correspondent and had given him much encouragement to continue his career in that line. Mr. Bowen had the advantage of having come under the favorable influence of several prominent men in his early youth. While on his way to Dallas in 1871



W. A. Bowen,

and during a brief stay at Waxahachie, he met Rev. Dr. F. A. Mood, the noted educator and founder of Southwestern University at Georgetown, upon whose advice the young printer subsequently became a student of Southwestern University.

During the summer of 1876 Mr. Bowen explored and reported his investigations of the granite and marble deposits in the vicinity of Burnet and Marble Falls in the capacity of correspondent for the *Galveston News*, in which paper his articles appeared. It is a fact worth noting that the State Capitol Commissioners in choosing the material for the great state house erected in 1882-85 made their decision in favor of the Texas granite on the strength of articles written by the *Galveston News* correspondent, who personally carried on a campaign of publicity in favor of the Texas material against the New Bedford blue stone, which had been tentatively selected by the commissioners.

Beginning in the fall of 1877 and continuing for two years, Mr. Bowen was principal of the high school at Elgin, Texas. This was followed by his return to newspaper work at Houston in 1880. In 1881 he was sent to Austin as staff correspondent of the *Houston Post*, then under the ownership of Gail Borden, the paper being edited by Professor T. J. Jerideau. His next employment was as political editor of the *San Antonio Express*, a position he resigned in 1886 in order to move to Chicago. There he was a reporter on the old *Chicago Times*, during the famous anarchy troubles and the greatest strikes of history, such as the C. B. & Q. Ry., the North and West Side Street car, the McCormick Reaper, the Pullman, and the Stockyards strikes and also was with the *Tribune* and the *Herald*. At St. Louis he was with the staff of the *Globe-Democrat* and the old *Missouri Republican*, now called the *St. Louis Republic*. Returning from St. Louis to Texas, he was connected with various state papers, and in the fall of 1905 left the *Houston Post*, returned to the *St. Louis Republic*, and his next venture in Texas journalism was as the purchaser of the *Cameron Herald*, which he published until 1908.

Mr. Bowen has been a writer of National note for many years; in addition to having been on the editorial staff of the leading daily papers in his own state, and in St. Louis and in Chicago, he has been a contributor to magazines and other periodicals, including such high class publications as *The Youths' Companion*. He has also written some continued stories in the nature of historical sketches. One, "Uncle Zeke's Speculation; a Story of War and Reconstruction Days in Texas," was published in book form and had a very large circulation. He is also the author of the historical work, "Why Two Methodist Episcopal Churches in the United States?" This work is the only one that has everything pertaining to this World-Famous question in one book.

Since 1908 Mr. Bowen has been a resident of Arlington in Tarrant county. For four years, after returning to Texas for the last time, he was field agent in the state for the *Texas Christian Advocate*. Mr. Bowen is now president and almost the sole owner of the Arlington Printing Company, who owns and publishes the *Arlington Journal* and is proprietor of the *Farmers' Fireside Bulletin*, of both of which publications he is editor. The *Journal* is strictly a local newspaper and is the only one of its kind in Tarrant county that uses all home print. It is widely known as a country weekly of the highest class. The *Farmers' Fireside Bulletin* is the official paper in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma of the Farmers Co-operative and Educational Union, an organization of great strength and membership in the south. In this paper Mr. Bowen carries on continually a campaign for every progressive measure and introduces every department of information that tends to the greater enlightenment of the farmer on all subjects that are of value to the advancement and improvement of rural life. These include not only

advanced methods of farming, conservation of soil, grading up of stock, etc., but the commercial side of farming as well, the movements for better prices and better marketing facilities, and the organization of the farming industry along lines which have proved beneficial to other lines of business. Mr. Bowen is also much interested in and an advocate in his papers of better schools, particularly for the rural communities. There is no other farm paper that has as wide and useful a scope as the *Farmers' Fireside Bulletin*. For more than twenty-five years he has urged such concentration of rural schools as to give farming communities the same high school advantages as enjoyed by the cities, but especially coursed to better fit boys and girls for farm life. Because of his long and efficient work in this line, he is frequently consulted in mapping out campaigns for better rural schools by such men as Hon. T. M. Bralley, director of the department of extension of the University of Texas, and by Superintendent W. T. Doughty, of the department of education and other eminent educators. In line with his ambition for advancing the southwestern agricultural interests, Mr. Bowen plans to develop at Arlington a high-class demonstration farm. Personally, he is a practical stockman and understands the breeding and care of fine stock. In all of this work he is aided by his brother, Reuben D. Bowen of Paris, Texas, who is doing more to aid farmers than probably any one man in Texas. Mr. Bowen is the owner of a good farm of his own in Upshure county. He has a beautiful and comfortable home at Arlington.

At Bastrop, Texas, in 1877 occurred the marriage of Mr. Bowen and Miss Ada De Bardeleben, daughter of Dr. John F. De Bardeleben of Bastrop. Her father was a distinguished surgeon whose German ancestors were also of the medical profession, and had close relations to the nobility of Germany, through a line traced back for three hundred years. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have only one daughter of their own, Merle, wife of Charles Batsell. However, their three adopted children receive the same care and affection as their own child, and are named Lily, Chester, and Mary Catharine.

E. J. NEATHERY, M. D. For more than thirty years identified with the profession of medicine and surgery at Sherman, Dr. Neathery has been specially prominent as a surgeon, has been a leading member of the staff of several local hospitals, and at this writing has just completed a sanitarium and hospital of his own at Sherman, an institution which will add a great deal to the many existing facilities of that north Texas metropolis. Few members of the profession have been better prepared by their varied experience and extended studies for successful practice than Dr. Neathery.

E. J. Neathery was born January 27, 1867, at Albany, Kentucky, a son of K. and P. J. (Hopkins) Neathery. Both parents were born in Kentucky, and came to Texas September 27, 1882, locating at Pilot Grove, in Grayson county. The father, who followed merchandising in Kentucky, engaged in farming and stock raising after coming to Texas, and is still living at his old home in Grayson county, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. His first wife died, and he was married a second time, there being three children by the first marriage and five by the second. Dr. Neathery is the second among the children of the second wife.

Dr. Neathery, who is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on his father's side, and English on his mother's, received his early education chiefly in the public schools of Grayson county, being thirteen years of age when the family located here. Later he attended the Baylor College of Texas, and in 1891 graduated with M. D. from the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. He was for ten years engaged in practice at Van Alstyne in Grayson county, and since 1901 has been in practice at Sherman.

Dr. Neathery is the type of physician who is never content with present achievements and has probably taken as many post-graduate courses in medicine and surgery as any physician of his age in the state. He has again and again attended schools in New York city, has taken three courses in Chicago, one at Philadelphia, and one at New Orleans. Besides his large general practice, Dr. Neathery has served as Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the Texas National Guard, and is now on the supernumerary list. He has had charge of the Frisco Hospital at Sherman for nine years, and has been on the staff of the St. Vincent Sanitarium of that city. On January 15, 1914, the Sherman Sanitarium was ready for occupancy, an institution built and founded by Dr. Neathery, and affording some of the finest facilities for private hospital practice and for the care of chronic patients.

Dr. Neathery has always voted the Republican ticket, but belongs to the Progressive branch of that party, and especially in state and local affairs often votes for the man rather than for the party ticket. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In March, 1893 at Whitewright, Grayson county, Dr. Neathery married Miss May Batsell, a daughter of James Batsell, a merchant of Whitewright, who died about 1896. Dr. Neathery and wife have one child, a daughter aged nineteen, and a graduate of Lenox Hall at St. Louis. Dr. Neathery has lived in north Texas for thirty years and has seen the transformation which has changed this country from an exclusively cattle and grazing region to one of settled and permanent agriculture and with a large population and untold resources of production and commerce. In his time Sherman has grown from a small town of two thousand people to a prosperous city of about twenty thousand, with schools, colleges, and improvements which give it rank as one of the best centers of trade and culture in the southwest. Dr. Neathery has his offices in the Merchants and Planters Bank building and his home is at 723 S. Travis street.

ROYALL RICHARD WATKINS. One of the successful younger men of the Dallas bar, where his abilities have received well-merited recognition, is Royall Richard Watkins, who entered practice in this city in 1910 and has already been connected with much important legislation. Mr. Watkins was born at Athens, Henderson county, Texas, March 11, 1885, and is a son of Judge Albert Bacon and Laura (Murchison) Watkins.

Judge Albert Bacon Watkins was born August 4, 1857, at Kemp, Kaufman county, Texas, was educated at old Trinity University, at Tehuacana, Texas, where he was graduated in the class of 1877, and studied law and was admitted to the bar at Kaufman, Texas, in 1879. Shortly thereafter he removed to Athens, Texas and began the practice of law, and has resided at that place ever since, being widely known as one of the ablest members of the Lone Star bar. In 1892 he was appointed by Governor Hogg to the position of district judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Houston, Anderson and Henderson, and after serving as such for one term resigned and resumed private practice. He is one of the distinguished Masons of the state, and had the honor of serving as grand master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, A. F. & A. M., in 1896 and 1897, he at that time being one of the youngest men to ever hold this position in Texas.

The paternal grandfather of Royall R. Watkins, Richard Overton Watkins, was born near Clarksville, on the Cumberland river, Tennessee, March 31, 1816. In 1833 he came to Texas with his father, Capt. Jesse Watkins, and family, locating first near Clarksville, in the Red river country, but a short time later removing to Nacogdoches. He was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and had the distinction of being the first Protestant preacher to be ordained in the Republic of Texas, this occurring at a meeting of the

presbytery at old Fort Houston. Reverend Watkins, was a minister all his active life, and died at Kemp, in 1897. His father, Capt. Jesse Watkins, was a friend and military associate of Gen. Sam Houston, under whom he had charge of negotiating treaties with the Indians in the early days of the Republic. In this service he met a soldier's death, in 1838, at the hands of a band of hostile Indians. Referring further to the life of Rev. Richard Overton Watkins, he was actively engaged in educational work in Texas, and was one of the early supporters of old Trinity University at Tehuacana, to which place he removed with his family in order to give his boys the benefit of attendance at that institution. When this was accomplished he returned to Kemp, after having donated liberally to Trinity University in land and houses for the accommodation of students. His wife before her marriage was Miss Amanda Polk, who was born at San Augustine, Texas, a member of the distinguished American family of that name. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Allen) Polk, the former a son of Charles Polk, who was widely known as "Civil Charlie" Polk. The latter was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and he and his three brothers were the ones who raised the liberty pole at Charlotte, the night before the adoption of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 19, 1775. He was a soldier in the Continental line in the Revolutionary war, as was also his father, John Polk, the latter holding the rank of captain. "Civil Charlie" Polk was a pioneer from North Carolina to East Tennessee, where he lived for many years, and at a late age removed with his family to Texas, in 1840, settling at San Augustine, the family having ever since been prominent in East Texas. He died at San Augustine, Texas, at a ripe old age. Two older brothers of Judge A. B. Watkins—John Polk and Jesse—were Confederate soldiers from Texas.

Royall Richard Watkins was reared at Athens and prepared for college under Dr. W. H. Bruce, now president of the North Texas Normal College. He began attendance at Trinity University the first year it was at its present location, Waxahatchie, 1902, and spent two years in that institution, and then went to Yale University, where he was a student for two and one-half years in general academic work. He studied law in the law department of the University of Texas in 1907 and 1908, and passed the bar examinations and was admitted to practice in the latter year, and at once opened an office at Athens. There he continued until 1910, when he came to Dallas and began practice at the bar of this city. Mr. Watkins has taken some interest in politics, and was a member of the famous Texas delegation to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore which nominated Woodrow Wilson in June, 1912. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, in which he has attained the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite degrees and is a Shriner, and has also the honor of membership in the Kappa Alpha fraternity, which is the only distinctly southern college order.

In 1911 Mr. Watkins was married at Austin to Miss Julia Myrick, and they have one child: Margaret.

RUFUS LEIGH HEFLIN. It will hardly be disputed that one of the foremost factors in the great Texas cotton industry has for many years been Mr. R. L. Heflin, whose name is one of current familiarity among practically all Texas cotton men, and particularly among all interested in cotton seed products, not only in this state but throughout the South and abroad. By residence and business activities Mr. Heflin has been longest identified with the city of Galveston, though he is almost equally well known in the northern part of the state, and has a home at Sherman.

There is sufficient authority in the actual facts to say that Mr. Heflin has done more to exploit and improve cotton seed products and give greater efficiency to the



Royall R. Barker's

various organized interests engaged in that industry than any other man in Texas. It was Mr. Heflin who in 1896 took the lead in organizing the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association, and in 1898 assisted in organizing the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers Association. Mr. Heflin for several years served as vice president of the Texas Association, and accepted the presidency in 1908, and was vice president of the Inter-State Association in 1910 and elected president in 1911. While a pioneer in the exporting and manufacture of cotton seed products, Mr. Heflin's influence has extended far beyond the range of his individual interests, large as they are, and besides his official connection with the larger organization just mentioned, has used his efforts in every possible way to promote the interests of both producers and consumers of cotton seed products. A notable instance of his part in the great campaign of education on the value of cotton seed products was his address in 1909, while president of the Texas Association, before the Cattle Raisers Association, on the subject of the relation of cotton seed products to the cattle industry. This question was discussed so clearly and with such cogent arguments for the extended use of cotton seed products among stock raisers and dairymen that the convention had twenty thousand copies of the address printed for distribution, and later the Cotton Seed Oil Mill Association published a hundred thousand copies of the address, and it is one of the most widely distributed and read documents on the subject.

Before taking up the formal biographical details of his career, it will be appropriate to quote a few paragraphs from an issue of the *Dallas Farm and Ranch* of December 26, 1908, the proprietor of which journal, Mr. Frank P. Holland, has been a personal friend of Mr. Heflin since boyhood. As an introduction to his sketch Colonel Holland said: "To face the world at seventeen years without parents, assistance from friends or capital, is not a pleasant prospect for any lad. To overcome the natural obstacles which are in the way of the boy in such a situation; to rise to a place of high importance, becoming one of the determining personalities in a great industry, requires a man with that rare ability to quietly, steadfastly pursue a given purpose until its achievement becomes a veritable religion of life. Some one has written that all aspiration is prayer. Another has said that God always answers the prayers of the industrious man. Rufus L. Heflin, a Texas boy, aspired to become a dominant factor in southern business. To him was given industry and perseverance. He learned at an early period of his business career to say 'yes' and 'no' in a tone that implied the ultimatum, and his later career has demonstrated what a man can do for himself if he is able to make a quick, positive and level-headed decision.

"Before he was thirty years old, Mr. Heflin had begun to study the quintessentials of cotton seed products, and had foreseen the great industry that was destined to develop in the south, following the general knowledge that raw cotton seed contained many qualities so valuable that it would almost rival, in value and usefulness, the lint. So it happened that when in 1880 the manufacture of the seed began as a real industry, Mr. Heflin became a pioneer in it, and, while his beginning was as a small exporter from Galveston, he soon became known as a man who studied his work and shortly was recognized as an authority on anything pertaining to cotton seed products. Pursuing his efforts to become a thoroughly grounded man in his work, Mr. Heflin made a number of trips to Europe, visiting every country several times, and studied at first hand the needs of those markets."

Colonel Holland then analyzed the conditions of the industry during the 'eighties and early 'nineties, at which time cotton seed was considered almost valueless by most producers, and when the big oil mills built in Texas could get their raw material almost for nothing. The mills and crushers developed rapidly but without organization and before market prices had settled down

to a stable basis. The great packing houses soon invaded the field, and their magnificent organization together with the work of the European buyers, enabled them to dictate the price of oil and the local interests were reduced to an almost hopeless condition.

"Mr. Heflin," continues Colonel Holland, "was one of the first to see the disadvantages under which the crude mills handled their business. He was actively instrumental in organizing the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association, and assisted in forming the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers Association. The aims of these associations are, to unite for fraternal and business purposes cotton seed crushers and persons engaged in allied interests, who are of good moral character; and especially to enlarge the markets for the sale of cotton seed products at home and abroad, and to develop and demonstrate the many economic and satisfactory purposes for which cotton seed products may be safely used; thus creating, enlarging and extending the demand therefor, to the end that both the manufacturer and the consumer may be materially benefited thereby."

In conclusion Colonel Holland pronounced Mr. Heflin as a recognized authority on all that pertained to the by-products of cotton, a position strongly re-enforced by his standing as head of several of the largest business corporations in the state for the manufacture of cotton seed products and also as head of the exporting business which he had established in Galveston more than thirty years ago.

Rufus Leigh Heflin was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, October 11, 1849. His parents were Rev. R. T. and Lucy Ann Heflin. His father was a Methodist minister was the first editor of the *North Carolina Christian Advocate* published at Raleigh, and on moving to Texas in 1861 became prominently identified with educational affairs, being president of the Female College in Huntsville, until his death during the yellow fever scourge in October, 1867. The same dread disease also took away his wife and oldest son, T. W. Heflin, who then twenty-one years of age, was professor of mathematics in the college at Huntsville. In the paternal line Mr. R. L. Heflin represents a well balanced ancestry, his grandmother's father having come from England, his grandfather's father from Germany, while in the maternal line the grandmother's father was a Scotchman and the grandfather's father was from Ireland.

When the yellow fever epidemic of 1867 invaded the family and took away the parents, R. L. Heflin was a sophomore in the Austin College in Huntsville, but was unable to continue his education further, and quit school and went to work to support and educate two sisters and two younger brothers. Beginning at the age of seventeen, he was for two years employed in the counting office of the wholesale and retail mercantile firm of A. M. Baker & Company, starting at forty dollars a month and when the firm retired from business was cashier and head bookkeeper at wages of one hundred and seventy-five dollars a month. During these two years Mr. Heflin studied architecture at night, and at nineteen began an employment which continued for two and a half years in another retail and jobbing house. His salary at first was a hundred and fifty dollars a month, and before Alston & Oliphant had dissolved partnership they were paying him two hundred and fifty dollars a month for his services. The firm then engaged in business at Galveston under the name of Gary & Oliphant, wholesale grocers and cotton merchants. On the dissolution of the partnership of Alston & Oliphant, Mr. Heflin was left in charge and wound up their business. During this period of two and a half years he employed his spare time in the study of surveying, under the direction of the county surveyor, and during the dull season of trade did considerable actual field work. From boyhood he had displayed a natural taste for mechanics, was proficient in mathe-

matics, and it was this taste which led him to become a surveyor.

After his marriage in 1872 Mr. Heflin opened an office in Houston as financial agent for Ward, Dewey & Company, the lessees of the State Penitentiary. His salary was placed at three thousand dollars per year, and was later increased to four thousand eight hundred dollars. He remained with the firm three years, and after the lease had expired he returned to Huntsville and assisted his employers in winding up their business and disposing of their assets. In 1880 Mr. Heflin established himself at Galveston in the position of adjuster and credit man for the wholesale grocery house of Heidenheimer Brothers at a salary of two hundred dollars per month for the first six months, and four hundred dollars a month during the second half of the year, and for the next twelve months five hundred dollars a month. It was at that time that Mr. Heflin took up seriously the study of cotton seed products and instituted a thorough analysis of the food values of cotton seed as compared with other feed stuffs and foods both for animal and human uses. His investigations decided him to enter business for himself in the handling of cotton seed products. Soon afterward he opened an office and engaged in the exportation of such products and his business at Galveston in that line has been continued ever since. His knowledge of architecture, acquired during the days when he was a self-student, enabled him after the export season each year was over to take contracts for the building of oil mills, and in this line he has a record of having constructed about fifteen first-class mills in Texas, and in 1901, as the lowest bidder, received the contract for constructing the State Sugar Mill with a daily capacity of a thousand tons.

Mr. Heflin has been in the export business at Galveston since 1885, and during twelve years of this time maintained an office in New Orleans, through which he handles cotton seed products manufactured in that state, and also collected from Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. The office at New Orleans was closed after deep water was obtained for Galveston. As an exporter of cotton seed products at Galveston, Mr. Heflin buys from mills all over Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and each year handles on the average about one hundred thousand tons of cotton seed cake and meal, which is exported to Germany, England, France, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Mr. Heflin is president of the Sherman Cotton Oil Provision Company at Sherman, refiners and exporters of several well known commercial brands of cotton seed oil lards and oils, for cooking purposes. The Sherman Company buy and refine from 75,000 to 100,000 barrels of cotton seed oil annually, and converts it into products that are used in thousands of homes both in America and abroad.

Mr. Heflin is president of the Mundy Cotton Oil Company, with an oil mill in Mundy, Texas; of the Graham Cotton Oil Company, with a mill at Graham; and is the controlling stockholder in these companies, and also stockholder in the Bowie Cotton Oil Company of Bowie; the Wichita Falls Cotton Oil Company at Wichita Falls; the Farmers and Ginners Cotton Oil Company at Austin; the Rockwall Cotton Oil Company at Rockwall; and is president of the Mexia Quarry Company of Mexia and vice-president of the Anchor Milling Company at Galveston, besides various other interests.

Colonel Holland said of Mr. Heflin that he was as active as many men twenty years younger, and from the energy which he displays in looking after his extensive interests it is easy to believe that he is one of the busiest and hardest working men in the state. In spite of the incessant activities of a career of more than forty years, he retains splendid health, and has never been sick since the yellow fever epidemic of 1867. During the last two or three years Mr. Heflin has gradually turned over to his sons the detailed part of the Sherman and Galveston

business, and now keeps his business headquarters about half the time in each city, only directing the policies of the corporations, and finding time to enjoy life and the liberal rewards which his career has created.

While, as the above sketch indicates, few men have better served the producing and general commercial population of Texas than Mr. Heflin, his service has been almost entirely through his business affairs, and not in a political or official way. He is a Democratic voter and a Methodist in religion. He assisted in building the Y. M. C. A. and the Elks Lodge building at Sherman, and belongs to each organization.

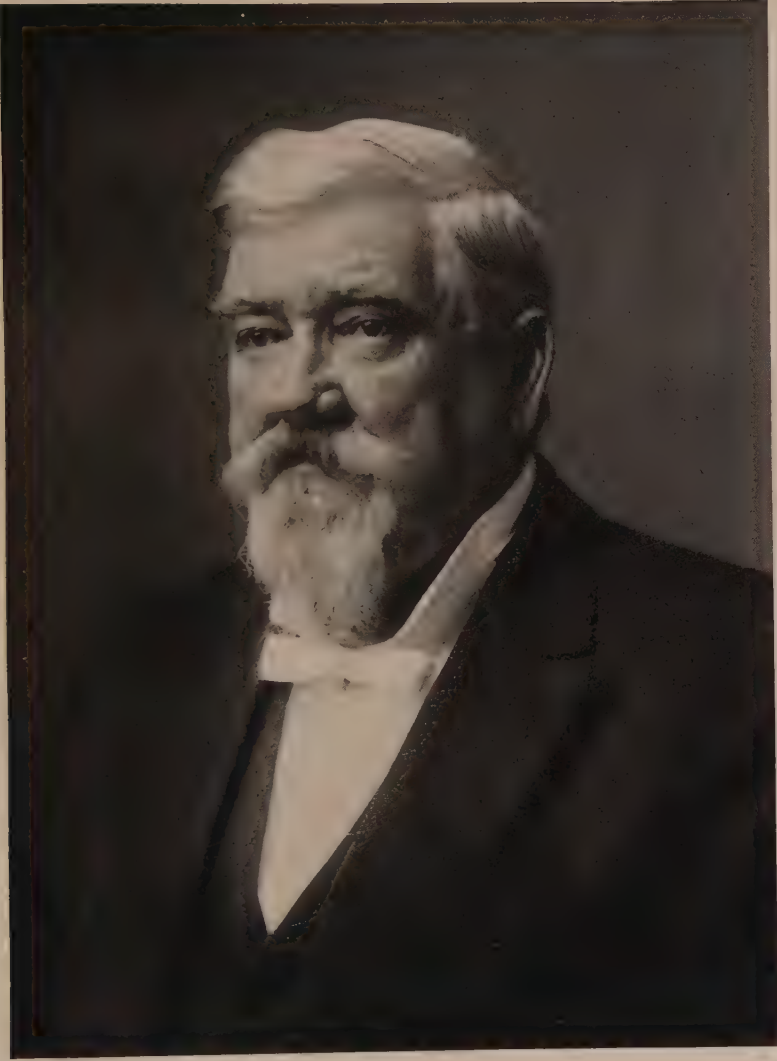
On June 12, 1872, at Huntsville, Mr. Heflin married Miss Kate Ewing Bush. Her father, John W. Bush, moved to Texas from Virginia in 1854, and for many years was a Huntsville merchant. Her mother was a Miss Ewing, a granddaughter of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian church. Mr. and Mrs. Heflin's children are: Kate Bush, born April 29, 1877, and now Mrs. E. H. Young; Rufus Leigh Heflin Jr., born March 23, 1882, and now secretary and treasurer of the Sherman Cotton Oil Provision Company; Mattie Alston, born July 19, 1879, and wife of W. L. Nance; Nina Leonard, born December 19, 1885, the wife of D. W. Head; John Ewing, born May 28, 1888, died February, 1910; Edward Allan, born April 10, 1891, now living in Galveston; Frances Betts, born September 23, 1894. Besides these children Mr. and Mrs. Heflin have an adopted daughter, Katherine Ewing, born June 23, 1912.

SIMEON W. S. DUNCAN. No man in Dallas has enjoyed more of the distinctions of citizenship and distinguished public service than "Commodore" Duncan. A resident of Dallas more than forty years, now retired from an activity in private business affairs which long ago brought him ample prosperity, he is still the most prominent figure as he always has been, in all matters relating to the great project of Trinity River navigation. A commanding figure in the affairs of the north metropolis, the mere mention of his name is a sufficient introduction to the people of the state at large. The following brief recital of his career will serve to justify a tribute paid him by the late Judge Lindsley, the Dallas historian, who said: "Honored and loved by all, the Commodore has entered, as it were, into the immortality of his fame while still among his compatriots, whom he has served so long, so wisely and so well."

With a few additions and changes, the following article is taken chiefly from a sketch of Commodore Duncan written a few years ago by one who has long been acquainted with his activities and his influential character. Born in Hardin county, about ten miles south of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, October 22, 1848, Simeon W. S. Duncan is a son of James A. and Catherine (Daughter) Duncan. His father, a true southern gentleman from Virginia and of Scotch ancestry, in 1857 moved from Hardin county to Louisville, was a merchant in that city, and in 1870 moved with his family to Texas, and from Jefferson, in the eastern part of the state, went to Grayson county in 1873, and finally located in Dallas where his death occurred in 1892 at the age of sixty-six. He was survived by his widow, who was born in Kentucky in 1827 and who died in Dallas in 1913, at the age of eighty-six.

Simeon W. S. Duncan finished his education in the University of Kentucky at Lexington in 1868. He accompanied his parents to Texas in 1870, and in the following year came to Dallas, finding a place as bookkeeper with the pioneer mercantile firm of Clark & Bryan.

It was about this time that young Duncan did his first important service to Dallas. What this service was is best described in an article taken from a local newspaper and quoted in part as follows: "In Dallas in 1871 there was a mercantile firm, Clark & Bryan. This



S. W. J. Duncan.

firm had a great big young fellow from Kentucky keeping books for it. He knew that the charter of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific railroad required it to cross Trinity as near the thirty-second parallel of latitude as practicable and that this would take it to Corsicana. For this great east and west Trunk line to cross the Houston & Texas Central railroad at Corsicana would make that point a great city and kill Dallas's prospects of being a city. That young fellow was Sim Duncan, our own Commodore. He and W. J. Clark put their wits together, and devised a plan to bring the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific road through Dallas instead of Corsicana. No one knew the scheme but themselves. They wrote the people along the line of road that would run from Jefferson to Dallas and succeeded in having a convention in Dallas in the summer of 1871 which passed resolutions and pledged themselves to secure a charter and build a road from Jefferson to Dallas, and thence to Wichita. Sim Duncan made a map of the proposed route showing how desirable a one it was, and the scheme worked like a charm. The legislature met the following January, and a company having been organized a representative went to Austin to obtain a charter. In the meantime overtures were being made to the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific road to go through Dallas instead of Corsicana, and the agreement was that Dallas would abandon its proposed road—from Jefferson to Dallas—but would secure a charter to Wichita and help the Southern Pacific road to get its charter amended, the ostensible purpose of the change being to alter the name again. The name was changed to the Texas & Pacific, and instead of going through Tyler and Corsicana, as its thirty-second parallel of latitude-charter required it to do, the route was changed to cross the Houston and Texas Central railroad within one mile of Browder Spring. These Springs are in the Dallas City Park. Its engineers headed from Marshall straight for Dallas, and there was weeping and gnashing of teeth at Tyler and Corsicana."

In March, 1872, Mr. Duncan resigned his position as bookkeeper and took a contract to survey the town. He completed his work within three months, at about the time of the completion of the first railroad into the city, the Houston & Texas Central in July, 1872. From these surveys he made a map of the town, the first one of Dallas as it then existed, and from that time forward he was engaged in land business, abstracting of titles and in surveying and engineering, having served two terms as city engineer of Dallas during its earlier development. He was the pioneer abstractor of titles in northern Texas, and from 1872 until his retirement from business his private activities were concentrated along that line. He is known to have surveyed more land in Texas than any other man.

While his unselfish public spirit has been manifested in every important phase of Dallas' growth and development as a great city, Mr. Duncan is best known as the father of Trinity River navigation. In the late '80s, while casually investigating the railroad rates on certain commodities shipped to and from the city of Dallas, he discovered that, while Dallas was a great railroad center and that northern and central Texas was traversed and cobwebbed in all directions with numerous lines of railways, yet the freight rates charged upon the commerce of that section were higher than in any corresponding section in all the United States. The injustice of such an enormous tribute levied upon his state and city by these railroads impressed him strongly. He further discovered that hope of relief by legislation, through commissioners or other official action, was fallacious. This impressed him that a city of importance in northern or central Texas could never succeed with these handicaps; that no city could aspire to be great without a water transportation connecting with the coast. The navigation of the Trinity river offered the only relief from the freight rates and the only solution was a con-

tinuous and permanent water transportation by which Dallas could be made a great city. These same views were entertained by many other patriotic citizens of Dallas. The result of this agitation was that Mr. Duncan, in connection with Mr. C. A. Keating, T. W. Griffith, James Moroney and many others began an active campaign to secure the required results.

It was in recognition of Mr. Duncan's zealous, unselfish and untiring efforts to make the Trinity river a navigable stream that his appreciative fellow citizens have affectionately bestowed upon him the title of "Commodore Duncan." This great work of Mr. Duncan has been prosecuted with a vigor which has known no rest and in face of obstacles which would have appalled the bravest. In advance of the application made to congress for the appropriation necessary, he gathered his material, marshalled his facts and advanced his reasons in a series of great arguments, which when delivered and published became the text book of instruction in the improvement of the inland waterways of the United States. Every enterprise looking to the improvement of inland waterways is based upon the arguments marshalled by Mr. Duncan in his appeal to congress.

Its work has been prosecuted in the face of relentless opposition on the part of corporate interests and rival communities and the exasperating delays that beset every government undertaking. At one time a hostile board of engineers appointed by the secretary of war to investigate the improvement of the Trinity river reported that there was insufficient water supply; that the project was neither practicable, nor feasible or advisable, and strongly recommended that no money be appropriated for the improvement of the Trinity river. This failed to daunt the invincible spirit of Mr. Duncan. He took the report of the unfriendly board and gave to it a searching analysis and a thorough examination. He demonstrated that the conclusions arrived at by the board were based upon insufficient, false and faulty data, and by the most overwhelming demonstration proved that by the data relied upon even by the board itself, the improvement of the Trinity river was not only practicable and feasible, but was imperatively and absolutely necessary. As a result of persistent and continued efforts another board of expert engineers was appointed. At great length they examined the questions in controversy and at the end of six weeks reported that Mr. Duncan was sustained in all his conclusions, and further reported that the improvement of the Trinity river was practicable, feasible and desirable. Since then the question of the practicability of the improvement of the Trinity river has been closed. Nearly two million dollars has been provided and appropriated by the Federal government and expended and it is the hope of every citizen of Dallas and vicinity that Commodore Duncan may be a triumphant witness of the completion of a work which has absorbed his energies through so many years. It was chiefly due to the influence and the arguments of Mr. Duncan that the work of improvement was begun at Dallas instead of at the mouth of the Trinity, and he succeeded in having a new engineering district created with headquarters at Dallas.

In April, 1883, Commodore Duncan married Miss Denia Bullion. Their only child is Miss Josephine Duncan.

As a conclusion to this brief article may be quoted the exact words of the writer of the sketch from which the above material is chiefly drawn. "We have not the space to enumerate the many public enterprises with which Mr. Duncan has been identified since he came to Dallas. The great Viaduct spanning the Trinity River at Dallas stands as a monument to his energetic spirit in trying to make Dallas a great city. In September, 1909, more than fifty of the leading business men of Dallas presented to him the finest silver loving cup there is in Texas. On this cup is the following inscription: 'Presented to Commodore S. W. S. Duncan in

appreciation of his great work in securing the viaduct for Greater Dallas.' He has been the soul and the animating spirit of many others. He may not excel in the graces and dilettante accomplishments of life, yet, like Themistocles, he can say 'While I cannot play the violin, I can make a village into a great city.' While Mr. Duncan has been blessed by nature with a great and massive mind, he is withal a man of modest worth. Not a word of his great achievements will ever be heard from him. A friend who has known him intimately for thirty years and who is familiar with his beneficent career writes and furnishes this meager sketch of his loyal and patriotic services to his city and state.

From the terraced height of sixty-five years, Mr. Duncan can look back upon a long, active life, honestly and honorably spent and starred with brilliant achievements. He is blessed with splendid health. His eye is not dim, nor is his natural force abated. In the life that stretches before him, he will march on to still other achievements for the good of his city, his trusting and admiring fellow citizens. When all is over and he boards that mysterious bark which touches at every man's port, he will leave behind him the respect and affection of all his fellow citizens. On the slab which marks his final resting place, there can be fittingly and truly inscribed 'Here lies one of the wisest, the noblest and best of men.' "

JOHN T. ROBINSON, M. D. Thirty-two of the forty years of Dr. John T. Robinson's professional career have been spent at Jacksboro, and during this time he has established a record for faithful devotion to his calling, strict adherence to its highest ideals and ethics and self-sacrificing service to his patients that has elevated him to the front rank among Jack county's physicians and surgeons. Moreover he has at all times displayed a public-spirited citizenship and a willingness to assume his full share of the responsibilities thereof, his influence always being on the side of moral, educational and religious advancement.

Doctor Robinson is a native of the Blue Grass state, born in Henry county, Kentucky, June 9, 1848, and is a son of F. M. and Frances J. (Ayner) Robinson, the former born in Alabama and the latter in Kentucky. The father, a farmer and stock raiser by vocation, brought the family to Texas in 1855, first locating in Collins county and subsequently moving to Denton county, where he continued to reside until his death in 1867. His demise was hastened by his army experiences, he having lost his health while serving in the Civil war as a private in the Fourteenth Texas Infantry, with which he served during nearly the entire period of the great struggle, participating in numerous engagements and establishing an admirable record for bravery and faithfulness to duty. The mother survived him many years, and passed away May 24, 1904. Of their two children, Doctor Robinson was the younger.

Private schools in Texas furnished Doctor Robinson with his early educational training, he having come to this state with his parents as a lad of seven years, and this was supplemented by attendance at the high school at Fort Worth, following which he pursued his medical course in the University of Louisville, Kentucky. After his graduation therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1874, he began practice as a member of the Texas Rangers, but after a short period with that famous organization he settled down at Elizabeth, Denton county, where he remained until 1882. In that year he came to Jacksboro and opened an office, and here he has continued to remain in the enjoyment of an excellent professional business to the present time. At various times he has been honored by election and appointment to offices of responsibility and trust in the line of his profession, being a member of the board of medical examiners for eight years and county health officer of Jack county for an extended period. He belongs to the various organiza-

tions of his vocation, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. A Democrat in politics, he has steadfastly supported the policies and candidates of his party, and is a stalwart Wilson man. With his family, he attends the Christian church. Doctor Robinson believes that the community of Jacksboro is one of the most healthful in the state, there being but a minimum of malaria, while the city ranks second in standing in this section. He has witnessed its great growth and development during the last thirty years, and has contributed his full share to the progress which has made it one of the thriving cities of this part of Texas.

In January, 1878, at Pilot Point, Texas, Doctor Robinson was married to Miss Katy B. Brown, and to this union there have been born three sons and one daughter, namely: J. B., aged thirty-four years, engaged in the mining business in New Mexico; Mrs. Grizelle Buckner, of Bridgeport, Texas, wife of Dr. K. T. Buckner, a practicing physician of that place; Hugh T., who is a book-keeper and resides at Jacksboro; and Byron B., who is connected with a dry goods establishment at Jacksboro.

MRS. VIRGINIA K. JOHNSON. Perhaps no institution has done a better and more useful work in social service than the Virginia K. Johnson Home at Dallas. While it originated as an undertaking under the auspices of Christian women for the redemption and care of misguided and unfortunate girls in the city of Dallas, the work has been conducted with such ever widening circle of success that the Home is now recognized as one of the most conspicuous centers in the entire South in the great movement for the eradication of the social evil and the restitution of its victims. The founder and superintendent of the Home, whose name it bears, has for more than twenty years carried on her work with an enthusiasm and devotion worthy of the cause, and her ambition to make it a successful institution has been fully realized. It is supported by the M. E. Church South. While modern philanthropy and generosity can be appropriately directed through many channels, there is none that deserves more substantial support than the cause to which the Virginia K. Johnson Home is dedicated, and without any invidious discrimination it can be said that wealthy men and women can bestow their material prosperity on no worthier object than this Home for delinquent girls, regarded with so much pride among the benevolent institutions of Dallas.

Many articles of description and commendation have appeared in the public press regarding the Home, and the data for the following brief sketch are contained chiefly in recent issues of the *Dallas News* and an article by Dr. G. C. Rankin in the *Texas Christian Advocate*. At the time of the twenty-first anniversary of the Home the *News* said: "The work of sheltering girls who have taken their 'first step downward' was started by Mrs. Johnson and other christian women of Dallas in February, 1893. Now the institution has a magnificent brick building in the south part of Oak Cliff, well equipped with dormitories, hospital, baby bathroom, dining hall, class rooms and eighteen acres of ground, making a plant worth about one hundred thousand dollars. Sixty girls are now housed in the Home learning to cook and to sew, as well as receiving instruction in the literary branches. They range in age from twelve to twenty-two—many of them but children themselves—forced all too soon to know the faithlessness of humanity and the pangs and love of motherhood—motherhood mocked into shame. The Home has a capacity for seventy-five girls. The rooms are furnished exactly alike and are uniform in cleanliness and neatness. The classrooms are equipped with all the facilities of the up-to-date schoolroom. The sewing room is conducted under a competent director, the culinary and domestic science department is the peer of more famous institutions. Here the girls are instructed in the arts that may stand them in good stay as they begin their lives



VIRGINIA K. JOHNSON HOME, DALLAS



Mrs. Virginia K. Johnson.

new. The hospital department is the pride of the Home. In equipment it is the equal of any institution of its kind in Dallas, and in size it is ample to care for the needs of the institution.

"The results of the Virginia K. Johnson Home and School cannot be told in a schedule of hours or a curriculum. It is built into reclaimed lives, snatched from a hell on earth; it gleams from eyes changed from the sadness of scalding tears of disappointment to the clear light of hope and Christian living; it is proven by the straight and useful lives these girls live when they have finally gone forth from the holy influence of the Home and its patron saint, 'Mother' Johnson.

Not only does the Home provide for the life of the girl who comes to its sheltering arms with her load of grief and sorrow, but it provides for the little life that comes into the world in the maternity room in the hospital ward. The babies are all adopted into good homes, most of them by the time they are six months old, though none are taken away from the Home under that age. The foster parents give the baby their own family name and rear it as if it were their own. So attached do they become to the little ones that they use every precaution that the childish heart shall never be broken by learning in after years of its real origin. This is one of the many peculiar features that make the Virginia K. Johnson Home one of commanding, practical Christianity. To let the children grow up at the Home would be an unutterable unkindness to them for obvious reasons. 'Love sacrificeth all things for the thing it loves,' Mrs. Johnson tells the little mother as she cries aloud that she cannot let her baby go to strangers to be reared."

A quotation in part from Dr. Rankin's article will indicate some of the early steps in the progress of this institution and also an appreciation of its founder and superintendent. "She began this work more than twenty years ago on a small scale, under the auspices of the King's Daughters, and right well do we remember the unsightly house, in the outskirts of the city, she rented and crudely fitted up for this mammoth undertaking. It was not a popular movement and it required wonderful faith and hope and courage to go forward in the face of impending obstruction. But this noble woman never wavered. A few years later and she had prevailed upon Mrs. Ann Browder Cunningham to donate a plot of valuable ground on which to project a better place for the work in hand; and then she appealed with voice and pen to the good people of the State to help her place a suitable home on the site. After some years of sacrificing labor, the large two-story frame building took shape, and then through her efforts the church took hold of the matter and gave to her its endorsement. There she labored assiduously, amid hardships and burdens, until finally the Home Mission Society of the entire church took it over and her recognition became larger and broader.

"But this arrangement for a Home did not meet Mrs. Johnson's ideas of caring for the multiplied wards that came under her care and tuition. For when these unfortunates learned that there was one foster mother looking after them, they began to apply to her by the score for help in their distress. The city soon built up beyond the confines of the Home, and she longed for better facilities and larger accommodations. Her faith grew with the needs of her field, and she began a movement for something in keeping with the responsibility of her task; and with the aid of those now interested, she secured a fine plat of ground in the outskirts of Oak Cliff and set herself to the task of raising money to put upon it a large, well-equipped and modern structure, with perfect facilities for work of that character. To make a long story short, that structure, after some years of struggle, is there in its beauty and glory, a credit to the church and an inspiration to humanity.

Some little debt is still on it, but our 'Saint Virginia' is taxing her resources of body and soul to liquidate this and set the property free before she goes hence. Today all Methodism is proud of this connexional institution and its splendid work for a worthy, though neglected, class of womankind. Under its fostering care in the years past, with all its early handicaps, our 'Saint Virginia' has seen more than sixteen hundred blighted girls restored to their womanhood and sent forth to be useful members of society, and she has seen 850 innocent babes put into good Christian homes to be brought up with no knowledge of their unfortunate advent into this cold and selfish world. We do not overlook the fact that hundreds of others have done their humble part in making this institution what it is today, and we accord them their meed of praise. But our 'Saint Virginia' has excelled them all. The institution was born in her own heart and mind, and it has been nurtured by her toil and blood. Under God it is the creation of her faith and hope. And it stands there today as a monument to her self-sacrificing toil and persistent energy through all sorts of discouragement and under all sorts of struggle and gloomy forebodings." In addition to what others have said so well and so justly, it is hardly required to comment further. Mrs. Johnson's exceptional business ability is proved by the tact, diplomacy and persistence which she has shown in getting financial aid for the Home, not only from the Methodist church, but from wealthy citizens and from other church denominations, and also from various sections of the United States. Mrs. Johnson edits and publishes the *King's Messenger*, which is the official organ of the Home, and which enables her to get her work before a large public. Through her personal request to President Wilson, the latter issued an order to the Postmaster General exempting the *King's Messenger* from all restrictions as to the mailing of sample copies, and through this paper Mrs. Wilson has taken a personal interest in the Home. Mrs. Johnson has been honored by the endorsement of her work and by the encouragement of many other high officials in state and nation.

Mrs. Virginia K. Johnson is the widow of the late W. H. Johnson, a prominent lawyer of Dallas, who at one time served as city and county attorney. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, and Mrs. Johnson is a native of Lynchburg in the same state. Both, however, were reared in Pike county, Missouri, where their respective families moved, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson came from Bowling Green, Missouri, to Dallas in 1883.

CHARLES R. RUSSELL. As superintendent of agents for the Two Republics Life Insurance Company, of El Paso, of which corporation he is also a stockholder and director, Mr. Russell has been a resident of this west Texas city for the past three years, and was previously identified with the life insurance business in Austin. While one of his ancestors was a distinguished soldier of the Republic of Texas, Mr. Russell himself belongs to a family long prominent in Georgia, which state was his own home and the center of his business activities until his removal to Texas five years ago.

Charles R. Russell was born and reared at Columbus, Muscogee county, Georgia. His father was the late honored and lamented Captain Charles R. Russell, a gallant soldier and officer in the Confederate service in the war between the States, whose record as a soldier and whose sterling character and practical achievements made him conspicuous in his home state of Georgia. He left the University of Georgia when a young man to accept the post of assistant secretary of the treasury of the United States under Hon. Howell Cobb, who was secretary of the treasury under President Buchanan. A short time before the outbreak of the war and after Georgia seceded from the Union, Captain Russell promptly resigned his

federal office and returned to his home state, there organizing a company that was among the first to enter the Confederate army in 1861. At the battle of Atlanta the gallant and intrepid Neil Habersham fell in his arms, only a short time after Joseph Habersham, his brother, had given up his life on the same field, and who likewise fell near Captain Russell. Others sacrificed their lives in this great battle, brave and loyal sons of the Confederacy, but no two deaths stirred a deeper feeling of loss and sympathy than those of the Habersham brothers. At the close of the war Captain Russell held the rank of colonel, having been promoted to that office after both the major and colonel of his regiment had been killed in battle, and his own was a record of fine efficiency and loyalty as a regimental officer in the Confederate army. Captain Charles R. Russell married Anna Robison, a daughter of Dr. A. I. Robison, who was long a physician and surgeon at Columbus, Georgia, and a Scotsman of the McNeill clan. Members of the Robison family were pioneers and soldiers of Texas who contributed to the establishment of the Republic, and for this reason Mr. Russell of El Paso has a loyalty to the State of his adoption greater than his length of residence would naturally produce.

At Columbus Charles R. Russell spent his early youth, and attended the Park Hall Academy, then under the direction of Professor James J. Slade, and was a student there until he entered the University of Georgia. Graduating from the university with the degree Bachelor of Arts, Mr. Russell took up the study of law in the offices of McNeill & Levy, one of the leading law firms of Columbus, and continued with the firm for several years after his admission to the bar. He then set up an office of his own in Columbus and in a short time had gained a successful practice.

While looking after the interests of a growing legal practice, Mr. Russell also interested himself in public affairs and was one of the active Democrats of his district. His party elected him for several terms to the state legislature, and his legislative record includes the chairmanship of several important committees, and his name is associated with the authorship of valuable legislation still on the Georgia statutes. While a member of the Georgia legislature there appeared in a leading Georgia newspaper an editorial written by Rev. Sam Small, containing the following comments and appreciation: "In the present general assembly the grand old county of Muscogee is represented by Hon. Charles R. Russell, who is serving his first term as a member. Muscogee did well when she turned to the Russell clan for another of its able sons to represent her public interests in legislation. The state at large has not forgotten but will hold in endeared remembrance those two strong, loyal, fearless patriots, the brothers 'Jim' Russell and 'Charlie' Russell, who so long and so splendidly illustrated the chivalry and Georgianism of Muscogee. They fought for Georgia on crimson fields of battle, their courage never failed, their lips never ceased to protest, and their strength stood steadfast by the mother state. In the son and nephew they have endowed Muscogee with a scion of promising powers. Like them he is chivalrous and aggressive. Like them he wears the rose above his heart and the thistle on his sword arm. In his first session-work he made himself conspicuous for both modesty and intelligence, winning the confidence of his colleagues."

Other public service which he rendered during his residence in Georgia was as a representative of that state at the National Conference for ballot reform, held in New York City in 1906, under the auspices of the Civic Federation. With the exception of the late Hon. A. W. Terrell of Texas, he was the only southern member invited to read a paper and discuss the election laws before the session of this important conference. He also had the

distinction of being elected secretary of the chief committee of the conference, which is an organization of national scope. As a prominent Georgia Democrat, Mr. Russell was for several years chairman of a Democratic executive committee. In 1907 he was designated by the Governor of Georgia as orator to respond for the state to the speech of President Roosevelt at the Jamestown exposition, and for his services rendered as Georgia commissioner to the exposition was presented with a commemorative medal by the state of Virginia. In 1908 President Roosevelt selected Mr. Russell for a consulship but at the same time General Clement A. Evans, then chairman of the Georgia prison commission, had appointed Mr. Russell a special representative of that body, and the opportunities for service to his home state caused him to decline the consulship. His work in behalf of the Georgia prison Commission continued for about one year and was marked by effective service. A short time after resigning that office he removed from the state, and in April, 1909, took up his residence in the city of Austin, Texas.

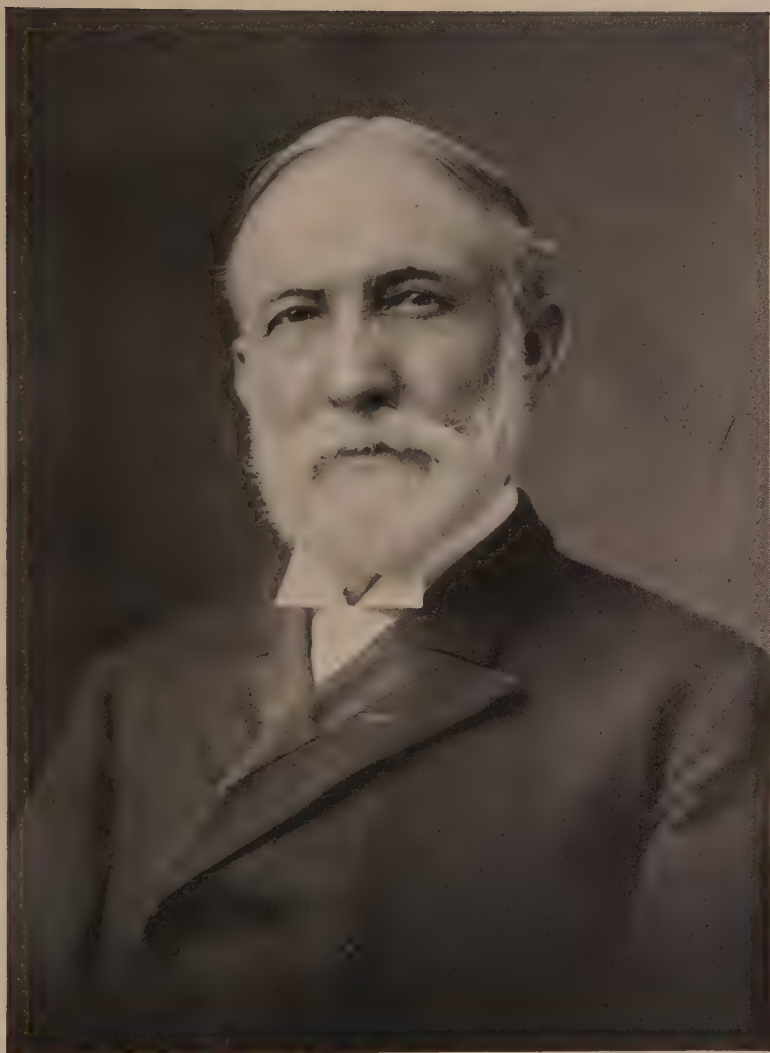
At Austin Mr. Russell formed a partnership with William L. Gilfillan under the name of Gilfillan & Russell, as a general life insurance agency and as district managers for the Great Southern Life Insurance Company. His record in the insurance field is perhaps familiar to most Texas representatives of that business. In a short time after beginning business in Texas he had qualified as a member of the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Club, an insurance organization, and on April 21, 1911, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto was distinguished by the election as the first president of that club, a recognition that came from the fact that he had written the largest amount of insurance among all the members of the organization within a specified time. Under the rules of the club no person can serve as president more than one term. The day of his election to the presidency was further celebrated by an excursion for the members of the organization down the Houston ship channel to the San Jacinto battle grounds where members and invited guests contributed to the celebration of a day which is always formally observed in Texas. It should be mentioned that on the San Jacinto battlefield, April 21, 1836, Mr. Russell's great-uncle was one of the Texas soldiers who actually captured General Santa Anna, whom he escorted as a prisoner to General Sam Houston. On returning from the battle ground to Houston, the members of the club and their guests, including a number of prominent Texans, prolonged the celebration by a fine banquet in the Rice Hotel.

In May, 1911, Mr. Russell accepted the position of superintendent of agents of the Two Republics Life Insurance Company and since then his headquarters and home has been in El Paso. He is a director in the Security Trust and Savings Bank, a stockholder in the Rio Grande Valley Bank and Trust Company, and in the Texas Bank and Trust Company.

Since coming to Texas Mr. Russell has continued his steady support of the Democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He is a member of various fraternal and social organizations, among them being the various Masonic bodies, and also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Elks. For a number of years he has been very interested in Masonry, and possesses several jewels given him as marks of regard by his brethren in his home state and city. He represented Georgia at the session of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine held in Chicago in 1907.

Mr. Russell is a prominent member of the Georgia Society in El Paso.

PHILEMON BURGESS HUNT. Few Texans have had a career so filled with the spice and excitement of adventure, with varied service in the army, in various posts



J. B. Mearns

under the Federal government, and in business as Colonel Hunt, the former collector of Internal Revenue in the Dallas District and now living largely retired in that city. Colonel Hunt has been a resident of Texas nearly thirty years, having established himself as a rancher in West Texas after a long and eventful service beginning with the Civil war and continuing through official activities in various states of the South and in old Indian Territory.

Philemon Burgess Hunt was born on his father's farm near Bryan Station, seven miles from Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, October 11, 1837. His parents were Gavine Drummond and Katherine Amelia (Burgess) Hunt. Among his ancestors were the Drummonds, a historic Scotch family directly descended from the Earl of Perth. Grandfather George Hunt was born on the Yadkin river in North Carolina, a son of Colonel Jonathan Hunt, who gained his title by brilliant service in the Revolutionary war. George Hunt when a young man moved to New Jersey, and married a daughter of Gavine Drummond. Their son, Gavine Drummond Hunt, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, December 2, 1794, his mother dying five days later, and in 1800 the father and son moved to the rich blue grass region of Fayette county, Kentucky.

It was on the old Kentucky homestead near Lexington that Philemon B. Hunt was reared and he acquired most of his education in that locality. Taking up his residence at Lexington, before the outbreak of the Civil war he was for some time deputy clerk of Fayette county. At the beginning of hostilities he was a member of the famous Lexington Chasseurs, a local military company incorporated with the Kentucky State Guards. Colonel Hunt's record in the Civil war is succinctly told by Colonel R. M. Kelly, of Louisville, Kentucky, who commanded the Fourth Kentucky Regiment after the resignation of Colonel Hunt. Colonel Kelly's sketch follows: "The military career of Colonel Philemon Burgess Hunt began on the first Monday in August, 1861. When Lieutenant William Nelson of the United States Navy, afterwards Major General Nelson, came to Kentucky with authority from Mr. Lincoln to organize three Regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry, he selected as field officers for one of the regiments, afterwards known as the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, Speed S. Fry, afterwards Brigadier General, as colonel, John T. Croxton, afterwards Brigadier and Brevet Major General, as lieutenant colonel, and P. B. Hunt as major. Major Hunt had become an excellent drill master by his service in the Lexington Chasseurs, a crack company of the active state militia commanded by Captain S. D. Bruce, afterwards colonel of the Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, and was of great service in making the regiment what it became, one of the best drilled and disciplined of Kentucky regiments.

"In the organization of the army of the Ohio, the regiment was assigned to the first Division commanded by General George H. Thomas, and under that great commander helped to win the victory of Mill Springs on the 19th of January, 1862. For gallantry in that action Major Hunt was promoted to be lieutenant colonel. He participated with his regiment in the siege of Corinth, during which it engaged in a number of skirmishes, in an expedition to the Bear River Bridge under General Sherman, in the marches through Tennessee and to Louisville and then in the Perryville campaign and the march back to Gallatin, Tennessee, from which point on Christmas Eve, 1862, he went with the regiment to head off a raid by General John H. Morgan, with whose rear guard the regiment had a sharp skirmish at Rolling Fork, Kentucky, where Colonel Hunt's horse was seriously wounded. Taking cars at Lebanon Junction the regiment was transported to Nashville, and at once moved under General D. S. Stanley down the Cumberland to head off the raid of Forrest, after which

the regiment was stationed at La Vergne, Tennessee, till the beginning of the Tullahoma Campaign, during which it skirmished at Hoover's Gap, Concord Church and Tullahoma.

"In the reorganization of the army, after the battle of Stone River, the regiment had been assigned with the Division to which it was attached, to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and about this time Colonel Croxton having been assigned to the command of the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Hunt took command of the regiment. He was never on any detached duty during his service, always attentive and soldierly in the discharge of his duty and as regimental commander while he was always exacting in requiring discipline, he was untiring in looking after the comforts of his men and getting all they were entitled to. No commander was ever more popular with his men, or more thoroughly enjoyed their confidence. After the short rest following the Tullahoma Campaign, that which resulted in the battle of Chickamauga began. Croxton's brigade had the honor of opening that battle for the Union side, and about noon of that day, while in command and gallantly heading his regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Hunt was severely wounded, being shot through the left knee and had to be moved from the field. Only his own determination, backed by Dr. Arter, regimental surgeon of the Thirty-first Ohio, prevented the doctors, who insisted that his chances of life would be better, from cutting off his leg. His convalescence was slow, and, his wound unfitting him for further service, he resigned to the great regret of his comrades on April 13, 1864."

As illustrative of the remarkable freaks often played by shot and shell in battle, it may be stated that the bullet which put the colonel out of commission entered his horse's shoulder, where it remained until his death twenty-one years afterwards. The bullet was found and is now preserved by Colonel Hunt as one of his most interesting war relics, while the horse which bore this charmed life was taken to his family residence at Lexington, Kentucky, and used for twenty-one years after the war for various domestic purposes. Naturally, the household became deeply attached to the animal.

After a short experience as a cotton planter in Mississippi Colonel Hunt returned to Lexington, where he was appointed cashier in the office of the collector of internal revenue, and in 1874 President Grant appointed him supervisor of internal revenue for the district including Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. His appointment was confirmed January 9, 1875, and he was granted permission to locate his office at Lexington Kentucky. It was during his term of office in this position that the notorious rascality of the whisky ring was exposed throughout the county, but throughout the long investigation conducted by the government and the congressional authorities Colonel Hunt's name not only remained untarnished, but his services in unearthing and exposing the operations of those who had defrauded the government were of the most efficient character. Colonel Hunt's characteristic attributes of honor and honesty which have marked the entire course of his public career were particularly conspicuous in those days of wholesale corruption, and he was one of four men intrusted to Benjamin H. Bristow, secretary of the treasury, with the secrets of the investigation. His work was largely centered at New Orleans, and he closed the distilleries of that city about the time the raids were made upon the St. Louis establishments.

Concerning this interesting phase of Colonel Hunt's career it will be interesting to quote in part from an article written by John T. Gunn and published a few years ago in a paper at Lexington, Kentucky. "On the 26th of February, he left his office at Lexington for Mississippi to consolidate the three collector's districts of that state into two. While on the train he was approached by a New Orleans distiller who made a propo-

sition to him. He stated in the proposition 'that he had paid Supervisor Hunt's predecessor from his distillery alone one thousand dollars per month, that the other distillers in New Orleans paid him their proportion, aggregating twelve to fourteen thousand dollars per month, and that he came with full authority to make the same contract with him.' This is quoted from a public government document published in June, 1876, being a report of the investigation of the Federal officers of Louisiana. In making this proposition the distiller gave Supervisor Hunt valuable information which enabled him to be of great service to Secretary Bristow in his war on the whisky ring.

"Supervisor Hunt went to Washington and with General Bristow had a long conference with General Grant, the result of which was that he was given full authority to use his own judgment in making war on the whisky ring in New Orleans. He could not find material in New Orleans that he was willing to trust. He made his selection from men who were already in the internal revenue service in Kentucky and Tennessee. These men he placed over the distilleries at New Orleans, being satisfied that every pound of grain would be weighed and that every pint of whisky would be gauged. In five days running, the distillery showed it was making too much whisky, and that it was unfolding a tale about its previous work. The yield of a particular distillery had been about 2.60 gallons per bushel for the season, but with honest storekeepers and gaugers, in running five days, yield was 3.90 gallons per bushel, showing that as the distiller mashed 500 bushel per day, at least one gallon per bushel had been stolen prior to that time, or \$450 per day in revenue. Honorable Bluford Wilson, solicitor of the treasury, who was giving special attention to the work going on at St. Louis, told Superintendent Hunt that when they were ready to make a strike in St. Louis, the distillery referred to as running thirteen days stopped of its own accord, giving notice to the collector that the pipes were leaking and they wanted to make repairs. The pipes were never repaired and the distillery did not attempt to run any more. It did not want to run with honest officials over it."

In 1878 President Hayes appointed Colonel Hunt as United States Indian agent, with headquarters at Fort Sill and Anadarko in old Indian Territory. This was his office for eight years. Among the noteworthy reforms inaugurated in that time was the founding of a freighting system conducted by the Indians themselves instead of by the white men, thus not only furnishing them with employment by which they could earn money, but to a large extent protecting their supplies and making useful men of them. As is shown by the annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for the year 1885, in August of that year Colonel Hunt recommended to the Indian Department that the government wards be settled upon land in severalty, and that after the government had purchased of the Indians their surplus lands they be sold to actual settlers. This was the first time such a suggestion had ever appeared in print, and as Senator Dawes afterwards conferred with Colonel Hunt before drafting the bill which was made the basis of the plan finally adopted by the government in the disposal of Indian lands, it will be seen how great is the latter's credit in the matter.

When Colonel Hunt moved to Texas in 1885 he located at Graham, the noted center of the Texas cattle industry, and there began the raising of live stock, especially the breeding of shorthorn cattle. Colonel Hunt still owns and operates the fine stock farm and ranch near Graham, and is now engaged almost exclusively in the breeding of registered Jersey cattle. In 1892, while serving as cashier of the First National Bank of Graham, President Harrison appointed Mr. Hunt United States Marshal for the northern district of Texas. The

duties of this office caused him to move to Dallas, but after two years in the office he returned to his ranch in Young county. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Texas with headquarters at Dallas, and by successive re-appointments Colonel Hunt occupied that office until his resignation on October 1, 1912.

Colonel Hunt has long been a prominent member of the Military order of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Perhaps in no better way than his broad and liberal spirit been shown than in his services in behalf of the survivors of both the Union and Confederate armies. He has served as department commander of Texas for the Grand Army of the Republic, and it was partly at his suggestion that the Chickamunga Society was formed, composed of the surviving participants of that battle, whether they fought in the Union or Confederate army. Colonel Hunt was honored by the Society as president, and both through these organizations and as a private citizen has in numberless ways displayed his tolerant spirit and fellow sympathy with all old soldiers, irrespective of the flag under which they fought. Probably personal matters influenced him in this respect, since at the outbreak of the war two of his brothers, George Warfield and Albert Gallatin Hunt, both enlisted in the Confederate service, while he and a younger brother, G. Drummond, went into the Union army. His younger brother who was adjutant in the Third Kentucky regiment, was mortally wounded while leading a charge of that command at the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 29, 1863. Captain George W. Hunt, who died at his home in Dallas in November, 1913, served as acting adjutant general under General B. W. Duke and rendered efficient service for the Southern cause under General Morgan. Captain A. G. Hunt, who was also a Dallas citizen and died in March, 1910, was a lieutenant in Colonel Cluke's Kentucky Regiment, and a member of General Morgan's dashing raiders. During the invasion of southern Ohio by Forrest's men, he was captured at Bluffington's Island while crossing the Ohio river, and was taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, from which he managed to escape and rejoined the Confederate army.

Colonel Hunt cast his first presidential vote in 1860 for Bell and Everett, and since the war has been a staunch Republican. In 1896 he was an elector at large for Texas on the McKinley ticket. He has always paid much interest to education; and has served as president of the Board of Trustees of Austin College at Sherman. He is a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church.

In 1879 Colonel Hunt married Margaret Scott Gallagher, daughter of Charles and Winnie (Scott) Gallagher, and while she was born in Kentucky she was reared in New Orleans. Mrs. Hunt's mother was a lineal descendant of Captain Matthew Scott on the paternal, and of Lieutenant Isaac Webb on the maternal side, both of whom were officers in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Hunt on the strength of this lineage has for a number of years been an active member of the Jane Douglas Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Dallas. To their marriage has been born one son, G. Drummond Hunt, who was educated in the University of Texas, graduating both from the academic and law courses, and is now one of Dallas' prominent lawyers.

There are two prominent young Texans named G. Drummond Hunt, one of them the son and the other the nephew of Colonel Hunt. The nephew, who is the son of the late Captain A. G. Hunt, was born in Lexington Kentucky, in 1879, acquired a part of his education in that town, and coming to Dallas with his father was also a student in the schools of that city. In 1897 he entered the office of his uncle, Colonel Hunt, as chief deputy internal revenue collector, and three years of hard work gave him a highly creditable record

for efficiency in his duties. After being out of the service for a few years he returned to his former position under his uncle in Dallas in 1907, and has since that time been continuously connected with the internal revenue service. Under the present national administration there was a realignment of the various internal revenue districts in Texas, and the Dallas territory is now under the jurisdiction of Judge Walker, the present collector of internal revenues, whose headquarters are at Austin. Mr. Hunt is division deputy under Judge Walker, and in charge of a division that embraces Dallas and a considerable scope of adjacent territory. Though a young man, he has already established a reputation among government officials as a most capable, efficient and industrious officer. His ability is particularly prominent in the matter of securing evidence and preparing the papers covering cases for presentation to the United States District Attorney, and has frequently been complimented by the district attorney for such assistance. A notable case illustrating his success in this branch of the work occurred at Dallas in June, 1914, when Mr. Hunt investigated and worked up the evidence and laid the foundation for the government's suit against a prominent liquor firm in Dallas for shipping liquor into restricted territory in eastern Oklahoma. The prosecution in this case resulted in sending certain employees of the firm to the penitentiary.

JOHN BARTLETT TOWNS. The Towns family has a long and honorable record of industry, military service, business enterprise and public spirited citizenship in the state of Texas. Their material fortune has been built up in the course of thirty years, by farming and merchandising in Navarro county. John Bartlett Towns of a younger generation in this state, is a farmer and merchant of Powell, and has lived in Navarro county since childhood.

His father was the later William J. Towns, who brought his family from Trinity county to Navarro county in 1881, spending one year near Blooming Grove, and in 1882 came to the community of Powell, two miles west of which he purchased a farm, in which vicinity he spent his remaining years. Captain William J. Towns was a leading figure in the citizenship of the Powell neighborhood. He was born near Atlanta, Georgia, December 3, 1837, and was a son of a slave-holding planter, John B. Towns, who migrated to Texas at an early date, and settled in Polk county, where he died before the outbreak of the war among the states. John B. Towns was a Virginian by birth. A man of considerable education, the late William J. Towns maintained himself abreast of the times in the matter of current events, worshiped as a member of the Christian church, and was a Blue Lodge Mason, and a Democrat without aspiration for political service. He is remembered as a large man physically, weighing two hundred pounds, was industrious and a good citizen without being in any sense conspicuous, and never sought public note other than that which his worth as a citizen naturally brought him.

Captain Towns won his title by honorable military service. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, and was soon commissioned Captain of Company B of the Fourth Texas Regiment under Col. John B. Hood. His command formed a part of the army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Lee, and for a time his regiment was a part of Stonewall Jackson's famous Legions. He took part in the first battle of Manassas, Seven Pines, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, and in the final stand of the Confederate hope at Appomattox, where he surrendered with the few thousand veterans still sustaining the "lost cause." Save for a wound from a piece of shell he passed through the storm of war without harm, and a single scar testified to his service while fighting

with a deadly determination as a matter of daily experience.

Some time before the war, Captain Towns was married in Trinity County to Miss Tabitha Evans, a daughter of J. T. Evans from Alabama. Mrs. Towns died at Powell at the age of sixty-three, and Captain Towns passed away January 19, 1912. Their children were: Dr. James R. Towns of Trinity, Texas; William T. of Hico, Texas; Mrs. Alice Wilson of Powell, Texas; Mrs. Ella Chester of Beaumont, Texas; John B.; Thomas G., of Powell; Mrs. Mary Halsey of Austin.

When Captain Towns came to the Powell community he was of the industrious poor, having been reduced and greatly injured financially by the drought of 1881. Their settlement upon a rich black-land farm was fortunate for him, as he prospered and steadily returned to a condition of independence as a cotton and grain raiser, and acquired a large amount of land and brought several hundred acres of it under cultivation. His capacity as a business man is suggested by the valuable estate he left, and by the history of his various financial transactions for the thirty years he lived at Powell.

John B. Towns has lived in the rich agricultural community of Powell since a boy of eleven years. He was born in Trinity county, Texas, February 3, 1871. His education came from the country schools, and when fourteen years old he went to work for himself. He found a place in the lumbering region of southeast Texas, where he soon became commissary clerk for W. T. Carter and Brother, the well known lumber firm of Texas, and the city of Houston, and was there employed for ten years. Returning to Powell, with his experience and accumulation of capital, he engaged in merchandising and farming, and also did much dealing and trading in farm lands. His store has been developed until it is now known as the Powell Company, of which he is president, and this is the leading mercantile house of Powell. Mr. Towns also owns four hundred and twelve acres of land, adjoining the townsite, all in cultivation and devoted to the prevailing crops of the section.

He has added to the development as a builder, and is a partner in the Whitesell Brick and Lumber Company. Mr. Towns never participated in politics, though a regular Democratic voter, and fraternally is, like his father, affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masonry. On December 30, 1896, Mr. Towns married Miss Lettie Moncrief, a daughter of E. L. Moncrief, who came to Texas from near Montgomery, Alabama, in the decade of the seventies, settling at Ennis, where Mrs. Towns was born. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Towns are: William, Barnes, Robert, Lela, and John B., Jr.

HON. PHIL H. CLEMENTS. A resident of Texas since 1877, Phil H. Clements has been engaged in the land and insurance business at Goldthwaite for more than a quarter of a century. Essentially a business man, he has participated actively in the upbuilding of the community, and through his signal services in public office has contributed materially to his community's welfare. His career, commenced in an Indiana country school-room, has been one of constant progress, and at all times has been marked by the utmost fidelity to the duties of citizenship. Mr. Clements was born February 8, 1854, at Lebanon, Indiana, and is a son of W. H. and Elizabeth Clements, natives of Kentucky. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Phil H. was the second son. He received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and like other farmers' sons of his day and locality spent the summer months in assisting his father in the work of the home place. In 1873, when nineteen years of age, he entered Eureka College, at Eureka, Illinois, and following his graduation therefrom was engaged in teaching school in Indiana for four years. He came to Texas in 1877 and located at Williams Ranch in Brown, now Mills county,

and continued to follow the vocation of educator, and in 1884, prior to the organization of Mills county, was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Brown county. In 1887, at the time of Mills county's organization, he became the first county clerk, and subsequently was elected a county commissioner. In 1894 he was elected county judge, an office which he served very acceptably for one term. In the meantime he had continued his land and insurance business, and in this field is known as one of the best-informed men in Mills county. During the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth sessions of the Texas State Legislature, Mr. Clements served as a member of those bodies and made a reputation as one of the active and influential workers thereof, serving on important committees and being able to take care of the interests of his constituents. Always a Democrat, he still stands high in the counsels of his party, and now holds a commission as postmaster of Goldthwaite. He is popular fraternally as a member of the Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Clements is of German and Scotch descent, and retains his ancestors' qualities of industry, perseverance and honorable dealing. Many families of the name are to be found in Indiana and Kentucky, and prior to the war between the North and the South the Clements were slave-holders, as is evidenced by a printed advertisement, now in Mr. Clements' possession, which was issued by his great-grandfather, a Kentucky planter, and which sets forth the excellencies of "eight likely young negroes."

Mr. Clements was married June 27, 1877, at Lebanon, Indiana, to Miss Mary E. Goodwin, daughter of Enoch and Mary (Rodgers) Goodwin, the former of whom was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lebanon for many years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clements: Earl, who saw service in the Spanish war and who is married and engaged in the drug business at Goldthwaite; Duke, who is assistant postmaster; and Mrs. T. T. Nichols, the wife of a well-known farmer and stockraiser of Mills county. Mr. Clements has ever been an enthusiastic booster of Mills county, and to use his own language considers it "the best all-the-year-round section of Texas."

JULIUS W. LORENTZEN. Lane & Lorentzen, merchandise brokers at El Paso, are one of the successful firms of West Texas, and their trade in grocery specialties and staples extends throughout the towns of west Texas and also into New Mexico and Arizona.

Julius W. Lorentzen who was born at Detroit, Michigan, August 14, 1880, a son of John and Dora Lorentzen, began his responsible career when a boy, earning his way through school, and came to El Paso about eleven years ago. As a young man he attended the Detroit public schools, was also educated in the Detroit College of Law, but this knowledge has been applied to his business affairs and he has never practiced as an attorney. After leaving law school at the age of twenty-three he came to El Paso, and for the first year was employed at a salary with a merchandise brokerage firm. He then bought out the establishment, and is now the active manager of Lane & Lorentzen.

On November 5, 1907, at El Paso he married Miss Ada Lane, daughter of Nathan D. Lane. They have two children, Julia and John Nathan. Mr. Lorentzen is affiliated with the Elks, is a Republican, is vice president and for four years was the first secretary and treasurer of the local post of the Travelers Protective Association, and as a loyal El Paso citizen is always ready to work for any movement that promises benefit to the community.

DANIEL GLOVER FISHER. At one time a newsboy running on the Houston & Texas Central railway, later taking up more responsible work in railroading, Mr.

Fisher while a comparatively young man is a veteran in transportation affairs, and is assistant general manager of the Southern Traction Company and the Texas Traction Company, and is thus an operating official of the interurban line that during the past ten years has begun to spread out in all directions about Dallas.

Mr. Fisher is a Texas man and belongs to a family with some interesting associations in this state. He was born at Navasota in Grimes county in 1876, a son of Dan A. and Margaret A. (Creagor) Fisher. The Creagor family is one of the oldest American names in Texas. Mr. Fisher's mother was born in Bosque county, Texas, and is now living in Dallas. His Grandmother Creagor was a remarkable character and one whose name deserves mention in history. While she could neither read nor write, by her own efforts she reared a family and became the owner of valuable property. She was a native of Texas, her parents having been among the pioneers and coming to the province of Texas previous to 1830, when it was a Mexican province. As a girl she lived at old Washington on the Brazos, where the Declaration of Independence was drawn up and signed, and subsequently lived at Houston about the time that city was founded as the first capital of the Republic. Subsequently she lived at various places northwest of Houston, beginning with the building of the Houston & Texas Central railroad, before the war. She conducted hotels and lodging houses at Millican and other points in keeping with the progress of construction of the road, which finally reached its terminus in 1872 in Dallas. At Dallas this pioneer woman is still remembered by many of the older settlers on account of her splendid native talents and her lovable qualities.

Dan A. Fisher, father of Daniel G., was born at Covington, Tennessee, and came to Texas locating in Grimes county before the war. In Tennessee his people had been friends and associates of Sam Houston before the latter came to Texas. Dan A. Fisher went from Tennessee to serve in the Mexican war, passed through Texas, and fighting with the army of General Scott in its brilliant campaign up to and including the capture of the city of Mexico. He was also in the Confederate army during the Civil war and was badly wounded in battle. By occupation he was first a farmer and stockman, but as the Houston & Texas Central railroad was built from Houston north he became identified with railroading, and was agent for the company at Navasota, and in various ways associated with the early history of the road. A notable character in the older Fisher's family was his maternal uncle, Captain Dunham, who was a member of the ill-fated Mier expedition from Texas to Mexico in 1848. While all the participants in that venture have received their due meed of fame, the unselfishness which prompted Captain Dunham's death makes his fate one of peculiar interest and honor. After the members of this expedition, it will be recalled, had crossed the Rio Grande they were captured by Mexican forces, and a portion of them condemned to execution. The method of selecting those who should pay the extreme penalty was the drawing of lots, with black and white beans. Those drawing the black beans suffered death, while those who drew the white were spared. Captain Dunham drew a white bean, but exchanged it voluntarily with a comrade from Tennessee, who had a wife and family at home. Captain Dunham was himself a bachelor and considered his life worth less than that of his comrade. He was accordingly shot, while his companion finally reached home in safety.

Daniel Glover Fisher grew up in Navasota, as a boy attended school there, and early in life began making his own way. His service as a newsboy on the Houston & Texas Central railroad enabled him to earn a living and gave him practical insight into the conditions necessary for success. Subsequently he applied himself to the learning of shorthand, and that brought him better positions in the railroad field. He was employed in the



Dan. G. Fisher

office of the Santa Fe at Cleburne, and from there went to the office of the chief clerk of the Houston & Texas Central at Ennis. Since 1903 Mr. Fisher has had his home in Dallas. In that city he became associated with J. F. Strickland and R. B. Stichter, the latter two being the builders of the interurban line from Dallas to Sherman and Denison, under the corporate name of Texas Traction Company, and subsequently of the interurban lines to Waco and Corsicana, under the name Southern Traction Company. Mr. Fisher has been identified with these interurban railway interests since construction work was begun by them in 1908. The two companies have since constructed and put in operation about two hundred miles of interurban railway, and the interests are operated under what is known as the Strickland-Goodwin Management Association of which Mr. Fisher is assistant general manager.

In May, 1914, Mr. Fisher was elected president of the Southwestern Electrical and Gas Association, composed of companies operating electric lines, electric light plants, gas plants and water works systems in Texas. Mr. Fisher is also a director of the Dallas Ad League and editor of its official organ "*O.K.'d Copy*." His literary contributions to this little publication have attracted wide reading. Mr. Fisher is also a director of the Rotary Club, and originated in Dallas the Good Fellows Club, which under his direction at Christmas in 1913 distributed gifts and toys to more than five hundred children in Dallas. Mr. Fisher takes a great interest in philanthropic movements, especially in behalf of the juvenile, and has devoted himself unselfishly to such causes so far as his business interests would permit.

HOKE LAFAYETTE PROBST. That honesty can bring success in these days of trickery and sharp dealing, is often doubted, especially by those who have suffered at the hands of the dishonest business man, but the story of the life of H. L. Propst of Merkel, Texas, shows how one man by honest methods succeeded in rising from a poor man to one of independent means, and from a position of no importance in the business world to one of prominence and influence. Mr. Propst has had to fight for what he has obtained. He has worked hard and unceasingly with the determination to let nothing keep him from the goal which he had set for himself. He is now one of the most successful merchants in Merkel, in addition to being a prominent farmer, and the owner of one of the finest farms in this section.

Hoke Lafayette Propst was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, on the 12th of October, 1866. His ancestors came from Germany and were early settlers in the United States. It was some time during the latter part of the eighteenth century and prior to the Revolutionary war that Jacob Propst and his brother Conrad came from Germany and settled in the American colonies. Jacob settled in Pennsylvania near Pittsburg, and Conrad drifted south, finally settling in the Carolinas. Jacob Propst and his family were prominent in the Revolution and Conrad and his sons took part in the early Indian wars and in other ways contributed to the building up of the communities where they located. It is from Conrad that H. L. Propst is descended. The latter is the son of Eli and Amelia Elizabeth (House) Propst, both of whom were born in North Carolina. During the Civil war Eli Propst served as a captain in the Confederate army, fighting throughout the entire war, and receiving a wound in one engagement. He was a farmer in Rowan county and before the Civil war was a slave owner. He lived in this locality until his death, being a successful man and one of the most respected citizens of the county. He and his wife are buried in the old private cemetery on their farm. Of the ten children born to Eli and Amelia Propst only five are living. In addition to H. L. Propst, these are: Henry Alexander Propst, who is a prominent and suc-

cessful farmer of Jones county, Texas; Emma, who married the Reverend C. A. Brown, of China Grove, Rowan county, North Carolina; Florence, who became the wife of Henderson Lyerby, of Rowan county, and Rosa Propst, who also lives in Rowan county.

Hoke L. Propst received his education in Rowan county, attending the public schools until he was seventeen years of age. He then left school and for a time assisted his father on the farm. When he was twenty-four years of age he determined to start out for himself and so on the 7th of December, 1890, he found himself in Abilene, Texas. Having grown up during the lean years following the war when money was scarce, he could not prepare himself for a profession or trade and the only thing he knew how to do was to farm, but he knew that thoroughly. He therefore went to work on a farm near Abilene at twenty dollars a month. He was thus occupied for two and a half years, saving his money with the thrift inherited from his German ancestors. In 1893 he was married but he continued working on the farm as a farm hand for a year longer and then he found himself with enough money to purchase a farm of his own. He bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he cultivated until 1898, during which year he removed to Abilene where he found employment. After living there for several months he again moved, this time to Merkel, where he engaged in the grocery business. Six months later he sold out his business to advantage and determined to go back to farming. He purchased three hundred and twenty acres of fine land in Taylor county and for two years was engaged in its cultivation. He then bought an additional one hundred and sixty acres with the profits of his two years' work. He placed the whole four hundred and eighty acres in cotton and corn and was very successful, raising crops remarkable both for quantity and quality. In 1906 he bought another one hundred and sixty acres, making a complete section of land, all of which was entirely paid for and which is now all under cultivation.

In 1906 Mr. Propst removed with his family to Merkel but he continued his farming enterprises. Two years later he entered the mercantile business as one of the firm of the Anchor Hardware Company. He remained with this firm for two years and then sold his interests and returned to the farm. He remained on the farm until October, 1912, when he re-entered business as a member of the Crown Hardware Company, a firm which he organized in company with W. D. Hutchinson and G. M. Cauthan. This firm of young business men has built up a flourishing trade, and their splendid business success is undoubtedly due to their modern mercantile methods and to the honesty and sincerity of their business methods. Mr. Propst is now ranked as one of the leading business men of the town and his judgment is often consulted in business matters.

Mr. Propst was married in 1893 to Miss Emma Winter, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Sam and Bell (Swier) Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Propst having no children of their own have adopted an orphan child and given him their name. This boy, Roy Lafayette Propst, has become the center of their life and it is their greatest desire to rear and educate him and care for him as though he were their very own.

JAMES E. KING. Sheriff of Hall county by virtue of his election in 1912, Mr. King is one of the stalwart and progressive citizens of Memphis, and has been known to the people of this vicinity for many years, and esteemed in accordance with his qualifications both as a business man and citizen.

James E. King was born in Palmersville, Texas, January 24, 1880, the second of ten children, six sons and four daughters, born to Benjamin F. and Laura (Dickey) King. The founder of the King family was his great-grandfather, who came from Ireland and settled

in North Carolina. The great-grandfather was Joe King of North Carolina. Benjamin F. King was also born in North Carolina, and moved to Texas in 1869, settling in Collin county at Farmersville, where he was a farmer, stock raiser, and also a merchant. In January, 1892, he moved out to Hall county, and for the past six years up to 1912, was justice of the peace of precinct No. 1 at Memphis. He was one of the first alderman in the town of Farmersville. In politics he was a Democrat, and a member of the Baptist church. The parents were married in Farmersville, Collin county, in 1877, and the mother was a daughter of James Dickey, a veteran of the Civil war who died in the federal prison in Camp Morton at Indianapolis. Mrs. King came to Texas in 1872.

James E. King had his early education in the schools of Farmersville and at Memphis, and also at Baylor University, to the age of twenty-one. His early life was spent on the farm, and in 1906, he became one of the teachers of Hall county. After one term of teaching in a country school, he was employed in the mercantile house of John B. King, now deceased, his older brother. After one year in the drug business he took a clerkship in a general merchandise store which he followed for two years. For four years he served as deputy to Sheriff Lon Burson, was for two years deputy sheriff under R. Eddleman, and in November, 1912, was elected for the regular term as sheriff of Ohio county.

In recent years Mr. King has been one of the influential men in the Democratic party in this part of the state. He has taken all the degrees of the York Rite Masonry, including the chapter and commandery, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Memphis Commercial Club.

FRANCIS T. WOODWARD. The prosperity of the present and future of Texas is so intimately intertwined with the good roads movement that it is a distinction of no little importance to be called the pioneer advocate and worker for good roads in this state. Such is the honor which is freely paid to Francis T. Woodward of Dallas, a well known business man and secretary of the County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas.

Mr. Woodward, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1862, was reared in his native city and came to Texas in 1881, began his experience in this state in Limestone county as a worker on a ranch. His early years spent in this state give him the insight into the basic principles underlying the necessity for good roads and for an adequate system of laws and administrative co-operation such as would be efficient toward the building and maintenance of such highways. At that time in Texas there was scarcely any effort, except here and there and of an individual nature, for the construction of permanent highways. It was his work on a ranch that brought Mr. Woodward to the viewpoint where he could perceive the splendid benefits which would accrue to the farmer in particular from better roads. For thirty years or more he has been an enthusiast for permanent roads, and has seen the gradual development of this sentiment until now a number of counties in Texas have as fine country roads as are to be seen anywhere in the United States. As a young man Mr. Woodward rode the bicycle a great deal, and helped to promote and was an officer of an association of bicycle riders in Texas. At a meeting of this association in the spring of 1894 it was decided that the next meeting in the fall of the same year should be held at Dallas during the state fair. When they met in October the members conceived the idea of getting the county judges interested in the organization in order to commit them to the good roads movement. Accordingly the county judges of the counties in central and north Texas were invited to attend a meeting called for convention at Dallas in December of the same year.

It was Mr. Woodward who issued the call for this meeting, and those who assembled at Dallas in December, 1894, perfected an organization known as the County Judges Association of Texas, of which Mr. Woodward, though not a judge himself, was made secretary. It is this organization more than any other one party that has brought to bear an effective service for good roads in Texas down to the present time. Within a year or two the organization was expanded to include the entire state of Texas, and an amendment was made to include the county commissioners as well as the county judges as members. At the present time two meetings of the organization are held every year, and it has become one of the most useful and efficient bodies of the state, every member being an enthusiast for all improvements that are essentially within the jurisdiction of county judges and commissioners, and that means particularly good roads.

Mr. Woodward has been secretary of the association since its organization. The rules provide that no one not a county judge or county commissioner shall be a member or take part in the proceedings, but an exception was made in the case of Mr. Woodward, and an appropriate honor paid to him for his successful efforts in organizing the association, so that he has been unanimously re-elected a member and secretary at each successive election of officers. Mr. Woodward is truly the pioneer good roads man of Texas, and has been such continuously longer than any other.

His business interests in addition are in connection with good roads. Ever since he came to Dallas early in the '90s he has handled good roads machinery. He is Texas representative of the Russell Grader Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, and represents a general line of good roads machinery put out by other manufacturers. Through his business and his public service Mr. Woodward enjoys a large acquaintance and has many friends in many different quarters of the state.

Mr. Woodward married at New Orleans Miss Lucile Chilton Williams of Mansfield, Louisiana. As her name indicates she is a member of the distinguished Chilton and Morgan families of Alabama, and is a second cousin to ex-Senator Horace Chilton of Dallas. The three children of their marriage are: Evelyn, Fay and Francis T. Jr.

HENRY C. SHELTON. Recognizing the fact that in the journalistic field there is plenty of room for men with brains and vim, Henry C. Shelton, editor and publisher of the *Rotan Advance*, of Rotan, Texas, early chose for his calling the newspaper business, with what degree of success is shown in the prosperity which his publication now enjoys and the support which it is receiving from the citizens of this community. Like many of his journalistic brethren in the Southwest, Mr. Shelton commenced his career in a humble capacity, and through years of experience and practical training has worked his way to a position of prominence in his chosen field of activity. He was born in Pickens county, Alabama, July 21, 1879, and is a son of John W. and Sally (Randall) Shelton.

John W. Shelton was a Mississippian, and in early life removed to Alabama, where he was married, subsequently coming to Texas in 1879 and locating at Cleburne, where for many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is now living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of his long years of industrious labor. During the Civil War, Mr. Shelton served in the Confederate army, as a member of an Alabama regiment, and participated in numerous engagements, in one of which he was slightly wounded. He is a member of the Methodist church, and for a number of years has been prominent in Masonry. Mr. Shelton was married in Alabama to Miss Sally Randall, a native of that State,



Francis T. Woodward

who died in 1882, when about thirty-five years of age, and was buried in Milam county, Texas. Like her husband she was a member of the Methodist church and a devout Christian woman. There were five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shelton, of whom Henry C. was the youngest.

Henry C. Shelton was an infant when brought to Texas by his parents, and his early education was somewhat limited, although self-study in later years, and a keen observation of men and things, have made him an exceptionally well-informed man. He was fifteen years of age when he began his real battle with life, at that time accepting a position in a printing office, where he learned the trade. From that time to the present he has followed newspaper work almost continuously, and during these years has been connected with a number of the leading journals all over the Lone Star State, in numerous capacities. He made his first venture on his own account in 1902, when he established the *Odessa Times*, of which he disposed one year later to establish the *Hamlin Herald*, which he continued to publish for a like period. Mr. Shelton came to Rotan in 1907, and secured employment on the *Rotan Advance*, which he purchased in 1909. A well-equipped job printing office is operated, and here Mr. Shelton does work that compares favorably with that of the big city establishments. Through the untiring efforts of its editor and publisher the *Advance* has increased steadily in public favor, and the citizens of Rotan and the surrounding country are showing the appreciation of Mr. Shelton's work by supporting him liberally. Himself a Democrat, Mr. Shelton has built up his paper on the fundamental principles of that great party, and it is recognized as an organ of no mean ability. Through his paper he expresses his confidence in the future of his adopted locality, and is one of Rotan's most enthusiastic "boosters."

Mr. Shelton was married at Roby, Fisher county, Texas, February 16, 1904, to Miss Stella Hooper, daughter of Ed Hooper, ex-sheriff of this county, and three children have been born to this union, as follows: Claude W., who is deceased; and Hooper and Ouida. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton are consistent members of the Methodist church. He has been a friend of progress and education, and since 1912 has been a working member of the school board. He is a student of men and affairs, is fond of a good lecture, and like all virile men of the West takes pleasure in baseball and kindred sports. His numerous friends testify to his wide-spread popularity.

WILLIAM C. IRVIN. The old Texas cattle range is a thing of the past. The old cattle trails, so crowded during the seventies and eighties, have lost their identity and fenced highways and railroads have come in their stead. Even the great stock ranches, with their thousands of acres enclosed with wire, are the more conspicuous because their number is yearly decreasing, and their great area is being subdivided and broken up into more convenient farming portions. With all these changes, many of the old-time cattlemen are being called away over the trails which have no backward track. Among those who recently departed on the trail to the Great Beyond, one of the best known was the late William C. Irvin, who died at his home in San Antonio, May 15, 1907. Mr. Irvin was perhaps best known throughout Southern and Southwestern Texas as the one-time owner of the noted Irvin ranch, which originally comprised sixty thousand acres of land in LaSalle county. While that ranch still preserves its identity and is one of the largest ranch domains in the southwestern part of the state, it too has been affected by the extension of settlement, railroad building, and other changes which have been so impressive in all the old cattle country.

Representing one of the old families of Texas, the late William C. Irvin was born at Seguin, Guadalupe

county, in 1846, a son of J. A. and Sarah (Tom) Irvin. His father, who was a native of Alabama, was a Texas pioneer of the year 1838, and from his original settlement in Washington county subsequently moved to Guadalupe county and lived the life of a planter and stockman there until his death in 1865. A still older family is that of the mother, the Toms, which was identified with the early history of Tennessee, and was established in the South previous to the independence of Texas. Several of its members became distinguished in early Texas and in the annals of border Indian warfare. Sarah Tom's brother, Captain J. F. Tom, came to Texas when it was a province of Mexico, fought and was wounded in the battle of San Jacinto, which accomplished independence for this state. He subsequently was a vigorous leader of a company of Rangers in Indian warfare and also during the Civil war.

Besides the late William C. Irvin, one of his sisters, Mrs. N. R. Wallace, is deceased, and four sisters still living are: Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Dewees and Miss Tommie Irvin, of San Antonio; and Mrs. Alice Peeler and Mrs. John Campbell of Campbellton.

Reared in Guadalupe county, William C. Irvin had the environment of the frontier for his early training school, and nineteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and soon afterwards losing his elder brother, the responsibilities of home and family management devolved upon him. His life from boyhood was largely spent in the saddle, developing the expertness of the old-time cowboy, and for more than forty years he was closely identified with all the phases of Texas cattle life. Mr. Irvin began making trips over the old Chisholm trail soon after it was opened in 1870, and his experiences and activities led him all over the cattle country from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border. He had the vicissitudes of all Texas cattle men, but his shrewd ability as a business man, his concentration of effort, his buoyancy in face of defeat, and the many years of consecutive industry eventually won him a place among the larger and more fortunate figures in the industry. It is said that Mr. Irvin made seven trips over the old cattle trail to the north, and finally in 1875 established a ranch at Seymour in Baylor county in the northwestern part of the state and operated there on a large scale for several years. On leaving northwestern Texas Mr. Irvin established the well known Irvin ranch in LaSalle county, where his possessions eventually comprised sixty thousand acres of land, lying east of Cotulla and reaching almost to the limits of that town. About the beginning of the present century settlers began occupying that region, with a resulting subdivision of the large ranch holdings, and Mr. Irvin before his death had sold ten thousand acres for colonization purposes, and the reduction of the original area has since continued. Mrs. William C. Irvin now owns thirty-two thousand acres of the original ranch, but the main line of the San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad is now built alongside the land, a station is to be established there, and it will be a matter of only a few years until smaller farms will further encroach upon the original tract. Before his death Mr. Irvin had become one of the wealthiest stockmen of Texas. With increasing years, and the accumulation of a generous competence, he turned over most of the responsibilities of business management to his son, and spent much of his time in his home at San Antonio, where he died.

William C. Irvin was married in Seguin to Miss Medina Dewees. The Dewees family was one of the most prominent in the early history of southwestern Texas, and Mrs. Irvin is one of a number of its representatives still to be found in the state. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin became the parents of two sons and four daughters: Jourdan J.; Eugene; Mrs. Mabel Wilson; Grace, who is the wife of Lytle Gosling of San Antonio; Mrs. Dr. S. T. Lowry; and Miss Clara Irvin.

A worthy successor of his father, and now closely identified with the modern livestock business of Texas, Jourdan J. Irvin was born at Seguin, Guadalupe county, Texas. He grew up in the cattle business, though with the advantages of modern schools, and has successfully directed his efforts along the lines which were laid down by his honored father. He and his brother Eugene were in active charge of their father's ranch for several years. More recently Jourdan J. Irvin has been established in the livestock commission business in San Antonio, and is now the Southwestern representative for the well known firm of Clay, Robinson & Company. His office is in the Cattlemen's Exchange, and his home is at 2001 Main avenue.

Mr. Irvin married Miss Edna Barlow of Cotulla. Their four children are: Edwina, Helen, Barlow and Margret.

WILLIAM BOOKER FEATHERSTONE. An old and honored Texas family is represented by this well known Cleburne lawyer, and public leader, who has for more than thirty years practiced his profession in that city, and is not only one of the oldest members of the local bar, but in his attainments one of its most successful.

William Booker Featherstone was born at Boston, Bowie county, Texas, March 18, 1856. His father, W. B. Featherstone, was born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1818, and, after graduating from the University of Virginia, taught school in the city of Lynchburg for a number of years. After marrying Miss Melvina Talbot, he emigrated to Texas in the latter part of the forties, and settled at what is now known as old Boston in Bowie county. He was a Baptist preacher, as well as an educator. From Boston he removed to Tyler, Texas, where he served as president of the Texas Baptist College, but when the war broke out between the North and the South he resigned his position as president of that institution and joined the Confederate army, going into battle and bearing arms in defense of the Southland. After the war was over, he returned home, and in 1869 moved to Ladonia, Fannin county, where he was elected president of the Ladonia Male and Female College. In 1872 he established his home at Cleburne in Johnson county, where he served as president of the Cleburne Male and Female College, until he died on the 18th of March, 1878, at the age of sixty years. As a result of his marriage with Miss Malvina Talbot there were born: Charles Henry Featherstone, who enlisted in the Confederate service, and was killed at the battle of Raymond, Mississippi, in 1862; Bettie Featherstone, who is married and lives at Fort Smith, Arkansas; Virginia Featherstone, who died as Mrs. McWhorter, in 1883; Susie, who became Mrs. J. N. Long and died in 1899; and William Booker Featherstone, the Cleburne lawyer. Mrs. Melvina (Talbot) Featherstone died in 1857, and in 1858 the senior Featherstone married Miss Ann Peek, a daughter of a Texas pioneer who then resided in Red River county. By the second marriage the following children were born: Charles H. Featherstone, now deceased; Mollie Featherstone, now Mrs. W. P. Towers; Mattie Featherstone, now Mrs. William Clark; Effie Featherstone, and Mercer Featherstone, all residents of Oak Cliff in Dallas county.

William Booker Featherstone graduated from the Cleburne Male and Female College, in 1875. His studies for the law were carried on in Cleburne in the law office of Bledsoe, Bledsoe & English, and he was admitted to the bar on the fourth day of July, 1877. Since that date he has practiced his profession continuously in Cleburne, and having made a specialty of the criminal law has won great distinction as an advocate at the bar.

In 1881 Mr. Featherstone married Miss Stella Lockett, daughter of R. W. Lockett, a prominent Baptist minister. To their marriage have been born the following family: Eddie Lou Featherstone, now Mrs. J. Gould Hill, who lives in Cleburne; Stella S. Featherstone, now Mrs.

George W. Henderson, a resident of Houston; Winfrey B. Featherstone, of Cleburne; Charles H. Featherstone, of Cleburne; William D. Featherstone, Talbot Q. Featherstone, Albert H. Featherstone and Mary Williams Featherstone, all of Cleburne. There are also six grandchildren, as follows: Marguerite Featherstone Hill, Stella Gould Hill, and Elizabeth Hill, and Eddie Lake Henderson, Martha Melvina Henderson and George William Henderson.

Mr. Featherstone served his county for six years as county and district attorney. He was a candidate for congressman at large from his native state, on the Democratic ticket in 1912, but failed of election. His platform of principles in that campaign were: In opposition to the doctrine of free raw material; in opposition to the initiative referendum and recall; in opposition to state wide prohibition. In favor of—The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; the election of the president by direct vote of the people; local self government, which he specially emphasized; and in general was distinctly opposed to any doctrine destructive of the old and tried principles of representative government. Mr. Featherstone is a fluent speaker, an orator of unusual gifts, and has distinguished himself on many occasions on the stump and public platform. Outside of his home state perhaps the most noteworthy occasions at which his oratorical powers were displayed was in the delivery of his splendid address on the life of General Robert E. Lee before the "Society of the Army & Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland" at Hotel Kernan in the city of Baltimore on January 19, 1911. The occasion was a celebration of the one hundred and fourth anniversary of General Lee's birth. Many tributes were paid by the audience and by the public press to Mr. Featherstone's address at that gathering, and his reputation as a public speaker is now one of much more than local limits.

L. B. Woods, M. D. The medical profession is one that has attracted to it men of unusual ability since the founding of civilization. It is a calling that brings out the best qualities of which an individual is possessed, developing him so that he is able to cope with opportunities that arise in his life or in those about him. It is one which offers a particularly wide field for the ambitious youth of today, giving its followers as it does opportunities to display ability and intellectual gifts, and one who has already gained something more than a local reputation in Jacksboro; is Dr. L. B. Woods, a rising young physician and surgeon, who through his zeal, knowledge and natural talent has won the confidence of the people of his adopted community and made a place for himself in the ranks of his honored calling.

Doctor Woods was born May 17, 1887, at Bogata, Red River county, Texas, and is a son of O. R. and Jane (Wood) Woods, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of South Carolina. His father came to Texas with the grandfather, who was of Irish descent, at an early day, the family settling in Red River county, where O. R. Woods grew up amid pioneer surroundings and received a limited education in the primitive schools. When the Civil War broke out, his sympathies were with the South, as he was a slave owner, and he enlisted in the Confederate army, fighting throughout the period of the war and participating in a number of hard-fought engagements. When the struggle closed with Lee's surrender at Appomattox, he returned to the peaceful duties of civic life, and has continued to be engaged in farming and stock raising on the old homestead place to the present time. Since the death of his first wife, in 1892, he has been married a second time, and his second wife still survives. By his first union there were nine children, as follows: W. A. Woods, who is a pharmacist of Perrin, Texas; Dr. J. E., a successful practicing physician and surgeon of Perrin; R. L., who



W B Featherstone

is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Jolntown, Texas; D. R., a student in the Southern Methodist University, at Dallas; Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, the wife of a well-known farmer of Bogata; Mrs. W. H. Bridger, wife of a prosperous agriculturist of Jolntown; Mrs. James Childress, wife of a successful farmer and stockman of Jolntown; and Mrs. C. W. Alums, wife of a prosperous lumberman of that place; and Dr. L. B., of this review.

The early education of Dr. L. B. Woods was secured in the public schools in the vicinity of his father's homestead in Red River county, and his boyhood was passed in the pursuits connected with the development of the range and farm. He early displayed a predilection for a professional career, and accordingly, after some preparation, entered the Southern Methodist University, at Dallas, where he took a medical course and was graduated in May, 1911, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His first practical experience in the practice of his calling was at St. Paul's Sanitarium, Dallas, as house physician, but in June, 1912, he came to Jacksboro, where he has since maintained his residence and office, and where he is now in the enjoyment of a lucrative and representative practice. He has been a close student, and spends much of his time in personal research and investigation, subscribes to the leading journals of his profession, and belongs to the various organizations of his calling, thus keeping himself fully abreast of the constant progress and advancement being made in the field of medicine and surgery. He has made a place for himself in the ranks of medicine, by his strict adherence to the ethics of the vocation, and by instilling confidence in the minds of the people of his community is rapidly gaining prestige. The Doctor has always been a Democrat and has worked faithfully for the best interests of his party, although he has not found time to enter the field of politics as a seeker for personal preferment. Fraternally he is a Mason, in which he has attained the Chapter degree, and a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has remained true to its teachings.

On September 4, 1911, at Gibtown, Jack county, Texas, Doctor Woods was united in marriage with Miss Clara Walters, a daughter of J. H. Walters, a druggist of Jacksboro. One son has come to this union, born July 21, 1913.

DAVID LETOT. The peaceful and remunerative pursuits of agriculture fortunately claim the time and attention of many of the solid and practical men of the United States, particularly in Texas, and thereby a feeling of general confidence is spread over the country even when war's alarms are on every side and many of the public activities in different sections are curtailed. If farming and stock raising continue leading industries, a country has within itself the elements of prosperity. In Dallas county reside members of her old families, many of them retaining all or parts of the farms secured many years ago by their pioneering ancestors and in David Letot is found a member of this class. He was born at Kankakee, Illinois, in 1862, and is a son of Clement and Nathalia (Bernard) Letot, and a grandson of Sylvian Letot.

Clement Letot was born in the province of Burgundy, France, in 1829, in the beautiful and picturesque village which lies at the confluence of the Loire and Sonne rivers, historic ground which yet shows evidence of the Roman invasion. In 1851, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to America with the family, his father, Sylvian Letot, locating first near Ottawa, Illinois, a section of the state in which other French pioneers had settled. The Letots became farmers, and later made judicious investments in the rich lands that constitute the famous corn belt of Illinois. It was a great change

in the life of Sylvian Letot, for he had been a French soldier in the last years of the Napoleonic regime in France, and that the military spirit never left him was shown by his enlisting, in his old age, in Illinois, for service under General Grant and was wounded in a battle in Kentucky, in the war between the states. It is an interesting fact that in both of the wars referred to, he was an orderly sergeant, and he received medals of honor for efficiency as such from both Napoleon and General Grant. In 1873 Clement Letot, having sold out his substantial property interests in Kankakee county, Illinois, where he had lived for some years, came to Dallas county, Texas, and bought from the Erray brothers, a section and a half of land out of what was known as the Shelley survey, and enough additional land out of the Matthews place to make about 1100 acres all in one body, which is located nine miles northwest of the Dallas county court house at Dallas. The creek known as Joe's Branch runs through a part of this place. For this land he paid about \$13 per acre and it is valued at present approximately at \$200 per acre. Mr. Letot improved this land, making of it a fine farm, and continued to live on it until his death, which occurred in 1906. The larger part is still owned by his children.

Clement Letot married Nathalia Bernard, who was a native of Alsace, France. Her father was one of the early French pioneers in the vicinity of Ottawa, Illinois. Ten children were born to Clement Letot and his wife, four of whom survive: David, Oliver, Martha and Marie, the last named being the wife of David Andrews, of Fort Worth, Texas. When the Denison branch of the M. K. & T. Railway was built through this part of the county from Dallas, a station was established and named Letot, in honor of the pioneer settler of this neighborhood. Mr. Letot was not only a first class farmer, but a successful business man as well in other directions. He established a grist mill and conducted a cotton gin on his place for many years. He took much interest in public affairs and was postmaster at Letot for quite a long period. Typically French, he was of a sunny, optimistic nature and enjoyed the pleasures and good things of life but not to the exclusion of others, for he built a commodious residence on his place, in which his family was reared in almost luxury and where hospitality was enjoyed by many friends.

David Letot received educational training in boyhood and since reaching young manhood has been engaged in general farming, owning 150 acres of his father's original homestead. This land has a fine location, fronting as it does on the Letot and Farmers Branch turnpike road it is right in the path of the great advance in land values that have become so noticeable in the country lying north of Dallas. He grows wheat, oats, cotton and corn and raises all his own stock, not much extra effort being required, perhaps, to raise for market.

In 1905 Mr. Letot was married to Miss Cora White, who is a daughter of the late Andrew White. The father of Mrs. Letot was born in Georgia, from which state he moved to Texas, probably in the late fifties, and settled first in McLennan county, removing from there to Cooke county. During the war between the states, Mr. White was a soldier in the Confederate army, belonging to the division commanded by the late General Cabell.

JOHN A. SANDERS. Now living retired at Pine Hill after a long and varied career as a Confederate soldier, a farmer, and a merchant, John A. Sanders represents a family established in Rusk county sixty years ago, and the name was always significant of business enterprise and civic and personal worth. Mr. Sanders was about nine years old when the family located on the Henderson Road two miles from Pine Hill in 1853.

John A. Sanders was born in Talbott county, Georgia,

June 3, 1844, a son of Jack Sanders and a grandson of Thomas Sanders. Thomas Sanders was of North Carolina stock, early settled in the vicinity of Macon, Georgia, where he farmed, and died there. He was the father of ten sons and two daughters, and of those now remembered the names were: Brit, Canby, Alexander, Jack, James, and Washington. Jack Sanders was born in Upton county, Georgia, died near Pine Hill, Texas, in 1878, at the age of seventy. On moving to Texas, he brought his slaves from the old Georgia plantation, and came across the country by wagon, in company with the Harpers, who settled about Mount Enterprise, and with the Zuber and Lewis families, who settled in the same locality. Jack Sanders cleared up some three hundred acres of land before he died. His participation in public affairs was as a private citizen. He never held office, and was in favor of the Union, though his sons went into the Confederate army. His church was the Baptist. Jack Sanders married Betsy Shadel, and her death occurred in 1885. Her children were George, who died in Hill county, Texas; Lizzie, who married Frank Freeman, and died at Mount Enterprise; Zack, who lives near Hope, Arkansas; William, of Hill county, Texas; Thomas, of Hill County; John A.; Amanada, who married W. D. Smith and lives at Mount Enterprise.

John A. Sanders had a country schooling in Texas, and was seventeen years old when in 1861 he went into the Confederate army. His enlistment was in Company C of the Fifteenth Texas Cavalry, under Captain John White, and Col. Andrews. His regiment was in Kirby Smith's Corps, and after his first fight at Elkhorn the regiment went to the east side of the Mississippi, participated at Corinth, Richmond, Kentucky, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and at the last-named battle Mr. Sanders was captured, and was confined for eighteen months in the Federal prison at Camp Douglas in Chicago. His exchange was effected at Richmond, Virginia, and on hunting up his command it was found to be located at Mobile, Alabama. However, though the battle at Spanish Fort on that bay occurred after he rejoined his command, he did not participate, inasmuch as he had taken a furlough and gone home, and did not afterwards return to the front. Following the war Mr. Sanders engaged in farming in the old home community, and was thus actively employed until 1894. In that year he became associated with his son in the mercantile business at Pine Hill, and continued to sell goods some ten or twelve years, when his health caused his retirement.

Mr. Sanders has always been a Democrat, though never a candidate for office, and has been delegate to local conventions. He and his family are Methodists in religious affiliation. In December, 1867, Mr. Sanders married Miss Livie Berry, a daughter of Henry Berry, and Matilda (Nobles) Berry, who came to Texas from North Carolina, and were farmers. Mrs. Sanders, who was one of six children, died in 1872. Her children were: Arthur M., a merchant at Pine Hill, whose career is sketched in following paragraphs; Dr. Horace, also a merchant at Pine Hill; and Eva, who married Thomas Buckner, and died at Pine Hill. Mr. Sanders married for his second wife Miss Sallie Clemens, a daughter of Thomas Clemens of Timpson. After a married life of five years she passed away in 1879, and on January 31, 1889, occurred the marriage of John A. Sanders and Miss Martha Ann Allison, a daughter of Thomas G. Allison, who came from Williamson county, Tennessee, and who married Mary Thompson. Mrs. Sanders is one of a large family of children, named as follows: James, John, William, Mrs. Sanders, Gus, Thomas, Mamie, and Samuel. John and Thomas are deceased, and William disappeared many years ago.

ARTHUR MILTON SANDERS. In the business activities of Pine Hill and vicinity during the last two decades, the career of Arthur M. Sanders has been such as to

place him in the front rank of Texas men of affairs. He is a noteworthy example of that energy and enterprise which are never balked by obstacles, and which make use of present opportunities as stepping stones to higher things. An accident in boyhood deprived him of one arm, and while that changed the character of his activities, so far as any one might judge, it did not stunt the extent of his achievements and may actually have proved a stimulus to his career.

A son of John A. Sanders, the retired merchant, whose career and family history have been given above, Arthur Milton Sanders was born on the old Sanders homestead in Rusk County, October 15, 1869. While growing up he was a student of the country schools, and finished his schooling as a student in Keechi Academy in Louisiana. At the age of fourteen, an accident at a cotton gin caused the loss of his right arm, and he prepared himself for other work than the labor of a farm. At the age of seventeen he began teaching country school in Rusk county, and continued in the vicinity of Pine Hill for four years. Leaving the schoolroom, his services were accepted as clerk by W. D. Smith in Pine Hill, and a year later he opened up a store under the name of A. M. Sanders, his stock being worth about one thousand dollars. In 1889 Mr. Sanders bought a cheap frame building, in what is known as "Old Town," as headquarters for his store, and continued to sell goods there until the railroad was put through Pine Hill, when he moved to the new townsite and was one of the first to erect a store building. That structure housed his goods until 1913, when it was replaced with a handsome brick store building, forty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, equipped with bracket fixtures, and since occupying these quarters he has arranged his large and varied stock in departments, dry goods, clothing, ready-to-wear goods, and groceries. The value of his stock runs between thirty-five thousand and fifty thousand dollars. Near his general store stands a warehouse forty by sixty feet, in which is carried that portion of his stock for the accommodation of a small jobbing business.

Important as have his mercantile accomplishments been, they are not chief in importance. The profits of his store he has invested in land, until he owns five thousand acres, has erected about fifty buildings of various descriptions, on this broad estate, and has three thousand acres under cultivation, requiring the services of a large number of families, in his farming operations. Every year about fifteen hundred acres are planted to cotton, and as much more in corn.

Nor does this enumerate all his business connections. Mr. Sanders owns one-third of the stock of the State Bank of Pine Hill, two-thirds of the stock in the Pine Hill Mercantile Company, one of the important business concerns there, and a half interest in the Rusk Drug Company. All of his varied holdings are the outgrowth of his original investment of one thousand dollars at "Old Town" twenty-two years ago.

Mr. Sanders has not attempted any active practice in politics. He votes his ticket as a Democrat, and as a Prohibitionist, and when Prohibition matters are an issue, he is ready to share time from his business to win a victory for that cause. He is an active member of the Methodist church, and practices the old biblical teachings in regard to giving one-tenth or a tithe of his yearly income to the cause of Christian work. Fraternally his membership is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Sanders in December, 1889, married Ada Kirksey, her father, John M. Kirksey, who married a Miss Langston, coming to Texas from Alabama. Mrs. Sanders is one of seven children. To their marriage have been born the following: Gilbert, Verne, Herman, Ray, Drennan, Arthur, Annie, and Addie.



J. W. Ardoin



SERAND ARDOIN



MIRANDA M. (WOODRUFF) ARDOIN

THEODORE WOODRUFF ARDOIN. Representing the successful business and public spirited citizenship of El Paso, Mr. Ardoin is himself probably one of the best known residents of this western city, and is also a member of a family which has been prominently identified with this section of Texas since its pioneer days, back in the early eighties. They have been for generations prominent as southern planters and representatives of what has long been popularly known as the aristocratic element in southern society.

El Paso is now the home of the venerable Serand Ardoin, father of the business man above named. Serand Ardoin is a native of Saint Landry parish, Louisiana, where he was born September 28, 1834, and descends from a prominent French family that were among the first settlers of Canada and subsequently emigrated after the English occupation and settled in Louisiana. By way of the Mississippi river at the age of twenty-one Serand Ardoin moved to Texas, and settled in Gonzales county. At that time he was unable to speak a word of English. Engaging in the cattle business, he managed the vast herds of such men as Charles Braches and Robert Gelgorn with marked success, and at the beginning of the war between the states had a large amount of property, all of which was dissipated at its close. Serand Ardoin was for four years a Confederate soldier, serving with Hood's Fourth Texas Brigade, and laid down his arms at the final surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. Returning home, he had to start anew to make a home for his family, which then consisted of four children, and later the children increased to twelve in number, of whom four died. There are now thirty-eight grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren of Serand Ardoin and wife. After the war for many years Serand Ardoin was engaged in an extensive cattle business and farming in Gonzales county, but with the extension of the first railroad line and the opening up and settlement of western Texas in the early eighties sold out his interests in that county and moved to the vicinity of El Paso. He was in active business at Pecos City and vicinity until his retirement in 1898, and has since enjoyed all the comforts afforded by material means and by the devotion of a family of loving children in El Paso. Both he and his wife were devout members of the First Baptist church of that city.

Serand Ardoin married Miss Miranda M. Woodruff, whose family is one of the oldest and historically one of the most prominent in Texas. Miranda Woodruff is a sister of Mrs. Anson Jones, whose husband's name will always be perpetuated in Texas history as the last president of the Republic. Miss Woodruff was born in Texas, and her father was Rev. John Woodruff, a Baptist minister and a settler in Texas for a number of years before the Mexican war. Under the Texas regime he was the first clerk of the district of which Houston became the judicial center, some time before Harris county was carved out according to its present limits. In the year 1835 Rev. John Woodruff settled in Brazoria county, marrying Mrs. Sarah Smith, a widow, who had emigrated from Arkansas with the Stephen F. Austin Colony. She had four children by her former marriage, the elder of whom, Mary, afterwards became the wife of Anson Jones, the last President of the Republic of Texas. Of this second marriage were born four daughters, the second of which was Mrs. Miranda (Woodruff) Ardoin. Only one sister survives, Mrs. Julia (Woodruff) Kern of Kansas City, Missouri. Only a little while later the war cloud of approaching Mexican invasion and domination began to darken the horizon of these colonists, and after the siege and capture of the Alamo, and the massacre of Fannin and his men, one division of Santa Anna's army advanced to within six miles of the Woodruff home. Then came the long flight before the foe toward the distant Sabine, an ox team transporting the bedding and other possessions. While camped as refu-

gees at Clear Creek further retreat was cut off by the army of Santa Anna, and while there the party heard the booming of the noted "Twin Sisters" and the rattle of musketry during the afternoon of April 21, when the battle of San Jacinto was fought. John Woodruff and his boys were at the time cutting wood, had started home, and encountered a bunch of Mexicans retreating from the battlefield. The fleeing Mexicans at once fell upon their knees and exclaimed "Me no Alamo, Me no Goliad." This was the first tiding of the good news that General Houston had won a victory and forever put an end to Mexican rule in Texas. After the news of the victory had been confirmed, the Woodruffs returned to their desolated home and began over again the pioneer fight with hardships. Before a house had been built in Houston, which was platted in 1836 and soon afterwards designated as the capital of the Republic, Mr. Woodruff and family moved to that locality in the fall of 1836 and camped beside Buffalo Bayou where not even a tent indicated the city that in the years of his mature lifetime the Rev. Mr. Woodruff saw become the leading city of Texas. It is a matter of history deserving repetition that in the shades of a grove on the south side of the Bayou, on benches sawed by a whipsaw, the first church services were held there by members of the Woodruff family.

It was in the old home at Houston that Miranda (Woodruff) Ardoin was born April 13, 1839. After the capital of the Republic had been removed to the far frontier city of Austin, the Woodruff family lived for several years there. The city was still on the outmost verge of civilization, Indians often approached up to its very palisades, scalping people in the suburbs at almost every full moon, and capturing prisoners, among them children, whose fate was worse than death. The entire time of their residence in Austin was within the shadow of the danger of savage massacre. Rev. John Woodruff had a notable career both as a pioneer and as a minister of the Gospel, and it was while delivering a sermon in the pulpit that death came to him.

Mrs. Serand Ardoin, who is now living in El Paso at the good old age of seventy-five, has herself witnessed many phases of the pioneer life of Texas. As a mother and neighbor in the early days of her residence in Gonzales county in West Texas, her fine traits of character were manifested in thousands of kindly acts of benevolence and charity. Her neighbors were accustomed to send miles for her to come to them in sickness, and the calls upon her were as numerous and as sympathetic as if she had been a regular practitioner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Serand Ardoin are still living, hearty and hale, with their children in El Paso. The family of eight children who grew to maturity are named as follows: Charles W. Ardoin, the oldest son, who is a prominent dairy farmer and owner of a model farm in El Paso county; Edgar, who is associated with the Ardoin Central Market Company at El Paso; Julia, wife of Edward O. Lochausen, a pioneer stockraiser and among the best known stockmen of West Texas, has a family of thirteen living children; Annie, the wife of William Staffer of Los Angeles, California; Theodore W.; Mollie E., wife of Isa L. Barlow, a railway official with the Pecos Valley Southern Railway Company at Balmorhea, Texas; Eli S., who is a prominent valley farmer in the Rio Grande valley and a land owner with extensive possessions near Juarez, Mexico; and Cromwell B., who is connected with the J. H. Nations Meat & Supply Company.

Theodore W. Ardoin, who was born in Gonzales county, Texas, January 17, 1873, began his schooling in that county, and subsequently continued in the Baylor University at Waco, and in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Mesilla Park, New Mexico, and finally after much thrifty saving and hard effort, attained the means to complete a thorough course in the Gem City

Business College at Quincy, Illinois. Though for many years he has been in a prosperous situation as a business man, Mr. Ardoin began his active career without either finances or influence, and has really made everything which he possesses as a result of his individual efforts and energy. At the start of his practical career he had to work, for the first eighteen months after leaving college the savings from his earnings all went to pay debts which he had incurred in order to secure a better than ordinary education in preparation for life. Twenty-two years of age on the completion of his college course, he found a situation with J. H. Nations, a cousin, in conducting a wholesale and retail meat business at El Paso. Subsequently he was promoted to manager of the business and remained twelve years with that concern. During that time in a subordinate capacity he acquired a thorough knowledge of the meat business and laid a solid foundation in general business experience. In 1903 Mr. Ardoin established a retail meat market of his own in El Paso, and from the very beginning enjoyed a large trade and soon built up a concern which as a growing business was in itself a valuable capital.

In addition to his market business, Mr. Ardoin turned his attention to a special line of manufacture. This was the manufacture of candy and conducting a retail confectionery business. He now has two of the finest and best equipped establishments of this kind in El Paso, and his name is associated with what is best in all popular confections and meat. The two stores adjoin each other at 218 and 220 San Antonio Street. Mr. Ardoin is also an extensive owner of El Paso county farm lands and city real estate. He is the owner of the only public abattoir in El Paso. This is a splendidly equipped establishment, with all the appliances for expeditious killing and handling of livestock.

In politics Mr. Ardoin supports the Democratic party. His fraternal society is the Elks, and he is a member of the First Baptist church of El Paso.

ELI SANFORD ARDOIN. A son of Serand and Miranda (Woodruff) Ardoin, Texas pioneers whose sketches are given above, Eli Sanford Ardoin was born January 15, 1876, in Gonzales County, Texas. Coming west with his parents in 1884, was educated in west Texas, and is among the interesting young generation that is "doing things" in West Texas.

His early association with such prominent West Texas cattle men as J. H. Nations and W. H. Fenchler has gained for him the reputation of a progressive cattle dealer and an alfalfa farmer. Eli, as he is known, is able to speak the Spanish language, as the old saying goes, "Like a Native." His ease in conversing with Mexicans on the Mexican Border has given him a decided advantage over others in trading for Mexican cattle, etc.

He is known on the Rio Grande by the Mexicans as Don Ilario. These Mexicans will postpone their sales for weeks until they can consult with him. Mr. Ardoin and his brother Theodore for years run a cattle ranch forty-four miles below El Paso on the Rio Grande River. The ranch site was, in the early days of Texas, known as the old QUIEN SABE (Who Knows) Ranch. The Ardoin brothers sold out their cattle interest several years ago, but still own several thousand acres of this valuable land and a portion of this will be under irrigation as soon as the great Elephant Butte irrigation project has been completed.

The Ranch of the old Quien Sabe Cattle Co., thirty-five years ago, had a peculiar brand, which was something like two C's converged one into the other, making it a very hard brand for even the oldest cattlemen to read. Therefore it derived the name "Quien Sabe" (who knows). There is much early history connected with the Old Quien Sabe ranch, and it is as well remembered by old settlers, as is the Old Chisolm Ranch and Chisolm Trail

near Roswell, New Mexico. Ranches bordering on the International line with Mexico, have had their history with cattle rustlers and Indians. Raids would be made on the Texas side and stock of all kinds rustled across the river. Mexicans would never return to tell the tale if overtaken by the Quien Sabes. Today this ranch is almost on the outskirts of the thrifty City of El Paso, Texas, which has a population of 65,000.

He was for eight years in partnership with his brother and he sold out and bought a fine irrigated farm in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, seven miles from El Paso, and below Juarez, where he has developed the finest stand of alfalfa in the entire Rio Grande Valley. He is also associated with J. Francis Coles in the stock raising business near Ysleta, Texas.

On February 25, 1913, Mr. Ardoin bought a fine home and estate in Highland Park, and he and his family have since made this their regular home. He was married on December 31, 1901, to Miss Clara Stripling. They are the parents of four children, namely: Aileen, Clara Ruth, Ollie and Leona Ardoin.

GEORGE HOUSTON TURNER, M. D. One of the leading representatives of the medical profession in Nacogdoches county, Dr. George Houston Turner has been engaged in the practice of his calling at Garrison for more than ten years, and with strong intellectual endowments, a laudable ambition and resolute purpose, has achieved success and won the favorable criticism of his professional brethren as well as of the public. Dr. Turner is a native Texan, born at Mount Enterprise, Rusk county, June 24, 1872, and is a son of Romulus G. W. and Virginia Elizabeth (Pierce) Turner.

The Turner family is of English origin, the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Turner having been born in England. John Turner, the grandfather of Dr. Turner, was a farmer by vocation and spent his entire life in Marion county, Georgia, where he died. Romulus G. W. Turner was born January 11, 1838, in Marion county, Georgia, was there given ordinary educational advantages, and in 1849 migrated to Mount Enterprise, Texas, where he passed the greater part of his active life, now being retired. He married Virginia Elizabeth Pierce, a daughter of Jesse Pierce, a farmer who spent his life in Georgia. Mrs. Turner died in June, 1911, having been the mother of the following children: Jesse, a resident of Long Branch, engaged in farming; Alma, who married M. J. McCormack, of Long Branch; Gaines V., a well-known attorney of Fort Worth, Texas; Lula, the wife of Dr. C. A. Wallace, of Houston, Texas; George Houston; Lillie, who became the wife of William Wallace, of Mount Enterprise, Texas; and Mollie, who is a resident of Houston. During the war between the South and the North, Romulus G. W. Turner entered the Confederate army, in which he continued to serve as a teamster during the closing years of the struggle. He was successful in his business operations because of his sterling integrity and tireless industry, and won the confidence and respect of those with whom he came into contact.

George Houston Turner spent the first twenty years of his life on the home farm, and received his public and high school education at Nacogdoches. For fourteen months he was engaged in teaching in the schools of Panola county, and in 1889 took up the study of medicine, which he had determined upon as his field of endeavor. Entering Louisville Medical College, he was graduated with his degree from that Kentucky institution in 1892, and at once located in practice at Clayton, Panola county, where he remained for nine years. After spending one year at Shepherd, Texas, he went to Galveston and entered the University of Texas for special laboratory work, and after six months thus passed came to Nacogdoches and practiced eight months and in 1903 came to Garrison, which has since been the scene of his endeavors and successes. Dr. Turner has

not given up his professional studies and for the past eight years has been attending the New Orleans Polytechnic. He is a member of the Nacogdoches County Medical Society and of the Texas State Medical Association, and is at this time local surgeon for the Houston East and West Texas Railway Company. His knowledge of the science of medicine is comprehensive and accurate for he has always been a close student of the profession and has kept in touch with the progress and improvement which have marked its advance. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Woodmen and the Maccabees, in all of which he has numerous friends.

On November 21, 1892, Dr. Turner was united in marriage with Miss Della McLendon, a daughter of Rev. J. F. McLendon, a Baptist minister from Alabama, and a resident of Clayton, Texas. His wife was Miss Josie Holmes, and they became the parents of the following children: Mrs. Florence Martin, of Wealder, Texas; Mrs. Ida Haiston, of Timpson; Henry, of Clayton; Mrs. Turner; Walter, of Clayton; Ollie, the wife of Dr. J. F. Haiston, of Timpson; Mrs. Maud McComichael, a teacher of Canadian, Texas; Minna, of Timpson, also a teacher; and Monnie, who is the wife of Frank Summers.

Five children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Turner, namely: Bonnie, who is the wife of Harry Condell and has twins,—Joy and Joyce; Ouida; Emma Riche, Joy and Virginia.

MOSES L. ARRINGTON. Now well established in the practice of law at Granbury, Moses L. Arrington is the youngest member of the Hood County bar, but has demonstrated his practical ability on many occasions, and has made an excellent beginning of his career.

Moses L. Arrington was born April 9, 1884, in Hood county, on the Brazos River. His parents are J. T. and Jennie Arrington, both native Texans, and the father also a native of Hood county. The mother was of Dutch stock. Grandfather Arrington came to Texas from Indiana, in the times of early settlement, and had a plantation and worked it with slaves before the war. He was a member of the fifteenth Texas Cavalry during the war but was discharged in 1862, on account of old age. J. C. Arrington was for many years a stock man, and several years ago sold out and is now identified with the Barker Hardware & Implement Company of Granbury. He became the father of three children, of whom the Granbury attorney is the oldest. The latter as a boy attended the public schools of Hood county, and for one term was a student in the Granbury College. During 1910 he studied law in the State University and later studied law with Judge Dean of Granbury. He was admitted to the bar in 1910 at Texarkana, returning at once to Granbury, where he has practiced with interesting prestige to the present time.

Mr. Arrington has always supported the Democratic interests, and has taken part as a speaker in several of the campaigns. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and his church is the Presbyterian. He believes in and has many arguments to support his convictions that Hood county is the equal of any part of the southwest in material resources and climatic advantages, and even in his time he has witnessed many remarkable changes in social and industrial conditions. Mr. Arrington often pursues his favorite sport of hunting and fishing, and is one of the popular younger group of citizens in Granbury.

THOMAS B. PATTERSON. The real estate enterprise which is more than a brokerage office and which is a factor in the permanent prosperity and development of the community is well exemplified in the case of Thomas B. Patterson of Hillsboro, whose connection with business affairs in that locality has been continuous for the past forty years.

Born in Adair county, Kentucky, June 11, 1859, Thomas B. Patterson was a son of Balart H., who was born in North Carolina in 1805, was a farmer, an occupation which he combined with the operation of grist mills, until his death in 1865. The mother's name was Louise Lloyd, who was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, in 1818, and died in 1900. Their eleven children are as follows: Martha, Dira, John, Milton, Aaron, Lizzie, Thomas B., Jackson B. and three that died in infancy.

Thomas B. Patterson grew up in the state of Kentucky, attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, and as his boyhood was spent on a farm he had his first practical experience in the vocation of agriculture. He remained in Kentucky until 1870, and in that year came to Texas with two years in Fannin County. Moving to Hillsboro in 1872, Mr. Patterson engaged in the grocery business three years, and then turned his attention to dealing in horses and mules. That is the line in which he has been identified the longest time and by which he is best known to the people of a large territory. In 1909 he gave up that business and opened a real estate office, in which he has been equally successful.

At Hillsboro on September 14, 1884, Mr. Patterson married Flora Turk, a daughter of T. C. and Elizabeth (Traylor) Turk. Her father had the distinction of raising the first bale of cotton in Hill county after the war. Mrs. Patterson died June 13, 1907, and left to Mr. Patterson a step-daughter, Ruby. Mr. Patterson affiliates with the Woodmen of the World, is a Democrat in politics, a Methodist in religion and is a member of the Board of Trade. He owns a pleasant residence, and his place is one of substantial influence in the locality.

HON. HORACE W. VAUGHAN. The First District's representative in the Congress which since April, 1913, has been continuously at work on a legislative program that seems likely to go down in history as unprecedented in scope and importance, is Hon. Horace W. Vaughan. Mr. Vaughan, who was elected as a successor to the seat vacated by Morris Sheppard on the latter's promotion to the senate in November, 1912, has long been a prominent member of the Northeast Texas bar, and went to Washington not only with a broad training and experience as a successful lawyer, but also with an official record of service in the state senate and as district attorney.

Horace W. Vaughan was born in Marion county, Texas, December 2, 1867, during the temporary residence of his parents in that county, George T. and Tippah (Leary) Vaughan. His father was a native of Pike county, Missouri, and his mother of Arkansas. They came to Texas in 1866, and their first home was in Cass county. George T. Vaughan, a man of unusual intellectual training, was a teacher in the public schools for several years, both in Cass and Marion counties. He was admitted to the bar in Missouri before the war, and resumed the practice at Linden, the county seat of Cass county. For many years he was one of the valued members of the East Texas bar. He removed to Texarkana in 1886, and lived there till his death in 1907.

Horace W. Vaughan attended the Linden public schools, and took up the study of law under his father until admitted to the bar in 1885. In January of the following year he moved to Texarkana, and that city has been his home and center of professional activity for upwards of thirty years. While building up a private clientage various official honors came to him in a rising scale until he was sent to Congress. In 1890 he was elected city attorney and filled the office seven years, in 1898 was chosen county attorney of Bowie county, and by re-election was in office for eight years. In 1906 he was elected district attorney. These offices were all in

direct line with his profession, and his ability as a lawyer was joined with his fidelity to the public interests in making his service one of great value to the people. After two years as district attorney Mr. Vaughan entered the state senate, having been elected in 1910, and served in the regular and special sessions of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third legislatures. In those sessions he was recognized as a leader, and among the important legislation to which he gave his support were the measures in favor of local option and state-wide prohibition and he also introduced and gave his active support to a bill for court procedure reform, in harmony with the policies suggested and defined by the American Bar Association. At the special session of 1911 Mr. Vaughan was chairman of the senate investigating committee which conducted the investigation of the expenditure and alleged illegalities in connection with the state election on the prohibition question in that year.

In 1912 Mr. Vaughan became an aspirant for the nomination for congress in the First District, and the primaries of July 27th placed his name on the Democratic ticket, and thus assured his election in the following November. Mr. Vaughan has sat in the house of representatives since the beginning of the special session in 1913, and though a new member his name has several times been mentioned in the *Metropolitan Daily* in connection with various legislative and general congressional work. Mr. Vaughan was married in Cass county, Texas, to Miss Pearl Lockett. Their three children are Mrs. Aileen Epper, R. L. and Annie Jean.

CARL VENTH. The present head of the Musical Conservatory of the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth is happily distinguished in the world of music and art; with a secure position and hold upon the intangible attributes of artistic fame. At Fort Worth Mr. Venth has already laid the foundation and is carrying out his plans to make a music school of the highest class, the only one of its kind in the southwest, and in addition to his own personality and prestige has associated with him as teachers a corps of other notable artists.

Carl Venth's life and work are not provincial in character, and as he himself has known the world of music and musicians by close personal contact, so likewise is his own reputation not restricted to any one locality. Carl Venth was born at Cologne, Germany, February 16, 1860, son of Carl and Baroness Fredericka von (Turkowitz) Venth. His father was a violinist, and his mother likewise possessed musical talent. The son entered Cologne Conservatory in 1876, and studied violin with Georg Japha and composition with Ferdinand Hiller. In 1878 he became a pupil of Henry Wieniawski and August Dupont at Brussels, and in the same year was made concertmaster at the Flemish Opera House in Brussels. His first concert tour was made in 1879 through Holland, and he then went to Paris as concertmaster of the Opera Comique.

Carl Venth has had an American career since 1880. His first public appearance was in Boston at the Bay State concerts with Rive King. During the following year he made a tour of the various states as far west as St. Louis, and then became concertmaster at Rudolph Bial's concerts in New York. From 1884 to 1888 Mr. Venth was a member of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra under Leopold Damrosch and Anton Seidl. This was followed by the organization of the Venth Violin school in Brooklyn. In 1889 he became leader of the orchestral concerts with the Seidl Orchestra and in 1890 organized the Brooklyn Symphony Orchestra. These two organizations made the first attempt at Sunday night symphony concerts in Brooklyn. The Venth Quartet was formed in 1891. In 1896 he became leader of the Euterpe Orchestral Society and did work as conductor with minor organizations. In 1897 Mr. Venth was elected conductor of the Brooklyn

Maennerchor. For a number of years he has been a member of the Manuscript Society. In 1906 Mr. Venth went to the St. Paul Symphonie Orchestra as concertmaster, but in the following year returned to New York and organized the Venth Trio, which still exists under the name of Philharmonic Trio. For three years Mr. Venth was director of the violin department of the Kidd-Key Conservatory at Sherman, Texas, and in 1910 gave the first Sherman musical festival. In 1912 he became director of the Frohsinn male chorus at Dallas, in the same year conductor of the Symphony Orchestra of Dallas. In 1913 he became conductor of the Harmony Club at Fort Worth, conductor of the Symphony Orchestra in the same city and conductor of the Choral Club also of Fort Worth. During 1913 he also served as president of the Teachers Association of Fort Worth and in 1914 was conductor of the Dallas Saengerfest and in 1914 became director of the Conservatory of Texas Women's College at Fort Worth.

Mr. Venth has appeared before audiences as a soloist in practically all the large cities of the United States as well as of France, Germany, Belgium and Holland. His acquaintance and personal associations with the great names of modern music include such celebrities as Joachim, Rubinstein, Clara Schumann, Wieniawski, Massenet, Godard, Grieg, Svendsen, Sinding and Bruch, and on the other hand there is probably not a musician of any standing in the United States who is not familiar with the name, the activities and compositions of Carl Venth. Since the beginning of his American residence he has had about two thousand pupils, and in all parts of the country.

As a composer Carl Venth is known through many published works and through the performance of many from manuscript. Some of the best known, and which received their first presentation in New York, are as follows: Forest Scenes, Suite for orchestra, under Anton Seidl; Cantata "The Resurrection;" Song Cycle, Hiawatha's Wooing; Song Cycle, "Myth Voices;" besides string quartets, sonatas and various instrumental compositions and arrangements.

Mr. Venth now has his home in Fort Worth, where his presence is regarded as a valuable asset to that city's higher culture. Mr. Venth was married July 13, 1899, to Cathinka Finch Myhr of Christiania, Norway.

PROF. ROBERT F. DAVIS. For many years Prof. Davis has been connected with educational work along various lines, and for some years past he has been identified with the Draughon's Business College of El Paso, in which he is a part owner. This school, one of the most complete and modern of its kind, was first established here in 1906, and is the oldest business college but one in the city. The management of the local college maintain a similar establishment under the same name in Douglas, Arizona, and both are carrying on a worthy work in the preparation of young men and women for useful and lucrative positions in the business and commercial fields.

Prof. Davis is a native Texan, born in Greenwood, West county, this state, on March 17, 1878. He is the son of D. F. and Perline (Allen) Davis, both natives of Illinois. The father came to Texas in 1870 and settled in Wise county, where he still lives. He engaged in farming and stockraising, and that enterprise has been one that has brought him a generous measure of worldly success and prosperity. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in an Illinois company for two years, and his politics are those of a staunch Republican. An honest Christian gentleman, he has long enjoyed the highest regard and esteem of his fellows, and has a prominent place in the community that has so long represented his home. His wife still lives. They were the parents of four children, all living.

Robert F. Davis received his early education in the



Puel Venitt

schools of Greenwood, and in 1896 he was graduated from the high school of that place. The East Texas Normal College added not a little to his literary training, and he was graduated therefrom in the year 1903 with the degree of B. S. His first work after his graduation from college was in teaching in the public schools of Montague county, in Texas, where he was engaged for a year, followed by a year at Childress, Texas. He then spent four years in the East Texas Normal College in the capacity of tutor, after which he removed to Oklahoma and settled in Hastings, where he took charge of the Southwestern Academy. He continued there for three years, then removed to El Paso, where he became identified with the Draughton's Business College. He has been thus connected for the past four years, and the school has made an appreciable advance under his added influence and system, occupying a leading place among business educational institutions of the state.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Knights Templar body of the Masonic order, and politically he maintains an independent attitude, directing his support in those channels where he feels that duty directs him. He is regarded as one of the successful young men of the city, is socially popular, and enjoys the high regard and esteem of all who come in contact with him, either in his capacity as an educator or as a man.

ALEXANDER STUART WALKER. In the larger affairs of the bench and bar, in public affairs generally, few named have more distinctive association in Texas during the last half century than that of Walker. The late Alexander S. Walker, Sr., rose to a seat on the Supreme bench, and for forty years stood almost continuously in some public relation to his community and state. His son Alexander S. Walker, Jr., also gained a notable position at the bar while he remained in active practice, and has recently taken an office, for which his attainments and experiences are a guarantee of able service, as United States Internal Revenue Collector for Texas.

The late Judge Alexander Stuart Walker, who was a native of Virginia, graduated from Hanover College, Indiana, and on coming to Texas about 1853 settled first in Harris county, and from there moved to Georgetown in Williamson county, where he took up the practice of law. Subsequently he moved to Austin and it was in that city he gained his chief distinctions and did his most important work. At Austin he was in partnership with Col. M. H. Bowers until the latter's death, and then became associated in practice with the late Judge A. W. Terrell. During the war between the states, after a brief service in the Confederate army, he was obliged to return to Williamson county for the reason that during his absence he had been elected District Attorney for that district and returned to fill an office which was fraught with peculiar responsibilities at that time. Later he was elected Judge of the District court, and from that, owing to his splendid ability and standing in the profession was elevated to a position as judge on the Commission of Appeals. His service on Commission of Appeals was followed by his promotion to a place as associate justice in the Supreme court of Texas. When he retired from the Supreme Bench he became official reporter to the Supreme court of Texas, and continued to discharge those duties until his death in 1896. The late Judge Walker was one of those brilliant and capable men who have gone to make up the roster of the Texas Bench and Bar. He gained success and gave splendid service to his state through hard work, a rugged native ability, and a thorough honesty and integrity. In 1873 he served as chairman of the Democratic executive committee when Richard Coke was elected governor, and when the state was redeemed from the Republican and carpet-bag administration.

The late Judge Walker married Anna Wilbarger. Through her another distinguished family is introduced

into this brief sketch. Her father was Mathias Wilbarger, one of the early settlers and pioneers of Travis and Williamson counties. He came from Missouri, was a surveyor by profession, and had many personal adventures with the Indians and in the wild and adventuresome life of the frontier. He was a cousin to the noted Wilbarger of Bastrop county, who was scalped by the Indians within a few miles of Austin, and whose fame as an Indian fighter has given his career a distinct place in the early annals of Texas, and in the northwestern part of the state a county is named in his honor. Mathias Wilbarger died at Georgetown in 1854. His daughter, Mrs. Judge Walker, died in 1865. The Walker family is of Scotch-Irish descent. The late Judge Walker was born and lived at Walker's Creek in Rockbridge county, Virginia, until he was nine or ten years old, and the family had lived in that and other parts of Virginia from the early colonial days.

Alexander Stuart Walker, Jr., a son of Judge Alexander S. and Anna (Wilbarger) Walker, was born at Georgetown in Williamson county November 27, 1865. The Georgetown public schools afforded him his early training, and he also attended the South Western University at Georgetown, and later the Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia. He was one of the first students in law at the University of Texas, where he graduated in 1886 with the degree LL. B. His practice as a lawyer began at Austin with T. W. Gregory and Judge A. W. Terrell, under the firm name of Terrell, Walker & Gregory. He practiced with that firm until about 1890, and then was alone until 1891, when he took up his duties by appointment as County attorney of Travis county and was elected and served a regular term in that office in 1892. In 1896 came his election as county judge of Travis county, and by re-election in 1898 he served until 1900. In the latter year, practically retiring from the law, he moved to Williamson county, and employed his energies in farming and ranching until September, 1913. He was then recalled into active public affairs by appointment as United States Internal Revenue Collector for Texas, with office in Austin.

Mr. Walker is a member of the University Club, of the Austin Press Club, and the Presbyterian church. In 1888 he married Miss Katherine Pendleton Waggener, who was born in Kentucky and is a daughter of Dr. Leslie Waggener, a former president of the University of Texas. Frances Pendleton Walker, the firstborn to Mr. and Mrs. Walker, graduated from the Miss Whitis School at Austin, from the University of Texas, taking high honors in both institutions, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, an honor only acquired by those whose scholastic record in the university was of the very highest. At the outset of a brilliant young womanhood she died December 18, 1913, at the age of twenty-four. Alexander Stuart Walker, Jr., the third to bear the honored name, is now a student in the University of Texas.

DANIEL T. BENCHOFF, district and county clerk of Menard county, Texas, since November, 1912, is a life-long resident of the state, born in Concho county, on May 31, 1887. He has been connected with business affairs in these parts since 1906, when he went to work as a clerk in his father's store, later identifying himself with banking interests in which he continued until he assumed his present duties. Mr. Benchoff is one of the rising young men of the county, and that he will make a success of his future is already assured.

The parents of Mr. Benchoff are D. G. and Mary Benchoff, the father born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Ireland. They came to Texas in about the year 1880. The father was a farmer of German ancestry, and the mother of Irish parentage and ancestry, so that the strains of both German and Celtic blood flow in the veins of Mr. Benchoff. The family is one

that is well represented in the state of Pennsylvania, where many of the name are prominently connected with the farming industry of the state, while the majority of the mother's family is still in Ireland. She was a Mary Connolly, of a good, old Irish family, well known in Ireland, and with numerous representatives of the name on this side as well. It was in about 1880 when D. G. Benchoff settled in Eden, Concha county, this state, and there he became prominent as a merchant and sheepman. In 1897 he came to Menard county and here continued his mercantile enterprise, and in that business he is still active and prosperous. Both he and his good wife are living here and they have many friends in the town and throughout the county. Eight children were born to them,—four boys and the same number of girls, and of that goodly family Daniel T. of this review is the oldest.

Daniel T. Benchoff received his early education in the public schools, followed by his attendance at St. Edwards College at Austin, and in June, 1906, he was graduated with the degree of M. A. He left school to return home and identify himself with his father's business in Menard, and after a brief service there, he entered the Bank of Menard as a bookkeeper, continuing so until 1911, when he became a teller in the First National Bank of Menard. His appointment to the office of district and county clerk of Menard county came in November, 1912, and he resigned his position with the First National to assume the duties of his new position.

A Democrat, Mr. Benchoff has given good service to the party, and is regarded as one of the able younger men of the organization in this county. He is a member of the Pretorians, and his churchly relations are maintained as a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

On August 28, 1907, Mr. Benchoff was married in Menard to Miss Maud M. Bevans, of Menard, and a daughter of William Bevans, of this place. He is a banker and a prominent stockman of the county, well known and prominent. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Benchoff: Mary Ernestine, William David and Margaret Louise, aged six, four and two years, respectively.

VERY REV. ROBERT M. NOLAN, DEAN. The pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic church at Fort Worth is a thorough churchman, devoted to his parish, and has made a splendid record for the development of its material and spiritual welfare. At the same time Father Nolan has exhibited an ability, not a too common trait among the clergy, to mingle socially with all classes of citizenship, and is probably one of the most popular men in the city of Fort Worth either in business or civic circles. Father Nolan has the gift of fluent speech, tells stories with much humor, and has the faculty of combining the serious and the gay in a very effective manner. He is chaplain of the Ad Men's Club. Father Nolan is also a devotee of the national pastime of baseball and hundreds of citizens who are not members of his church, or communicants of his faith know and esteem Father Nolan.

Rev. Robert M. Nolan was born at Junction City, Dickinson County, Kansas, August 20, 1874, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Hedion) Nolan, both of Ireland, who came to America in 1848. Patrick Nolan was what was known in those days as a young Irishman, and had to flee his native land because of his political convictions and activities. Father Nolan was reared in his native state, was educated at St. Mary's, and at Atchison, graduating from St. Benedict's College in 1891 with the degree of A. B. He had worked his way through this college and had created for himself many of the opportunities which would otherwise have been denied him. His parents were poor, possessed a great deal of pride, however, and were people of strict honor and integrity. After his graduation, Father Nolan

taught at St. Benedict's College for five years, this being a result of a compact under which he had entered the college and had studied there until graduation. On June 4, 1898, in the cathedral at New Orleans, he was ordained by Archbishop Chappelle, and in the same year came to Texas, which has been his field of priestly work ever since.

His first charge was at Weatherford, in St. Stephens church, where he remained in charge for two and a half years. From Weatherford he was transferred to St. Mary's at Gainesville, where he was pastor for eight years, and in that time built up the church and made it one of the strongest in north Texas. At the same time he established the school of Notre Dame at Gainesville. After his successful career there he was transferred to St. Patrick's church in Fort Worth, and has been executive and spiritual head of this parish since January 1, 1907. In this time he has built the splendid parish house which was sadly needed, and has developed the parish school, which now has an average daily attendance of over four hundred. This school is conducted by the sisters of St. Mary under his jurisdiction. The mother home of the sisters of St. Mary is at Lockport, New York, and this order was the first to enter Texas.

HON. CHARLES ROGAN. With thirty years of active membership in the Texas bar, Hon. Charles Rogan has distinguished himself as a scholarly and able lawyer and has been honored with a number of responsible positions in county and state public affairs. Left an orphan at an early age, he started out to win his own fortune in the world. By hard work and with the goal of his ambition steadily before him, he paid his way through college and university, and when he took up the practice of law he possessed a scholastic equipment second to none.

Charles Rogan was born February 3, 1858, at Ripley, Mississippi, a son of John H. and Mary (Wood) Rogan. Grandfather James Rogan emigrated from Ireland in 1807, first locating in Virginia. Both grandfather and father were farmers by occupation. In 1861 John N. Rogan and wife moved to Texas, and two weeks later the former enlisted in the Confederate army, and at the end of six months' service died of pneumonia while in camp in Arkansas.

Charles Rogan graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas in 1881, and in June, 1883, was graduated from the Harvard Law School.

For the past twenty-five years Mr. Rogan has been engaged in an extended general practice of the law, the first fifteen years of which was at Brownwood and the remainder of the time at Austin, Texas. Other than professional honors also came to him, and he filled with credit the offices of City Attorney, County Attorney, County Judge, and was a member of the Twenty-second Legislature. In 1899 Mr. Rogan moved to Austin to accept appointment as Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas. In 1901 he was again chosen for the same office and administered the position for two terms.

On December 1, 1885, Mr. Rogan married Miss Frances V. Stewart, whose Scotch and German ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war. To their marriage have been born five children, namely: Octavia Fry, James Stewart, Lena Sayers, Mary Lou and Mildred Charles. James Stewart is now teller in the American National Bank of Austin, while the three older girls have all graduated from the University of Texas, and Mildred, eleven years of age, is now in grammar school. Mr. Rogan affiliates with Austin Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., with the Royal Arch Chapter and the Knights Templar Commandery and with Ben Hur Temple of Shriners of Austin. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.



Very Rev. Robt. M. Nolan
Dean

THOMAS G. T. KENDALL. To write the personal biography of some of the leading citizens of Dallas, is to turn back a page of Texas history and recall the days prior, during and following the war between the states, when very different conditions from the present prevailed in many sections, when permanent settlers were fewer, when but a limited number of railroads had laid their shining lines of steel across the teeming, virgin prairies, and when law, order, civilization and culture became the public heritage through such earnest and capable men as Thomas G. T. Kendall, whose term of residence at Dallas has reached the half century mark. Although retired from the active practice of his profession he is the Nestor of the bar here, being the oldest lawyer in this city, having outlived all others who began practice at the same time.

Thomas G. T. Kendall was born at Evergreen, Conecuh county, Alabama, August 18, 1834, and is a son of Thomas and Caroline A. (Smith) Kendall. Thomas Kendall was born in Georgia, and his wife was a daughter of John Godbold Smith, of South Carolina. When a youth Thomas G. T. Kendall went to Arkansas and located at first on a plantation near Camden, then in Ouachita, now Columbia county, and while attending school in Alabama, in 1856, he joined the late Col. Jeff Bufford and went with him to Kansas. He remained there during the stirring times in that Territory until December, when he joined the notorious Col. H. T. Titus and together with General C. R. Wheat, Maj. William Moon and Billie West, after recruiting three battalions, left New Orleans in January, 1857, under command of the late Col. S. A. Lockridge, for Nicaragua to join "The Grey-eyed Man of Destiny," General Wm. Walker. Arriving at Gray Town, they procured transportation and began the ascension of the San Juan river with varying success until they reached Saltillo, a strongly fortified position, and after engaging the enemy for several days had finally to fall back, abandoning the expedition, and finally returning to their homes. Later removing to Magnolia, Columbia county, Mr. Kendall there became a man of importance, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and became mayor of the town. He there also became a member of a volunteer cavalry company, and it was with this company that he entered the Confederate service when hostilities began between the North and South. In the spring of 1862 he helped to organize a second company, known as Company C, Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, which became a part of General Albert Rust's brigade, and this service took him east of the Mississippi river, into Tennessee and Mississippi. In May, 1862, while with his regiment at Corinth, Mississippi, he contracted rheumatism in so serious a form that he resigned and went home and shortly afterward was appointed by General Hinman, to the position of agent for the purchase of ordnance supplies for the Trans Mississippi department, and was in the quartermaster and commissary department in Arkansas until the spring of 1864. He was then sent by Major N. S. Hill, General Price's chief commissary, to Dallas, where he engaged in buying and transporting horses, cattle, food and supplies for the Confederate army. In this position he reported to Captain John T. Fisher, and his duties took him over a large stretch of Texas territory, but he continued to make Dallas his headquarters. When the war closed it found him with a bunch of cattle, near Comanche, Texas.

Mr. Kendall returned then to Dallas and at first, for a time, engaged in teaching school, at Grapevine Springs, Dallas county. In 1866 he opened a law office in Dallas and in 1867 was elected county attorney, under a constitution which the Texans had adopted for themselves, but his tenure of office was short, he being removed by the reconstructionists. He resumed the practice of law and served six years as a justice of the peace. In 1872 Judge Kendall engaged in the real estate business as

a member of the firm of Kendall and Blades, and operated successfully as such, especially during what was called the "boom" which followed the completion of the Texas & Pacific and the Houston & Texas Central railroads into Dallas. Some time after this Judge Kendall purchased and improved a stock ranch, northwest of Dallas and lying just beyond what is now the city limits, which he still owns and on which he made his home for several years. This land he secured for \$10 an acre and is now a valuable piece of property containing 220 acres, adjoining the Colonel Hughes place. Its close proximity to Dallas makes it a desirable property in every way, while each year adds to its money value.

Judge Kendall was married at Dallas to Miss Helen Spottswood Scott, who is a daughter of the late Dr. Roy B. and Lucy Ann (Holcombe) Scott, and a granddaughter of Thomas H. Holcombe, once a distinguished lawyer of Lynchburg, Virginia, and a great-granddaughter, on the paternal side, of Governor Spottswood of Virginia. Mrs. Kendall was born at Lynchburg but was brought in 1857 to Dallas by her parents, who were among the early pioneers of Dallas county, locating twelve miles north of Dallas on what is now the Preston road. In addition to having a plantation, Dr. Scott was engaged actively in the practice of medicine and during the war served in the Confederate army for a time as surgeon on General Gano's staff. Judge and Mrs. Kendall have five children: Miss Mary Camilla, Thomas Beverly, Lucy Halcombe, wife of St. Clair Favrot, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Mrs. Helen Spottswood Pearce, of Belcher, Louisiana, and Harry Ogden Kendall.

Judge Kendall is a greatly esteemed and respected citizen. Since 1894, when he was elected and served as a member of the board of aldermen, he has accepted no public office but his interest in all that pertains to Dallas has never slackened. World wide movements and the stirring events marking the rapid passing of the years of the twentieth century find in him an intelligent, and alert watcher, but it is in more local matters that he takes the most interest and pleasure, following closely all that affects the United Confederate Veterans, of which organization he has long been a member. Well might he write a history, and it would be of more than passing interest, of Dallas county and of the days between 1861 and 1865 west of the Mississippi river, for he is an authority on these subjects.

A. B. ROBERT, M. D. A physician who has made his home in El Paso since 1911 and is well known throughout this section of Texas and in Mexico, in which country he has spent the greater portion of his career as a physician, Dr. Robert is the son of a physician, one who was a surgeon of the Confederate army during the Civil war, and the father and son together have conferred honor and credit upon the profession during a period of fully half a century.

A. B. Robert was born at Troy, Alabama, September 2, 1863, the youngest in a family of ten children, six of whom are living, born to W. H. and Barbara Melva (Skinner) Robert, both parents having been born in Georgia. The father came to Alabama as a young man and gained prominence as a physician at Troy. Subsequently he moved to Texas. During the war he was surgeon of a regiment in the southern army, and he continued his practice at Greenville, Texas, for many years, until death in 1901 at the age of eighty-four years. He and his wife were married in Alabama and the mother passed away in January, 1907, at the age of eighty-six.

Dr. A. B. Robert attended school at Whiterock, Texas, and at Mexia, took a college course, and then entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, where he was graduated M. D. in 1885. He subsequently took a special course of lectures in the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. Returning to Greenville, he practiced there for one year, then removed to El Paso,

where he was in practice for one year, and subsequently transferred his residence and professional activities to Casas Grandes, Mexico, which was his home for seventeen years. Since 1911 he has returned to El Paso and has built up a fine practice in this city. During his residence at Casas Grandes he served as city physician for ten years, and was examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Equitable and the La Mexican Life Insurance Company, and for twelve years was railway surgeon for the Mexican Northwestern Railway. In politics the doctor is Democratic. He has membership in the eastern Texas Medical Association. His church was formerly the Presbyterian and is now the Methodist.

On August 13, 1900, Dr. Robert married Miss Josefa Dours, of Casas Grandes, a daughter of Juan and Carolina (Older) Dours, her mother still being a resident of Casas Grandes. Five children were born to their union, namely: Barbara, born at Casas Grandes, Mexico, in 1901, now attending school in El Paso; Augustus B., born at Casas Grandes in 1902, and also a student in the El Paso schools; Josephine, born in 1904 at Casas Grandes and a young school girl. William Henry, born in Casas Grandes in 1909, died in October, 1910, and Natalia, born in El Paso, Texas, in 1913, died in infancy. Dr. Robert owns a large ranch in Mexico, and has acquired valuable real estate in El Paso, including his beautiful home at 1702 Montana street. He is fond of all manner of outdoor life, delights in the sports afield, and enjoys a thoroughly successful position in his profession and citizenship.

PORTER M. TRAVIS. Now secretary and treasurer of the People's Trust Company of Dallas, Porter M. Travis has been identified with banking affairs in Texas since his first business experience, and before taking his present position was a state bank examiner. Mr. Travis enjoys the possession of a name which naturally excites curiosity as to his earlier family connections. Mr. William Barrett Travis, the leader of the Texas forces in the defense of the Alamo in 1835-36, gave the name a prestige which will always make it notable in Texas history. There is no direct relationship between the Dallas man and the hero of the Alamo, except that they both come from the same family, originating in Virginia, and which produced not only Colonel Travis of Texas history, but many men notable in military affairs, in the professions, and in the business and civic life of different states of the Union. The family are prominent in Georgia, also in states north of the Ohio river, and have long been identified with Tennessee, where Mr. Travis' immediate family were located.

Porter M. Travis was born in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1883. His parents were George T. and Letitia Jeannette (Turner) Travis. His father, who died some years ago, was born at Stony Point, the old Travis homestead, near Tullahoma, Tennessee. The youngest of nine children, he was himself too young to enter the service of the Confederacy during the war between the states, but five of his brothers joined the Confederate army and served throughout the war, rendering valiant service to the cause. One of these brothers was Colonel Jim M. Travis, who is still living in Middle Tennessee, and besides his prominence as an old soldier has been a state senator, and for a number of years was a prominent figure in Tennessee politics. Another brother who was a Confederate soldier was Rev. Rufus Travis, who served with the rank of chaplain in the army, and later became prominent in the church. William Barrett Travis, another of these brothers, was a merchant for a number of years. George W. Travis, the father, prior to his death lived at Nashville, and was one of the successful real estate men of that city. On the mother's side there is also some interesting genealogy. Mrs. Letitia J. Travis is still living and was born in Middle Tennessee. Her father was

William Turner, and her mother belonged to the Hawkins family. It is through her mother that she is a direct descendant of Sir John Hawkins, the famous naval commander and sea fighter of the time of Queen Elizabeth in England. He was given a royal grant of land in Virginia, and his descendants gained prominence in Colonial American history. The Hawkins family at one time owned the site of Trinity church in New York city.

From Tennessee Mrs. Travis moved her family to California, spent some years in that state, and in 1840 located in Dallas. Porter M. Travis, who was eleven years old when the family came to Dallas, had attended school in the west and in Dallas was a pupil of Professor Malcolmson in the old Central Academy of that city. At an early age he became identified with banking, and has practically grown up in that business. For six years he was connected with banks in Terrell and during the administration of Governor Campbell served as state bank examiner. On his return to Dallas in 1912, he became secretary and treasurer of the People's Trust Company, a highly successful financial institution which makes a specialty of financing farming operations through loans and mortgages.

Mr. Travis was for a number of years an active member of the Texas National Guard, resigning with the rank of captain in 1910. He enlisted at Dallas as a private in Company G, Fourth Infantry, in 1900. Later his membership was transferred to Company C, of the Third Infantry at Terrell, and he became quartermaster sergeant of the company. Subsequently came his promotion to second lieutenant and finally to captain of Company C, which was a part of Major Roach's battalion in the regiment commanded by Colonel Towne. Mr. Travis is a Mason, having taken different degrees in the York Rite, and thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite, and is a member of Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas. At Sherman, Texas, in 1909, he married Miss Laura M. Saul, who was a graduate from the State University of Texas in the class of 1906. They have one son, Porter M. Travis, Jr.

CAPT. ROBERT H. BRUCE, of Texarkana, Texas, was born and reared in this state and in many ways has been prominently identified with its interests.

He was born in Hunt county in 1867, with a mixture of Northern and Southern blood in his veins, his father, S. R. Bruce, having been born and reared in Vermont, and his mother, Catherine (Reeves) Bruce, in Oglethorpe, Georgia.

S. R. Bruce left the New England States before the Civil war and came to Texas, settling in Gonzales county. Having centered his interests in this locality, it was natural for him, in the strife between the North and the South, to ally himself with the latter. Accordingly he enlisted in the Confederate service, and as a member of that famous organization known as Terry's Texas Rangers, served with distinction throughout the war. At the close of hostilities, he took up his residence in Hunt county. Subsequently he removed to Mineola, Wood county, where he became president of the Bank of Mineola, and where he spent the rest of his life engaged in banking. His death occurred at that place, and his widow still resides there.

Thus Robert H. was reared at Mineola. He was educated in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas, and in a private school at Ashford, New York, after which he was taken into his father's bank as assistant cashier, a position he filled until 1890. The next three years he was commercial agent for the I. & G. N. R. R. In 1893 he engaged in contracting, furnishing ties, gravel and crushed rock to the Santa Fe Railroad in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and in this line of work was occupied until the breaking out of the Spanish American war in 1898. Then, through the influence of



W. M. Davis

Mark Hanna, he received a commission as Captain of troop M, First United States Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders), under Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt. With this command he rendezvoused at San Antonio, and from there was sent to Cuba, where he was in active service until July 1st, when he was sent back home to do recruiting service. The close of hostilities shortly afterward, however, made this work unnecessary, and he returned to his home at Mineola. Next we find him at Kansas City, where he was variously employed until 1901. That year he accepted a position in the Department of Justice at Washington, which he filled until 1903. Then returning to Texas, he was made superintendent of the Orange & Northwestern Railroad at Orange. When that road was sold to the Frisco system in 1906, Captain Bruce went to Mexico to look after the timber interests of the Litcher-Moore Lumber Co., and was in Mexico two years. Coming back to Texas, he again turned his attention to railroad business. Two years and a half later he took up his residence at Texarkana and accepted the position as manager for the Tilson Sand & Gravel Company, which in September, 1912, was changed to the Texarkana Sand & Gravel Company, with which he is still identified as manager. In January, 1913, he again entered the oil-producing business, and is now operating in Texas and Oklahoma, with a varying degree of success. In his various business ventures Captain Bruce has made and lost fortunes. At the time of the opening of the Beaumont oil field, he was extensively interested in oil operations.

Captain Bruce has always taken an enthusiastic interest in military affairs, and has had the honor to serve as colonel on the staff of three of the governors of Texas—Ross, Hogg and Culberson.

He was married at Longview, Texas, to Miss Mittie F. Brown of that place, daughter of the late B. W. Brown, a prominent pioneer citizen; and they are the parents of three children: Mrs. May De Eddins, Mrs. Carrie Flewellyn and Ingram C. Bruce.

ROY ANDERSON. The dexterous manipulation of the chisel has at all times commanded a liberal share of wonder and admiration; it has preserved to us the beauty of antiquity, has marked the resting place of our dearest and most beloved friends, and has made the home of their mortal remains a garden of art and loveliness; it has also contributed to the beautifying of our cities, the adornment of our public parks, and to the perpetuating of the memory of the great and good. In this connection it is with pleasure that here is presented a brief sketch of Roy Anderson, proprietor and owner of the Brownwood Marble and Granite Works, at Brownwood, who as a born marble cutter has won his way to recognition and fame. Mr. Anderson was born September 19, 1857, in Maury county, Tennessee, and is a son of Frank and Jeanette (Thompson) Anderson.

The father of Mr. Anderson was born in Virginia, from whence he removed to Tennessee in young manhood, and there was married. He became a prominent railroad contractor and builder and died at the age of sixty-seven years, at Gatesville, Texas, while engaged in erecting depots and other buildings on the line of the Cotton Belt Railroad. His wife, a native of Tennessee, passed away in 1876, while a resident of Independence, Kansas. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are deceased, while those living are: John D., who came to Texas in 1884, and is now acting in the capacity of Postmaster at Miles; James B., who is now a resident of Corpus Christi, Texas; and Roy.

Roy Anderson was educated in the country schools of Howard county, Kansas, and at the age of fifteen years began to learn the trade of marble cutter. On completing his apprenticeship he traveled all over the Western States as a journeyman, and as such came to Paris, Texas, in 1882, here becoming foreman in the marble works of John

A. Guthrie. Mr. Anderson continued in the same position for five years, and then moved to Eldora, Kansas, where he first engaged in business on his own account. Three years later he disposed of his interests there, and came to Paris again, resuming his former position as foreman for Mr. Guthrie, and at the close of the year 1888 resigned and went to San Antonio, where he again engaged in business on his own account. Subsequently, Mr. Anderson sold his property there and went to Ballinger, Texas, that place being his home and field of business endeavor until 1891. In that year, realizing the advantages and opportunities offered by Brownwood, he came to this city, and entered business in a modest manner, but his enterprise has grown to large proportions and he now employs from five to ten skilled mechanics and four traveling salesmen, the business of the company being drawn from all over this part of the State. This plant is the most thoroughly equipped of any in Central or Western Texas and is equipped to do every kind of marble or granite work. An artist of true genius, Mr. Anderson's love for the picturesque and beautiful asserts itself in every detail of his business, and evidence of his skill may be found in every cemetery and public park in the vicinity of which he or his representatives are known. The greater part of his attention is given to his work along this line, but he has also invested in farming lands, and has a fine stock farm in Brown county, which is in charge of his son, Frank, and where he is engaged in breeding White-faced cattle. Mr. Anderson is an enthusiastic automobilist, owns a modern make of car, and finds that it is not only a source of great enjoyment in taking pleasure trips, but also helps him exceedingly in his own business affairs. His handsome residence is located in Brownwood. Mr. Anderson is a man of energy, progress and public spirit, and at all times is ready to assist in forwarding movements for the benefit of his community.

While a resident of Paris, Texas, in 1882, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Brosius, of that city, daughter of George W. Brosius. Five interesting children have been born to this union, of whom Mr. Anderson has every reason to be proud: Irma, who became the wife of Will H. Simmons, a successful ranchman of Brown county; Avis, who became the wife of John H. Simmons, brother of Will H. Simmons, a resident of Brownwood; Frank, twenty-one years of age, who is conducting his father's stock farm in Brown county; Edward, nineteen years old, who is a student of Daniel Baker College, Brownwood; and Paul, seventeen years old, who is attending the Brownwood High school.

In his political views, Mr. Anderson is a Democrat, but he has never sought public office as he has never cared for the doubtful and passing honors of the political arena. He has taken some interest in fraternal work, being a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World, and has a number of friends in both orders. With his family, he attends the Methodist church.

JOSEPH ALLEN BIRDWELL, M. D. Since his graduation from Louisville Medical College in 1891, Dr. Birdwell has been in the active practice of his profession in Texas, and his home has been at Overton since 1900. A prosperous business has come to him, both in his profession and as a merchant, and he stands high in the esteem of the entire community.

Joseph Allen Birdwell, who was born in Rusk county, at Mount Enterprise, April 23, 1860, represents one of the oldest Texas families, their record in this state going back to the early years of the Republic. Dr. Birdwell is a son of John C. Birdwell, and a grandson of Col. Allen Birdwell. The founder of the family was Col. Allen Birdwell, who settled three miles south of Mount Enterprise some time in the thirties, at the year of Independence, and previous to 1840. He was one of the big planters and slave holders in that portion of Texas, the owner of about one thousand acres of land, and highly prosperous

until he lost his slaves as a result of the war. He was born in Mississippi in 1805 and died in Rusk county in 1898 at the age of ninety-three. He had a fair education, was a man whose activity went beyond his immediate home, served in the legislature, representing Rusk county twice, was the leader and practically the founder of the Baptist Missionary church in his county, was a Democrat in politics, and belonged to the Masonic Order. Col. Birdwell first married Miss Ross, and their children were: Caroline, who married a Mr. Kirkpatrick; Emeline, who married a Mr. McBride; John C.; William, who died in the Federal prison at Chicago during the Civil war; Charles, who saw service as a Confederate and died soon after the war; James, who moved to Houston county, and left a family there at his death; Benjamin, who died at Mount Enterprise; George P., who was one of the early teachers in his part of the state and now lives in Troup. For his second wife Col. Birdwell married Jane Verno, and their children were: Joel; Beldina, Mrs. James Sutton, a noted musician and music writer, who spent her life in Texas, and died at Houston; Henry, a resident of San Angelo; Allen, who met an accidental death while a school boy; Addie, whose husband, John Abe March, was one of the merchants of his time, and died at San Angelo; Jennie, who married Joe Bishop, a druggist of San Angelo.

John C. Birdwell was born in Mississippi in 1825, was a boy when he came to Texas, grew up in the vicinity of Nacogdoches, and soon after the outbreak of the war between the states enlisted, served with the Trans-Mississippi Department, and was wounded by a splinter struck from a tree by a shell. He was captured at Arkansas Post by the Union Troops, taken to the Federal Prison in Chicago, was finally liberated and returned home and died from the effects of his previous wound on January 18, 1867. His business career was spent as a farmer, and in a tanyard at Linn Flat, in Nacogdoches, where he died. John C. Birdwell married Adeline B. Cunningham, who was born in 1830, and now lives at Trawick, formerly Linn Flats. Mrs. Birdwell is a daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Jane Cunningham, her father a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and also a blacksmith, who lived at Mount Enterprise, and from there moved to Corsicana, where he died. There were twelve children in the Cunningham family. John C. Birdwell and wife had the following children: James P. of Trawick; Jeremiah C., who died at Nacogdoches; Lurinda Ross, who died unmarried at Corsicana; Paulina Jane, who married B. T. Burk, of Sacul, Texas; Dr. Joseph A.; John C., of Trawick; Addie A., who lives with her mother on the old homestead.

Dr. Birdwell grew up on a farm, had meagre advantages, and has practically educated himself, since all his training and preparation for his profession came after he was twenty-seven years of age. After two years as a student in Rock Hill Institute in Rush county, in 1889 he entered the Louisville Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. February 24, 1891. His practice as a physician began in Houston county at Neches. This was followed by ten years at old London in Rusk county, and since 1900 his home and practice have been centered at Overton. In 1896 Dr. Birdwell, who is always progressive and a student in his profession, took a post-graduate course in the New Orleans Polyclinic. He is a member of the County Medical Society, and the State Medical Society. Dr. Birdwell at Overton built a brick building in which he conducted a drug business under the name of the Overton Cash Drug Store. He has also added to the substantial improvements of the time by the erection of a comfortable residence. But Dr. Birdwell has in recent years suffered loss by two fires. His barn and its contents burned on the 4th of May, 1907, at about 12:30 A. M., entailing a loss of about \$1,200.00 with no insurance. On the 6th day of January, 1914, at about 6 A. M., his drug store, the Overton Cash Drug Store, burned, entailing a loss of \$6,000.00, partly covered by insurance.

This took him out of business and placed him in hard circumstances, but as he is still active he will resume operations again in a short time.

Dr. Birdwell's family history begins with his marriage in Nacogdoches county, March 20, 1891, to Miss Ada Dawson, whose father was James M. Dawson, a farmer. Dr. Birdwell and wife have the following children: Oren G., Bernice L., Glenn D., Leroy, Allie Myrrl, Lona Linn, James Weldon, and Maxine. Dr. Birdwell is well known in fraternal circles, having affiliation with the Masonic Lodge, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World, and his church is the Methodist.

JOHN ALLEN THOMPSON. In the business and financial field few Texans have gone further or accomplished more than John Allen Thompson, president of the Corsicana National Bank, and officer in several industrial and financial enterprises of central Texas. His chief characteristic seems to be commercial achievement on a large scale. Mr. Thompson is a big man physically, as well as in business, and has never lacked the energy and the mental resources necessary for large accomplishments. When it is recalled that about twenty-five years ago he was a farm hand and a tenant, his career of success seems almost phenomenal.

A resident of Texas since May, 1884, when he came here from Lee county, Mississippi, John Allen Thompson was born in Marion county, Alabama, December 1, 1866. His grandfather was William Thompson of Marion county, a large slaveholder and farmer along the Tombigbee River. His plantation was the site for an old-time tavern, of which he was the genial landlord in the days before the war. His life was protracted to the great age of ninety-five and he died some fifteen or twenty years ago. In early days he was a Whig, and that continued to be the family politics until after the war.

Alexander Thompson, father of the Corsicana banker, died at Smithville, Mississippi, in 1893, at the age of seventy-five. He was born in Alabama, and received a liberal education for his time, using his training when a young man to teach school. Many of his later years were spent as a farmer or merchant, and he sometimes combined both occupations. During the war he enlisted and served as a private from Marion county in the Confederate army. Alexander Thompson married Elizabeth Allen, a daughter of Rev. Hardy Allen, a Methodist minister who went to Mississippi from Alabama in 1869, and spent the rest of his life there. Mrs. Alexander Thompson now lives at Corsicana with her son and is seventy-eight years of age. Her two children are: William S. Thompson, of Italy, Texas; and John Allen.

John Allen Thompson had only a common school education. Reared on a farm he had no business experience and little knowledge of the outside world until eighteen years of age, when he determined to run away from home in Mississippi and manage his own affairs. Coming to Ellis county, Texas, he hired his services to Jimmie Murphy on the Getzendanner farm. The next year found him in Kaufman county, and his independent career started as a farm tenant near Elmo. There on December 15, 1887, he was married and established himself on a limited scale in the cattle business. After accumulating a little property he came to Navarro county, locating near Rice, and continued as a tenant until his removal to Albany in northwest Texas. The alluring prospects set forth by a land speculator had attracted him to that region, but after one year, characterized by dry weather, and unceasing battle with arid conditions he returned to the black land belt.

At that time was made his first big deal. It was a contract to buy on credit a tract of twelve hundred acres of land, at sixteen dollars an acre. With a sixth



J A Thompson

of his new purchase under cultivation, Mr. Thompson started with enthusiasm upon a career of farming which marks the positive advance towards independence in his career. Cattle raising was an important factor in his farm operations, he also cultivated many broad acres, and continued to improve with buildings and otherwise until his prosperity was assured, according to the standards of a country neighborhood.

That was only the beginning of his business career, however. Before giving up the management of the farm, Mr. Thompson had added four hundred acres to it, and has always been largely interested in farm lands and agricultural activities in this section of Texas. When he turned his personal supervision to a store which he had acquired in the village of Rice, he exhibited an enterprise and success equal to his farming. Mr. Thompson built and operated a gin in Rice and was a leading spirit in the organization of and became president of the first bank there in 1902. That bank is now called the Planters and Merchants Bank. In 1904 all the interests which he had acquired in Rice, comprising farms, gin, store and bank, were disposed of, and since then his field of operation has been in Corsicana, though his business field has never been limited by any one city.

In 1906 Mr. Thompson organized the First State Bank of Corsicana, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. On its organization the directors elected him president. His banking career in Corsicana has since been marked by several changes. In 1900 he exchanged his interest in the First State Bank for a controlling interest in the Corsicana National Bank, becoming president of the latter concern, in which office he still remains. The capital of the Corsicana National Bank is one hundred thousand dollars, and its surplus is two hundred thousand, while thirty thousand dollars of undivided profits are on hand. Since he took the management of the bank the institution has paid back to the stockholders their original investment and the surplus has been increased by one hundred thousand dollars. His connection with the Corsicana National is only the beginning of a brief summary of the enterprises with which Mr. Thompson is related. He is president of the Corsicana Brick Company; is vice president of the Corsicana Cotton Mill; is a stockholder and director in the Southern Traction Company; stockholder and director in the S. A. Pace Wholesale Grocery Company of Corsicana; owns a controlling interest in the First State Bank of Emhouse, having organized that institution in 1909; is a director of the First State Bank of Rice; president of the First State Bank at Richland; president of the First State Bank of Sweetman; vice president of the First State Bank of Powell. Moreover, he and his family own controlling interest in several of these institutions.

A Democrat, he absorbed his principles from those promulgated by the late James Hogg. In recent years he has served in state conventions at Waco and Austin. His church is the Methodist, and his fraternity is the Masonic, in which he has taken the Royal Arch degrees. Mr. Thompson married Miss Maud Fleetwood, a daughter of H. K. and Emma (Long) Fleetwood. Mr. and Mrs. Fleetwood were both previously married, and each had one child by the first marriage. Mrs. Thompson is one of three children of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have the following children: Albarta, wife of J. S. Eubank, cashier of the Corsicana National Bank, and the mother of two children, Jesse Shane Jr. and Mary Albarta; Robert M. is cashier of the First State Bank of Sweetman, Texas, and was educated in the Virginia Military Institute; Roy is a student in the Texas State University; John A. Jr., William and Mary Louise are the three younger children.

WILLIAM J. ZICKEFOOSE. Although he has been a resident of Liberty county for only something over two years, William J. Zickefoose is already known as one of the substantial and progressive agriculturists of his locality, and a citizen in whom trust may be placed to perform his share of the responsibilities of citizenship. He is a native of Greenbriar county, West Virginia, and was born March 11, 1862, a son of Sampson and Nancy (Harrah) Zickefoose.

The grandfather of Mr. Zickefoose was one of three brothers who came to the United States from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, from whence the grandfather moved to Greenbriar county, West Virginia (then Virginia), and died there at the home of his son Sampson. Among his children were: Joseph, Sampson, Wesley and George. Sampson Zickefoose was a West Virginian by birth, a farmer and stockraiser by occupation, and an honest, industrious man. He did not participate in the Civil war, kept aloof from politics except to vote the Republican ticket, had no active connection with a religious body and belonged to no fraternal order. He died in Coffey county, Kansas, in September, 1890, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Zickefoose married Miss Nancy Harrah, daughter of a farmer of Greenbriar county, and she died at Keystone, Oklahoma, having been the mother of the following children: Marshal, of Major county, Oklahoma; Thomas A., of Keystone, Oklahoma; Henry P., of the state of Washington; Andrew, who is engaged in farming at Liberty; Mary, who married Byron Holmes, of Riverside, Kansas; Jennie, the wife of O. P. Freese, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Charles M., of Keystone, Oklahoma; William J., of this review; and Lewis, a resident of Seadrift, Texas.

William J. Zickefoose began life as a farmer in Republic county, Kansas. He had left Virginia with his parents as a lad of thirteen years for Ross county, Ohio, where the family spent four years, and his education was secured in a desultory fashion, partly in Virginia, partly in Ohio, and the remainder in Kansas, all in the public schools. When western Kansas was being settled, he went to Ness county and settled a timber claim and was there during the famous and disastrous period of drouth which practically depopulated that section of the Sunflower state. He settled next in Coffey county, Kansas, about the time he married, and subsequently returned to Ness county, and when the "Strip" country of Oklahoma opened, he made the "run" from Cushing, Oklahoma, for a claim. His experience with Oklahoma dated from about the time he made the race for a claim. Although he failed to get located at that time, he was favorably impressed with the Oklahoma country, and accordingly went back home and loaded his effects into two wagons, which he drove into Pawnee county, and on the way there found a claim near the site on which Keystone was subsequently located. He used the logs he found on the place, logs put there by some settler who had taken the land for speculation and had not even filed on the property, and Mr. Zickefoose built a small cabin, a frontier home which housed his family for two years. He remained on the claim, proved it up, and brought practically all of it under cultivation, but left it after fourteen years of residence and moved to Keystone, where he took an active part in the mercantile business. He and a brother had previously opened a store, and he did business as a merchant two years. He handled stock in connection with his other ventures for many years, and when he disposed of his store he purchased an interest in the Keystone State Bank, and a year later was made its cashier; and was associated with it until he came to Texas.

While connected with this institution an incident occurred which will always be remembered by the citizens of Keystone. One Jordan, a resident of that country, located at Cleveland, and a Cherokee planned to rob the Keystone Bank and took into his confidence a white man. The robbery was planned to take place at two o'clock in the afternoon, and Jordan was to hold up the

cashier, while his confederate was to guard the outside of the building. The "pal" was on guard, according to agreement, at the appearance of Jordan, but he had divulged the plans to the citizens and all were ready to receive the Cherokee. When he called on the teller of the bank, at four o'clock, to "throw up his hands," the latter dropped to the floor and the sheriff of the county appeared and fired at the robber, but missed, and himself dropped to the floor of the bank, behind the stove. The robber emptied his gun at the hiding place of the sheriff, and backed out of the bank loading his pistol, but when he reached the outside, the watchers poured a hot fire into him, and nineteen bullet-holes were afterward counted in his body, one being from the weapon of his supposed "pal."

Mr. Zickefoose was also in the lumber business at Keystone and sold out when he decided to move to Texas. As a citizen he was deputy sheriff of the county for six years and also held the appointment of quarantine line inspector for three years by appointment of Governor Ferguson and subsequently was made livestock inspector for Oklahoma and held it twelve years, or up to the time he left the state. He came to crave a warmer climate than that offered by Oklahoma and began to search for it and for cheap and fertile lands besides. Accordingly, he made a tour of inspection of Southeastern Texas, and into old Mexico, and across to Houston and vicinity, finally finding the locality of Liberty to provide those elements of which he was in search. He looked over the lands here, but their cheapness at that time made him believe they were worthless, and he decided to wait until summer, when he could look for himself at the growing crops. He visited this section in 1911 and purchased a tract of land in partnership with his brother, Andrew, for ten dollars an acre, and in the following year moved his family here.

Mr. Zickefoose's farm comprises 300 acres under cultivation, and his experience with the country has amply justified his investment and removal here. He handles stock here as a shipper and shipped the first load of stock ever sent out of Liberty, although the town has been here for upwards of three-quarters of a century. He inspired sentiment for shipping pens here and the railroad company put in pens and provided facilities for handling stock, and he has since been sending produce to the Fort Worth markets. He was one of the organizers of the Liberty State Bank and is a director and vice-president thereof.

Mr. Zickefoose was married in Republic county, Kansas, March 29, 1888, to Miss Nellie Rice, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Walton) Rice. Mr. Rice was a carpenter during all of his vigorous life and died in Republic county, Kansas. He was a native of Pennsylvania and came to the West from Allegheny county. His children to grow to maturity were: Ida, who married James Baker, and resides at Freeport, Illinois; Adella, who married Phillip Tingstrom and resides at Scandia, Kansas; John, who has been lost to the family ever since going to old Mexico; and Mrs. Zickefoose, the youngest, who was born December 29, 1871. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Zickefoose are as follows: Harry, of Speerville, Kansas, operator for the Santa Fe Railway Company; Gertrude, who married Treave Smelser, of Keystone, Oklahoma; Pearl, who married Will Duncan, of Liberty, Texas; and Bertha, Clarence, Willa and Kenneth, all residing at home with their parents. The only association to which Mr. Zickefoose ever belonged was the Anti-Horsethief Association of Oklahoma, an organization extremely necessary to hold animals enough in the country to carry on farming and other industries at that time.

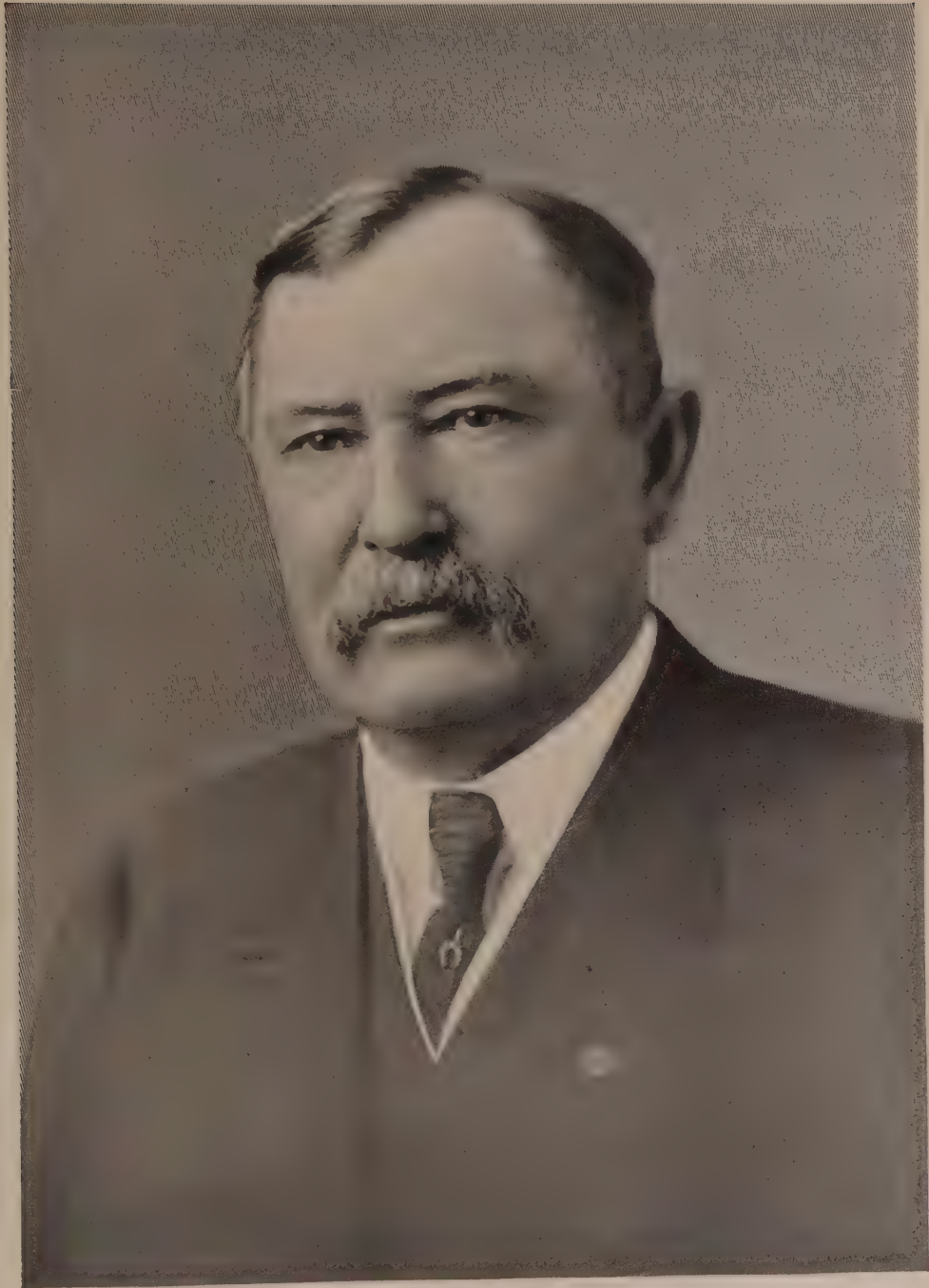
SAMUEL BURK BURNETT. Known in these latter days as dean of Texas cattlemen, Burk Burnett is a notable figure surviving out of the glorious past of Texas cattle history and continuing to exercise an influence undiminished in this modern age of stock farming, wire

fences and thoroughbred cattle. Mr. Burnett, whose career began with headquarters in a rough shack on the west Texas prairies, now has a finely equipped office in the First National Bank Building of Fort Worth, and directs his various interests by telephone and telegraph where once his messengers were the old-time Texas cowboys. He is treasurer of the Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Company at Fort Worth, is president of the National Feeders & Breeders Association, is treasurer of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, president of the Ardmore Oil Milling & Gin Company, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, and has many other connections with financial and business life in the southwest. His career is a valuable document for Texas history, and in the following paragraphs will be traced concisely, showing the principal incidents and steps of progress since he started out as a cow puncher fifty years ago.

Born in Bates county, Missouri, January 1, 1849, on a farm, Samuel Burk Burnett had practically no opportunities in his boyhood for acquiring what is commonly regarded as an education, that is a familiarity with the language arts. As an offset to this he had all the fun and danger incident to frontier life, and the ability to meet the exigencies of such existence was a training quite as important as any he could ever have derived from books and school masters.

From the start he developed self-reliance and physical courage and with these and such schooling as was furnished him, which was in the aggregate not more than one year throughout all his school days, he has won his success in life. In Bates county, Missouri, and in other parts of that state during the years before the Civil war existed some of the most intolerable social conditions to be found in any of the border states. Rufins and jayhawkers kept the entire region of the borders in a reign of terror, and peaceable, industrious and law-abiding citizens were almost in constant peril of not only property, but their lives. Samuel Burk Burnett recalls as one of the most vivid of his early experiences the destruction of his father's home during one of the raids of these outlaws, and shortly after that event he accompanied his father and other members of the family on the long journey through the Indian Territory to Texas, as a country more blessed with that quiet which is so necessary to prosperity and industry. The family located on Denton Creek, and Samuel Burk Burnett still owns the old home which his father founded there more than fifty years ago.

His early years up to his majority were spent on the home place, and during much of the time he was engaged in managing his father's stock. In the meantime the Civil war had begun and had been fought to a conclusion and Mr. Burnett was old enough to appreciate the harshness and the privations of that period. In 1866, he obtained a job at fifty dollars a month with Wiley Robins, in the cattle outfit, and was engaged in driving a bunch of cattle over the Chisholm trails into Kansas and the north. The following year he took seventeen hundred head of cattle owned by his father over the same trail up to the northern market. He was in charge of an outfit of ten men, and at that time was regarded as the youngest man on the trail in charge of a bunch of cattle. While in the Osage country the Indians stampeded their horses, and succeeded in stealing all of them except one pony for each man. In order to save the ponies for emergencies that might arise during the night time, when it was necessary to make a quick mount, the men walked all day leading their ponies, but with all the trouble to contend with, they finally brought the stock safely to the destination, Mr. Burnett sold the cattle, and returned home with the proceeds intact. That was a mission whose accomplishment required nerve and exceptional executive talents. What words of praise the father bestowed upon



S B Burdett

his son for his success are not known, but he did give the young man an interest in the cattle which had just been marketed and also a share in the cattle still on the range in compensation for his work during and after the Civil war.

This was the start of Mr. Burnett on his career as a cattleman. He soon branched out for himself, and one of his first independent accomplishments was to get married. He married Miss Ruth B. Lloyd, a daughter of Captain M. B. Lloyd, known everywhere through north Texas as an old-time cattleman himself and later as a Fort Worth banker. The three children of their marriage are: Thomas L. Burnett, Francis M. and Annie V. The son Thomas is now stationed on the world-famous ranch 6666 in Wichita county.

After his marriage Mr. Burnett followed the bent of his inclination, and developed his interest in the cattle business, buying the four sixes brand (6666) of cattle, which he held on the range for several years. In 1873 he started with eleven hundred head of cattle for Wichita, Kansas, where he arrived in safety, just in time to receive the full weight of the financial panic, which in that year blighted business all over the country. To employ Mr. Burnett's own language—"There I was, with a bunch of cattle on my hands that I could neither sell nor give away, but my expenses going on just the same, eating off the heads of several steers a day. I saw that that would not do, so I dropped back to the Osage Reservation, and wintered there, trading and operating as best I could, and I finally sold out in the fall of 1874, having a year's age on the cattle. I did very well, and returned home with ten thousand dollars profit from my delay and bad market."

In the winter of 1874 Mr. Burnett bought twenty-three hundred steers on the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers. This purchase marked an innovation in the range cattle industry. Mr. Burnett was the first man to buy a bunch of all-steer cattle to hold and fatten for the market. He drove them up to the Big Wichita, fifteen miles from Wichita Falls, to the location of the present 6666 Ranch. He had as neighbors in that vicinity such well known cattle men as the Halsells, Waggoners, Curtises and others. All of these were quick to see the advantage and adopt the plan of buying steers and feeding them. At that time the Big Wichita was the frontier, and noted for its Indian raids, although the blow given by General McKenzie in 1874 to the Comanches and Kiowas had done much to bring a safer condition of affairs.

In 1881 occurred the drought that reduced western Texas to the condition of a desert, and the 6666 brand was then taken to the Red River. Later Mr. Burnett obtained a lease and put under fence some three hundred thousand acres of land in the Comanche and Kiowa Reservation in southwestern Oklahoma. Soon after locating on the Big Wichita, Mr. Burnett began improving his stock, substituting Durhams for the old style Longhorn, and later introduced the Hereford strains, until eventually all the stock in his herd was up to a high grade. For more than twenty years now his herds have averaged at the highest standard of market condition, and on all his ranches, he probably has not a sample of the old style Texas steer.

Of his early life on the old 6666 Ranch, Mr. Burnett refers to the hardships, the personal dangers, and the success which finally came and brought him ease and comfort as matters of course incident to the life, and the best of big-hearted westerners, his modesty is one of the strongest traits of his character. During his early residence on the Big Wichita, he had a few neighbors situated at distances of ten or twelve miles and the nearest town was Henrietta. The lumber for his house was hauled from Fort Worth, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles and was the first sawed

timber ever taken into that country. Some years ago Mr. Burnett, in an interview for publication, gave out the following reminiscences concerning his experience in the Wichita district: "It is surprising to one who was acquainted with its former state to note the splendid change and rapid advance time and civilization have produced in Wichita Falls section. I recollect as distinctly as if it were yesterday, when I drove my first herd of cattle to that territory. My journey terminated in the vicinity of the present location of Wichita Falls. It would be hard to imagine a lonelier or more desolate region than that which I encountered in that locality many years ago. At that time it was nothing more than a boundless stretch of plain and forest, given over entirely to the roving redskins, and scarcely less wild buffaloes. Why, at one time the buffaloes became so numerous and threatened me with so much injury to my cattle that I actually had a Mexican employe of mine to follow me around with a large seamless sack filled with cartridges in order to facilitate the more rapid slaughter of these animals. On this occasion we killed over three hundred buffaloes before we succeeded in driving them from our herd. You could then buy land throughout the section for twenty-five cents per acre, and the whole space of ground to be covered by the flourishing little city of Wichita Falls could be had for a mere nothing. You can very easily form some idea as to the advance of land in that neighborhood, when I tell you that the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad actually crosses what was formerly my front yard, running between my well and cabin."

Since those early experiences, and as already noted, Mr. Burnett has more and more modernized his transactions, until at the present time he sits behind the desk in a finely equipped office, and like a general plans and supervises from the big cattle city of Texas his many varied enterprises. He is a director in several banks. He is the largest stockholder in the First National Bank of Fort Worth, also a director therein; and now (1914) thirty-eight years since it was organized, the only survivor among the original stockholders. He is the sole owner of three hundred and sixty thousand acres of land located in Wichita, Carson and King counties. He also has lands in Mexico. Seven years ago he bought the famous Dixon Creek Ranch of one hundred and seven thousand acres, and now has it stocked with high grade cattle and horses. Mr. Burnett is one of the largest breeders of fine Hereford stock in Texas, and has a number of prize winners. He also owns much stock in oil mills throughout Texas and Oklahoma. Mr. Burnett was one of the organizers of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, and since its inception has been a member of the executive committee, the only man to have served on this committee from the beginning to the present time and is one of the vice presidents. Both for what he has accomplished and for what he is, Samuel Burk Burnett is one of the strong and most notable figures of modern Texas industrialism.

ALFRED WOHLLEB. One of the thriving business industries of Cameron, which, having its inception in a modest venture, has enjoyed a steady and consistent growth until it is now a prosperous enterprise, is the delicatessen and restaurant of Alfred Wohlleb. The proprietor, a man of business ability and good judgment, has been located at Cameron since 1897, and at all times has displayed his willingness to promote the general welfare in every possible way. Mr. Wohlleb was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28, 1868, and is a son of Seraphine and Augusta (Jeckel) Wohlleb.

Seraphine Wohlleb was born at Baden, Germany, in 1840, and as a young man came to the United States. He became a gin man and farmer, and was also engaged in working at the trade of blacksmith, and during the Civil war served valiantly as a soldier in the Union army.

When he received his honorable discharge he returned to his home at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1869 came to Texas, first settling in Austin county, and in 1883 coming to Milam county, where his death occurred in 1914. He was an industrious and energetic business man and a sterling citizen, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of those who knew him. Mrs. Wohlleb was born in Germany, about 1844, and was a child of seven years when brought to the United States by her parents. She passed away in 1909, having been the mother of seven children, of whom four are living: Alfred, Josephine, Augusta and Clem.

Alfred Wohlleb was an infant when brought to Austin county, Texas, and there he attended the public schools until fourteen years of age. He was reared on his father's farm and also worked in the gin business until 1897, when he came to Cameron and established himself in the delicatessen business, also opening a restaurant for light meals, and in both ventures has since met with decided success. At this time he is a stockholder in the Texas Fidelity and Bonding Company and the National Insurance and Trust Company of Waco, and in addition to his comfortable residence and modern place of business owns a one-fourth interest in 234 acres of improved farming land in Milam county. Aside from his business, he has engaged in farming and the gin business, and as in his other enterprises has secured success from his well-directed efforts.

Mr. Wohlleb was married January 8, 1895, in Milam county, to Miss Wilhelmina Falkenberger, who was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1891. They have been the parents of nine children, of whom six survive: August, Alfred, Jr., Rudolph, Anne, Minnie and Walter. Mr. Wohlleb is a popular member of the Sons of Herman. He is independent in his political views, voting rather for the man than the party, and with his family attends the Catholic church.

CAPTAIN CICERO SMITH. While the activities of the late Captain Cicero Smith were long identified with the varied practical affairs of a number of North and East Texas communities, it was with a peculiar sense of bereavement that the city of Mineral Wells regarded his death on February 2, 1914. For fourteen years that city had been his home, though his business interests were widely distributed, and it was an expression of the common sorrow of the city that with his passing went one who had ever been a builder and exponent of progress and enlightenment.

His career shows him to have been a remarkable man, successful in business, loyal in his patriotic impulses, and with the even balance of powers which make character as important as practical achievements. Cicero Smith was born April 27, 1845, at Lafayette, Walker county, Georgia, and was sixty-nine at the time of his death. His parents were Jesse T. and Nancy E. (Kight) Smith, who moved to Texas in 1871, settling in Cass county, where the father died in 1876.

Reared as a farm boy, at the age of sixteen, after only a meager education, he went from home to enter the Confederate army, being at the time of frail physique and weighing only ninety pounds. Entering the Second Georgia Battalion, and transferred to the Fourth Georgia Cavalry in 1862, he was taken prisoner near Nashville October 12, 1862, made his escape in twenty-nine days, was present at Chickamauga, and in the Atlanta campaign from Dalton until the fall of that city, after which he was with General Joe Wheeler's cavalry on its raid and continued on duty in Tennessee and North Georgia until the close of hostilities.

Soon after the war, in 1866, when twenty-one, Captain Smith came to Texas to win his fortunes. The first six years were spent as a farmer in Panola county, and his activities were then transferred to Cass county and to the field in which he made his chief success—lumbering. In 1883 he established a mill at Queen City, and later,

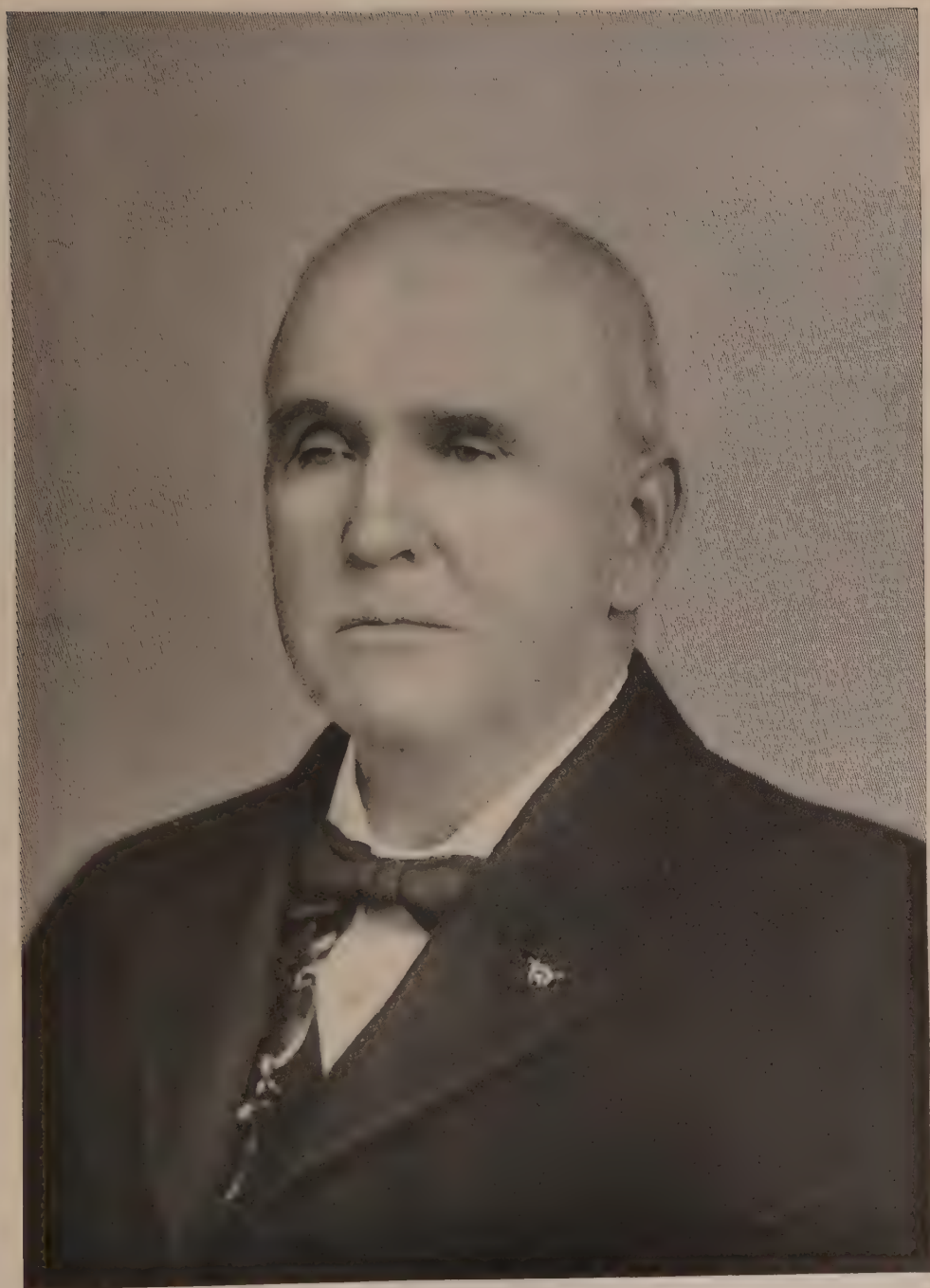
to get the benefit of railroad transportation, moved his headquarters to Forest Home, and in 1886 to Logansport, Louisiana. Two years later the old town of Teneha in Shelby county, in the long-leaf pine district, became the seat of his principal mill, and after three years he built a mill at Boren in Panola county. Along with the manufacture of lumber, Mr. Smith developed an extensive wholesale and retail business, and was the founder and for many years president of the Cicero Smith Lumber Company, with yards in a number of North and West Texas towns and also in Oklahoma. About nine years before his death he retired from the manufacturing field.

On taking up his residence in Mineral Wells in 1900, Mr. Smith founded the First National Bank, and besides serving as president of that institution was also president of the Graham National Bank, vice president of the Western National Bank at Fort Worth, and owned extensive interests in lumbering and mining properties. His resources of capital and enterprise were employed along purely commercial lines in such a way as to constitute a lasting benefit to the city where he spent his declining years, and especially to promote its welfare as a resort. One example of his efforts in this direction was his help in giving Mineral Wells its fine city water works.

Captain Smith has been a devout member of the Baptist church since 1867, and church and practical religion gave to him a means of expression for the fine benevolence and sympathy which were among his most prominent characteristics. In time everyone came to know and esteem him for his generosity, but his philanthropies were always performed with the utmost freedom from ostentation. He possessed the true nobility of simplicity. His sympathy and genuine fellow feeling for the less fortunate found illustration at Mineral Wells, where he not only supported from his private means a small Baptist church whose members could not keep it going, but he also attended that church regularly in preference to the more pretentious religious homes of that city. Many widows and orphans know through him the real meaning of charity, and at Christmas time in particular he opened his heart and purse for the benefit of all within the scope of his acquaintance. He was a most loving and devoted father, and bestowed upon his children all that wealth and affection could give them. In his later years his widow's sister, Mrs. Nora Lawson, kept house for him. He is survived by the following children: J. W. Smith, Mrs. E. A. Davis, Mrs. L. E. Patterson, Sidney Smith, Julius Smith, Cicero Smith, Jr., Esther and Susie Smith.

Of this family the only one now engaged in lumber manufacturing is Sidney Smith, of Fort Worth. Though comparatively a young man, he has long been active in this field, having started to assist his father when ten years old, and since then has known every phase of both the manufacturing and distributing departments of the industry. He was born in Panola county, went with the family to Cass county, later at Logansport, Louisiana, then in Shelby county, and finally returned to Panola county, where Sidney Smith now has a large mill and is one of the chief operators in the lumber woods of that district. His business office and residence are at Fort Worth, which has been his home since 1905, and he operates under the title Sidney Smith, Lumber.

BALLARD M. BURGER. One of the prominent and wealthy business men of Dallas is Ballard M. Burger, postmaster of the city, and among the most popular and highly esteemed men of the community. He is a native son of Texas, born in Lamar county, on September 22, 1859, and his parents were Col. Young and Mary A. (Bell) Burger. The parents were among the early pioneers of the state, and something in detail concerning them and their lives is not out of keeping with the spirit



Gilbert Smith

and purpose of this brief biographical review. Here follows an outline of their lives.

Col. Young Burgher came first to Texas in the days when it was yet a Republic, the year 1840 or 1841 marking his advent into the country. He settled in what is now Lamar county, near what is today the flourishing city of Paris, but in that day not a house or building of any sort graced the plain. He was a native son of Kentucky, but went to Tennessee in his youth and came thence to Texas in the year mentioned, stopping on his way to Texas in Arkansas and there spending one year in farming activities. He eventually brought up in Texas, and here he settled down to general farming and ranching in the region of what is now Paris. He was thus occupied for a good many years, and when the trouble between the North and the South materialized, he was given a Colonel's commission in the Confederate army, serving through the war with especial gallantry. He later saw much service as an Indian fighter on the Texas frontier, and he was distinguished in this service as a daring soldier and most efficient officer. In 1876 Col. Burgher removed with his family from the Lamar county region to Fannin county, locating at Honey Grove for the purpose of affording his children certain educational advantages and facilities that were not available in their former abode. He continued to reside at Honey Grove with his family until his death, which occurred in January, 1913.

Col. Burgher was a well-known and prominent character in North and Northeast Texas, and enjoyed the esteem and friendship of many of the prominent citizens of that section of the State, both in private and public life. Among these might be mentioned his personal and especial friend, Senator David Culberson, father of the present Senator Charles A. Culberson.

The wife of Colonel Burgher was Mary A. Bell, as has already been noted, and she was born and reared in Alabama, coming to Texas with her father in the year 1837. The family settled in Cherokee county, and some years later she married Mr. Burgher in Lamar county.

Ballard M. Burgher was reared on the Lamar county farm up to the time of the family removal to Honey Grove, and in the latter place he attended the well-known and popular private school of Professors Parks and Kendall. Later, when Prof. I. W. Clark took charge of the school, he enjoyed the instruction of that capable and worthy gentleman. Until 1890 Mr. Burgher continued to live in Honey Grove, at which time he removed to Dallas, and has here since resided. No sooner did he locate here than he began to manifest a lively interest in the business activities of the city, his first business venture being the establishing of a general insurance agency, to which he later added a real estate department. For several years this successful and enterprising concern has been conducted under the firm name of B. M. Burgher & Company, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, with location at 111 Martin Street. Mr. Burgher through his efficiency as a financier and business man has accumulated a comfortable fortune since coming to Dallas, and he is rightfully numbered among the city's most substantial citizens. He is president of the Continental Savings & Loan Company and vice president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, two representative financial and industrial institutions of the city.

In addition to his numerous business activities and interests, Mr. Burgher was, through the recommendation of Senator Charles A. Culberson, appointed by President Wilson to the office of postmaster of Dallas, taking charge of the office on May 24, 1913. He was the first postmaster to be appointed in Texas, among the larger offices, under the Wilson administration. This honor came to Mr. Burgher as a total surprise, being wholly unsolicited on his part, and though he entered upon his duties without any preparation for the high office, he has proven himself in every emergency equal to the

task and has thus far shown himself to be a capable and efficient officer. During the next three years the finest and largest postoffice building in Texas will be erected in Dallas, and it is Mr. Burgher's worthy aim and ambition to render every service within his power to further the interests of the city during his regime as postmaster. Dallas today has by far the largest postoffice business in the state, and Mr. Burgher is admitted by all to be directing its affairs with a skill and efficiency that has never been equaled in the administration of the office, and which has characterized his own private business affairs, with so satisfactory and pleasing results.

Mr. Burgher is a prominent Mason, with York Rite, Shriner and Scottish Rite affiliations. He is a member of the Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in that connection it should be said that he is chairman of the Board of Trustees and of the Building Committee, as well as serving as superintendent of the Sunday School.

In Honey Grove Mr. Burgher was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Williams, who was born in Mississippi, and they have six children: Bird is the wife of W. W. Fisher, and the others are Ballard Y., Walter L., Cedric E., Robert S. and Laura H. Burgher.

ROBERT S. WILEY. Since 1908 Mr. Wiley has held the office of county assessor of Milam county, and his administration has been marked by scrupulous fidelity and by an efficiency that has gained to him unqualified popular commendation in his native county, of whose official activities he is a most able representative and he is one of the loyal and appreciative citizens of Cameron, the judicial center of the county.

Mr. Wiley was born on the San Saba river, in Milam county, Texas, and the date of his nativity was May 19, 1865, showing that he is a representative of a pioneer family of this favored section of the state. His father, Dr. Robert S. Wiley, an able physician and surgeon, was one of the first settlers of Milam county and was examining surgeon in the Confederate service during the period of the Civil war. He was killed by accident, in 1868, when the subject of this sketch was but three years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Louise M. Kellough, was born in Washington county, Texas, in 1843, a member of a sterling pioneer family of the Lone Star State. After the death of her first husband Dr. Wiley, she became the wife of William Young, and she still resides in Milam county, her second husband, who was a carpenter and builder by vocation, having died in the late '80s. The children of the first union are Lynn, Sallie, Robert S. and Belle. By the second marriage Mrs. (Wiley) Young became the mother of eight children—Lane, Arthur, Minnie, Wallace, John, Fannie, Sharp and Vess.

He whose name introduces this sketch attended the schools of Milam county until he had attained to the age of sixteen years, and for the ensuing five years he was variously employed, turning his attention to whatever line of work that offered. He then engaged in farming on land which he inherited from his father's estate, and his place comprised forty-eight acres when he thus initiated operations in an independent way. He continued his active identification with agricultural pursuits and with the buying and selling of farm lands until his election to the office of county assessor, in 1908, when he removed to Cameron, the county seat, where by successive re-elections, he has since continued the incumbent of this office, in which he is a recognized authority as to land values in his native county. He still owns a one-half interest in 160 acres of well improved land in Milam county, and his property in Cameron includes his attractive residence. He served ten years as a member of the school board, is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the

World, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church at Cameron.

On the 6th of August, 1891, Mr. Wiley wedded Miss Mattie Davidson, of San Gabriel, Milam county, and they have nine children: Edna, Ruth, Billie, K. G., Terry, Bessie, Kenneth, Gordon J. and Ralph. Miss Edna is giving special attention to the study of domestic science, and will devote her attention to teaching the same in 1915, after the completion of her own course in this important and interesting domain. The family home is known for its hospitality and good cheer and is a favored resort for a host of friends whom Mr. Wiley, his wife, and their children have gathered about them.

AMBERRY KNIGHT DOSS. When Amberry Knight Doss was admitted to the bar in June, 1903, he began the practice of his profession in Greenville, Texas, where he continued up to 1908, in that year coming to Runnels county where he has continued up to the present time in active practice, with headquarters in Ballinger. Here he has made a name for himself in professional circles and is recognized as one of the prosperous young attorneys of the county.

Mr. Doss was born in Nolanville, Tennessee, on February 19, 1872, and is the son of Rev. William Knight and Bell (Porter) Doss, both natives of Tennessee. The father has long served in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for thirty-five years belonged to the Tennessee conference of that church, prior to his coming to Texas in 1910. He first located in Cisco, Texas, soon after coming to Ballinger as pastor of the local Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serving. The mother, too, is living, and they have four living children, Amberry Knight Doss being the eldest of the four.

The early education of Mr. Doss was gained in the public schools of Tennessee, and he later attended Harvard Institute, at Mount Pleasant, Tennessee. He finished his studies at Vanderbilt University, there prosecuting his law course, and after his graduation in 1902 he came to Texas, locating in Greenville and furthering his law studies with R. L. Porter, and being admitted to the bar in the following year. In Greenville he continued his practice until 1908, and then came to Ballinger, where he has since carried on his professional work. In addition to his private practice he has taken a worthy part in public affairs, and served as city attorney from 1909 to 1913. A Democrat, he has given service in the party ranks and served as Chairman of the County Democratic Convention in the last presidential election, and was county delegate to the State Convention at Houston.

Mr. Doss is fraternally identified by his membership in the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held the office of chancellor commander, and he is a member of the Ballinger Club. He has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is one of the stewards of the Ballinger church of that denomination.

On November 7, 1911, Mr. Doss was married to Miss Emily Jane Yeary, a daughter of James K. P. Yeary, and his wife, Nancy (Birkley) Yeary, both native Texans. The father of Mrs. Doss was a Confederate veteran, having served in many hard fought battles of the long civil conflict, passing through the entire course of the war and being several times wounded in action. He also served for some time as a Texas ranger, and is now engaged in ranching activities, in Tom Greene county, this state. The mother also is living.

Mr. and Mrs. Doss have one daughter, who was born on August 26, 1912.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY. This institution was established in Genesee by the Sisters of St. Mary at practically the beginning of that city's existence, and only a short time after the first railway train had furnished an excuse for the building of a town at that point in

North Texas. The sisters began their work on Gandy Street in 1872, and from the beginning were almost constantly cramped for quarters, owing to the rapid development of the city and the increasing number of pupils.

Accordingly in 1900 work on the present handsome academy building was begun and the structure was completed in 1901. It is an attractive three-story brick building surrounded with spacious grounds, and furnishes all the facilities necessary for instruction for living and for recreation, including class rooms, music rooms, auditorium, dormitory, recreation and dining halls, etc. St. Xavier's Academy is a high grade institution of education, conducted by the cultured and devout Sisters of St. Mary, and is an institution of which Denison is particularly proud, and is one of the best known schools of North Texas.

J. ROLL JOHNSON. Dallas city and county has special reason to honor J. Roll Johnson for his public spirited services in the office of sheriff. It is a familiar judgment that Mr. Johnson was the best sheriff Dallas county ever had, and is a widely known and greatly esteemed citizen. A member of a pioneer family in Dallas county, his early youth was spent in the exciting scenes and activities of war times, and a career as a farmer and stock man long ago brought him the substantial rewards of material success.

J. Roll Johnson was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Indiana, in 1848, a son of H. F. C. and Sidney (Brown) Johnson. His father, a native of Kentucky, lived in Indiana and subsequently at Mount Sterling in Brown county, Illinois, where his wife died and was buried. In 1858 the father brought his six children to Dallas county, locating two miles north of Lancaster in the southern part of the county, and there engaged in farming and stock raising. He was noted as a successful business manager and for that day and age was a man of large resources. Before the war his ranch house was surrounded by a number of slave quarters and he was typical of that substantial agricultural class which early settled Dallas county. Among many interesting facts that might be recorded of this pioneer resident, it is especially noteworthy that he brought the first thoroughbred horse to Dallas county—Gray Eagle, sired by Grigsby's Gray Eagle, who in turn was sired by the original Gray Eagle, one of the famous race horses that appeared on the New Orleans track in antebellum days. Mr. Johnson's Gray Eagle was exhibited at the first fair ever held in Dallas, in 1859, on ground located about where the residence of Colonel C. C. Slaughter now stands on Worth street. Gray Eagle was purchased by Mr. Johnson from a Mr. Grigsby, through a leather merchant at Galena, Illinois, and a few years later that quiet and somewhat obscure merchant had risen to foremost distinction as General U. S. Grant. After settling in Dallas county H. F. C. Johnson established an ox-cart trading business out of Lancaster. One of the most notable trips made in this connection was participated in by J. Roll Johnson, then sixteen years of age, and his older brother, J. Will Johnson, now of Henrietta, Texas. With a wagon train of six wagons and thirty-six yoke of cattle, and a number of negro slaves as helpers, they took a cargo of cotton bought in the Brazos valley all the way to the city of Mexico, where the cotton was sold for the remarkable price of \$1.25 per pound. The train came back loaded with coffee and other supplies, and a large sum of money in gold. War time prices then prevailed all over the South, and as coffee was an extreme luxury it sold for a \$1.50 per pound. The Maximilian invasion was then in progress in Mexico, and the two boys witnessed some thrilling scenes incident to that historic affair. H. F. C. Johnson died at Lancaster in August, 1865. Throughout the



George W. Barrett on
J. Roll Johnson

war he had served in the Confederate army rendering duty as first lieutenant in Captain Guy's Company, Stone's Regiment, Sull Ross' Brigade, first in Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, and later in Tennessee and Mississippi. Among the important engagements participated in by him were the battles of Corinth, Tupelo, Holly Springs and Pea Ridge. He was in every way a fine sample of a hardy pioneer and rugged business man of the early days, and his experiences before coming to Texas included a trip during the early '50s to the gold fields of California.

The environment and some of the incidents in the life of J. Roll Johnson have already been indicated. Besides his work as a freighter, he early engaged in farming and stock raising, and his material prosperity has been built up on that basis. A successful man of affairs, he owns several extensive and fertile farms in Dallas county and much valuable city property in Dallas. For many years his home was in Lancaster and vicinity, but latterly he has been a resident of Dallas. His first election to the office of sheriff of Dallas county came in 1900, and was followed by re-election in 1902, but after two full terms he refused to become a candidate. In July, 1914, Mr. Johnson purchased and removed to an elegant home on Junius Heights, at the corner of Ridgeway and Viator streets, one of the choicest residence sections of Dallas.

Mr. Johnson has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Sallie Ritchey of Dallas county, daughter of J. L. Ritchey, who in his time was one of the most distinguished journalists of the South, and for a number of years editor of the old Dallas *Herald* and a colonel on Gen. James S. Rain's staff, Confederate army. The four children living from the first marriage are: Mrs. Sidney Owens, Mrs. Edna White, Mrs. Sallie C. Fair and Mrs. Winnie Davis Ayers. After the death of his first wife Mr. Johnson married Miss Alice Robey of Bosque county. There are five children by this union: F. Roll Johnson, Jr., James Robey Johnson, H. Frank C. Johnson, Robert E. L. Johnson, and Miss Genevieve Johnson.

T. C. POWERS. The residence in Mineral Wells of T. C. Powers covers a period of more than sixty years, during which time he has been a witness to and a participant in the wonderful changes which have transformed Palo Pinto county from a wide wilderness into a center of commercial, industrial and educational activity. Mr. Powers' career has been crowded by experiences of varied nature, and he is today one of the few surviving pioneers of what was at one time one of the most lawless sections of the Lone Star state. He was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 1, 1841, and is a son of Richard Y. and Martha Ann (Clark) Powers. His father was of Irish-Indian stock, belonging to the family which traced its ancestry back to Pocahontas and John Rolfe, and served as a soldier in three wars, the Mexican, the Florida and the Black Hawk, and in each of these served as captain of a company. Prior to the war between the North and the South he was a slaveholder, but, on deciding to come to Texas, traded his slaves for cattle and brought the latter to Palo Pinto county. Here he engaged extensively in the cattle business, with which he continued to be successfully identified until his death in 1860. The mother died about the year 1883. There were two sons and two daughters in their family, T. C. being the third in order of birth.

The educational advantages of T. C. Powers were, to say the least, decidedly limited in his youth, as he never saw a schoolhouse or a church until he was a grown man. After his first marriage, he was taught to read, spell and write by his wife, and since that time broad experience, keen observation and close study have given him a wide fund of information on various sub-

jects, and he may be termed a well-informed man. His first business venture was in dealing in cattle, and with this line he was associated for more than forty years in Palo Pinto county and those counties adjoining. At this time he is the senior of any man in Palo Pinto county by seven years. On his arrival here the country was bare and wild, there being but one house between Mineral Wells and Fort Worth. Buffalo were to be found in vast numbers, and Mr. Powers was a witness to the awful slaughter which practically wiped the great herds of this noble beast from the plains, by men who killed the animals only for the returns their hides would bring. Deers, bears, panthers, wolves and wild turkeys abounded, and the hostile Indian tribes were a constant menace to the whites. For seven years Mr. Powers was in the cattle business running from Texas to Kansas and the territory of Colorado, and during the great Indian raids of 1858 he bore a conspicuous part. These raids continued throughout the next twelve years, during which periods the Indians killed and scalped the whites and drove off large herds of cattle and horses. At one time about 16,000 head of cattle were recovered that had been captured in New Mexico, and in a number of battles which occurred in recapturing this stock the Mexicans sided with the Indians, but after the killing of a large number of Mexicans and Indians, as well as of five white men, the cattle and horses were safely returned to Texas and given back to their owners. During the war between the South and the North, Mr. Powers was a ranger under the noted Oliver Laing, and while acting in this capacity delivered large numbers of cattle to the Confederate army.

Mr. Powers has always been a staunch Democrat, working faithfully for the good of his party and doing much to advance the interests of its policies and candidates, although he has never sought office on his own account. He attended the election in 1857, the first in Palo Pinto county, held at John Hittson's home, under a large oak tree, at which there were but sixteen votes cast. He has been interested in fraternal work to some extent and enjoys membership in the Improved Order of Red Men, in which he is very popular. His religious faith is that of the Holiness church.

On January 12, 1871, Mr. Powers was married first to Miss Linie Shurley, a daughter of Zebadiah and Malinda Shurley, farming people of Parker county, Texas. Mrs. Powers died in 1902, and two years later Mr. Powers was married to Mrs. Jennie Williams, of Mineral Wells. In 1912 the second Mrs. Powers passed away, and Mr. Powers was then married to Mrs. M. E. Graham, of Mineral Wells. Mr. Powers has had four children: Miss May Cornelia, aged thirty-nine years; Joseph, born in 1874, who is the owner of an extensive ranch in Montana; Kate, who married A. Lancaster and lives at Weatherford, Texas; and Reta, who married William Turner, in the printing business at Weatherford.

It is given to but few men to take part in the wonderful growth and development of a section such as Mineral Wells has experienced during his residence here. In 1857 the city could boast of no houses or improvements; today it has handsome residences, substantial business buildings, churches and schools, and with a population of 8,000 souls is still growing in wealth. As the head of the flourishing enterprise operating under the style of the Central Market, Mr. Powers occupies an important and influential position in the business life of the city; as a public-spirited citizen, he has gained and retained the respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

ROBERT E. LEE YATER, M. D. Of a family that has been identified with Johnson county for the past forty years, Dr. Yater began the practice of his profession eight years ago, and is one of the most capable physicians and surgeons of Johnson county.

Robert E. Lee Yater was born in Tennessee, on Christmas Day of 1874. His father, William Yater, was born

in Christian county, Kentucky, in 1826, was a farmer by occupation, and coming to Texas in 1878 continued his career of activity here until his death in 1892. The mother was Fannie B. Mills, who was born in Todd county, Kentucky, in 1834, and died in 1908. They had a large family of thirteen children, named as follows: Charles M., Alexander N., Wilkinson H., William M., John M., Tabbie B., Nannie, Robert L., Joel, T. Fanning, Kana M., Jimmie, Peter. Charles married May W. Burke, who died in 1892, and he then married Rosetta Abny, and he is the father of four children and practices medicine at Roswell, New Mexico. Alexander N. is deceased, as are also William M. and Joel. Wilkinson H. is a carpenter, and unmarried and living at Rio Vista, Texas. John M. married Etta Hooker, has twelve children, and is a farmer living at Hugo, Oklahoma. Tabbie B. married Dr. L. A. Colquitt, lives at Rio Vista, and is the mother of five children. Nannie married J. D. Taut, a minister, and their home is at Alamogordo, New Mexico, and they have six children. T. Fanning married Carza Nicholas, a physician of Rio Vista, and has one child. Kana M. is the wife of A. B. Gebhard, of Waco. Jimmie is the wife of W. R. Walker, a railroad man of Palestine, and they have two children.

Robert E. Lee Yater grew up in Johnson county, which has been his home since he was four years of age, attended the high school at Cleburne until he was eighteen and then had an interim of business experience, five years in a store at Cleburne. For his medical studies, he entered Baylor University, spent four years there and was graduated M. D. in 1906. His first three years of practice were passed at Cleburne, and he was then called to Dallas to take a chair of instruction at Baylor University Medical Department, where he remained for one year. Returning to Cleburne, he has since enjoyed a very successful practice as a physician and surgeon and has proved to be a man who gets the best possible results from all his efforts. Dr. Yater is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Tri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, the North Texas and the Central Texas Medical Society. Dr. Yater is essentially a student, enjoys nothing more than research and laboratory work, and so far as the demands of his large practice allow, devotes much of his energy and time to his studies. He is a member and a deacon in the Christian church, and has fraternal affiliations with the Woodmen of the World. Dr. Yater owns his comfortable home at Cleburne, and on March 31, 1897, married Lottie Gebhard, a daughter of L. H. Gebhard of Grand View, Texas. They have one child, Minnie Lee.

WILLIAM CYRUS DAY. With a worthy career which had a notable beginning when a boy of seventeen as a freighter across the great western plains to Colorado, with several years of experience as a teacher in his native state of Illinois and elsewhere, for forty years a resident of Texas, engaged in teaching, merchandising, farming, and prominent in the public affairs of the different localities where he lived, and still later gaining prominence in the service of the state, particularly as superintendent of public buildings and grounds, Hon. William C. Day in 1913 became superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery at Dallas.

The State Fish Hatchery at Dallas is the product of the practical work of Mr. Day in co-operation with his chief, Colonel William G. Sterett, the fish, game and oyster commissioner of Texas. For several years it has been the dream of Colonel Sterett to establish a state preserve for the propagation of fish in order to stock the depleted waters of Texas streams. In 1913 when Mr. Day became superintendent of the new enterprise, a site of twenty acres was donated by the City of Dallas to the State of Texas and the construction of reservoirs and the other equipment was begun with money derived from the sale of sand and shell

on the coast. Thirty-five thousand dollars has already (1914) been expended by the Commissioner. By 1914 the twenty-acre site had been transformed by the construction of a concrete reservoir, fourteen large ponds for fish, a shell road about the grounds, the planting of numerous shade trees, and the construction of a pump house and the other buildings, including the superintendent's bungalow and office. Already the fish ponds are filled with thousands of young fish of different kinds native to Texas waters, and in a short time the work will begin of transplanting from the fish hatchery to the waters where they are most needed.

William Cyrus Day was born in 1849 near Wyanett in Bureau county, Illinois, a son of John M. and Ellen (Beach) Day. His father, whose ancestors were New Jersey people, was a native of Indiana and a pioneer settler in Bureau county, Illinois. He hauled lumber from Chicago to build the first school house in that county, which was located on his farm near the town of Wyanett. Ellen (Beach) Day was a daughter of Cyrus W. Beach of New York state, who was a cousin of Cyrus W. Field.

William Cyrus Day, who was reared on a Bureau county farm, attended the district schools and during the war was a student in the public schools of St. Louis, where some relatives lived. A zest for adventure and for original work has always been characteristic of Mr. Day, and this was exemplified first at the age of seventeen, when, in 1866, he went out as a helper with a freighting train of ox wagons that journey from Illinois to Denver and Pike's Peak, in the period following the discovery of gold on the Peak. The train consisted of twenty-six wagons, with six yoke of cattle to each wagon, and a total of nearly four hundred head of oxen were taken along to supply fresh teams. Young Day walked almost the entire distance from the Middle West to the mountains, since the duties of driving made it necessary to walk alongside the teams the greater part of the way. The journey to Pike's Peak consumed sixty days, each wagon had sixty-five hundred pounds of freight, and the owners of the outfit received one hundred and forty dollars per ton for hauling it. The route was over the old Platte trail through Nebraska and along the south fork of that river to Denver. Much of the way led through hostile country, and there were several skirmishes with the Indians. The outfit was organized as a military camp, under command of a captain, and with arms furnished by the government, strict military discipline was maintained from the time they left the Missouri river until they reached their destination. Mr. Day returned east in December, 1867, accompanied by his brother, E. M. Day, who had gone out to Colorado before him. A portion of the journey to Omaha was made by train over the Union Pacific railroad, then under construction to the coast. From Omaha they returned to Bureau county by means of a new railroad only recently completed between Chicago and Council Bluffs. After this experience in the west Mr. Day taught school in Bureau county, also in Guthrie county, Iowa, and in Macon county, Missouri. Mr. Day was in Chicago at the time of the great fire of 1871.

Mr. Day on January 27, 1873, arrived in Freestone county and has been a resident of Texas ever since. The journey was made by way of Mobile, thence to New Orleans by steamer, and from New Orleans to Galveston on the famous old Morgan boat Josephine, which brought many other Texas pioneers. From the coast he journeyed as far as Mexia on the Houston & Texas Central railroad, which reached the city of Dallas in July, 1872. The experience and ability acquired as a teacher in the north gave him a regular vocation for five years in Freestone county, and he was made a member of the board of examiners for the county. In 1874



W. C. Day

he taught a school in the neighborhood known as Brewer Prairie in Freestone county, at the site of the present thriving town of Teague. During his residence in Freestone county he was also elected and served as county surveyor and as county treasurer. From Freestone county he moved to Mexia, and for a time was a successful real estate dealer there. On leaving Mexia, Mr. Day went into northwest Texas, locating in the new country about Wichita Falls, and was engaged in farming and also established a store. This store was made the postoffice under the name Day and that name was also given to the railroad station. Day is six miles from Electra, which is now the center of the great gas fields of northwest Texas.

From Wichita county Mr. Day moved to Sunset in Montague county, and during his residence there served five years as county commissioner, justice of the peace and held one or two other minor offices, and also took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1895. His active connections with practical affairs have kept him out of practice except for a short time.

After leaving Montague county Mr. Day was elected for more important duties under the state government. Going to Austin during the last year of Governor Culbertson's administration, he was employed in the work of making delinquent tax records for about forty counties in the state, with a force of ten or twelve men under him. These duties ended, Mr. Day was for a time a Hays county farmer, and in that as in other counties where he had lived was honored with public office, being a county commissioner. Upon the election of Thomas M. Campbell as governor in 1906, the governor appointed Mr. Day to the position of superintendent of public buildings and grounds, an office he filled during the four years of that administration. His services were marked by much practical accomplishment outside the usual routine of his official duties, and were such as to receive the highest commendation of state officials. It was Mr. Day who carried out the work of beautifying and making a public state park of the famous San Jacinto battle ground, a place which up to that time had been entirely neglected. Under direction of the state authorities he superintended the erection of the monument to General San Houston at the latter's burial place in Huntsville. The state capitol and grounds at Austin were also made more attractive by his work, and among other things he placed on the grounds several old cannon used by Texans in the wars, and some other relics of historic interest.

After the election of Governor Colquitt, Mr. Day became deputy fish and oyster commissioner under Colonel William G. Sterett, and in 1913, Colonel Sterett appointed him to his present position as superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery at Dallas.

Mr. Day has been three times married. His first wife was Miss Agnes Loader of Freestone county, and she left one son, William C. Day, Jr. The second marriage was with Miss Annie Adams, also of Freestone county, and at her death was left a son, J. A. Day. The present Mrs. Day was before her marriage Miss Lulu Gerald, who was born in Louisiana, but reared in Texas. They are the parents of six children: Mrs. Nellie Hamilton, Guy M. Day, S. C. Day, Walter S. Day, Julia Day, and Lulu Alice Day.

ARTHUR B. PURINTON. It is as a civil engineer and architect that Mr. Purinton has made his impress as a business and professional man in Texas, and at the age of twenty-eight he may be said to have only begun a career which for successful accomplishment has already measured up to a standard which would dignify a life much longer than his has been.

Arthur B. Purinton was born at Henrietta, Clay county, Texas, February 6, 1887. His father, William W. Purinton, who died in 1904, was a somewhat distinguished man

in North Texas, and a pioneer land owner and developer in that section. He was born at Vassalborough, Maine, in 1834, during the war served in the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and later as major of the Eighteenth Volunteer Illinois Cavalry, had previously gone out to California and spent three or four years as a prospector, following the discovery in 1849, and about 1870 came to Texas. In the meantime he had been in the real estate and mercantile business, and in North Texas acquired vast tracts of land, and at one time was the owner of all the land on which the city of Denison now stands. He helped to lay out and plan that town, and a suburb of Denison bears his name and commemorates his early activities there. He also operated extensively in the Panhandle of this state, and made a record as an Indian fighter during the early days.

Samuel Purinton married Margaret Montgomery, who was born in Cole county, Illinois, in 1841, and died in 1887. They were the parents of seven children. Arthur Purinton received ample opportunities for an education. His experience has been a constant record of promotion and progress. After one year as a bank clerk at Fort Worth, he spent eight months with the engineering corps, engaged in plotting the course and the construction work of the Houston and Brazos Valley Railroad. For the next eight months he was with the company which proposed to put in an electric line between Fort Worth and Cleburne, serving in the capacity of assistant engineer. He was then assistant engineer to the Fort Worth City Engineer for six months, and was then given the important task of surveying and subdividing a very large tract of land in Pecos county. Four months were required to complete that work, after which he practiced as a general civil engineer and architect at Fort Worth until 1911. He was assistant chief engineer in locating the Crosbyton-Southplains Railway in 1911. In that year moving to Crystal, Texas, he was engaged in the engineering and newspaper business, continued in the same line at Big Wells, and in 1913 came to Cleburne, where he practiced successfully as an architect and civil engineer. In January, 1914, he was appointed to fill the position of county surveyor and was elected to that office in November, 1914.

On December 13, 1911, at Fort Worth, Mr. Purinton married Margaret Bishop, a daughter of R. B. and Julia Bishop, her father being vice president and general manager of the Reynolds Mortgage Company of Fort Worth. Mr. Purinton affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Though a young man, only recently started in his profession, he has accumulated some permanent property and owns seventy-five acres in Johnson county, and five city lots and a handsome residence in Fort Worth.

BUNYAN G. PRESTRIDGE, M. D. Representing an old and honored family of this state, Dr. Bunyan G. Prestridge has for thirty years practiced medicine at Alvarado, in Johnson county, and he and his family are among the most prominent people in that section. Bunyan G. Prestridge was born in Texas, April 11, 1858, a son of William A. and Ruth J. (Spears) Prestridge. His father was born in Alabama in 1835, was one of the early settlers at Alvarado in Johnson county, had an influential place in business and civic affairs there, and his principal business was as a druggist. He died September 24, 1908. His wife, who was born in Georgia, died April 29, 1895. Of their eight children three are still living: Bunyan G.; William A., who is a druggist at Alvarado and by his marriage to Carrie Clarke, has two children, Clarke and Willa; and Ila I., who married Charles Voss, a salesman, and has two children, Bunyan and Ruth.

Dr. B. G. Prestridge grew up in Texas, had a substantial early training in the schools of Alvarado, and for his professional career prepared at Nashville, Tennessee, and also at Tulane University in New Orleans, where he

was graduated M. D. in 1883. Returning to Texas, he at once took up practice at Alvarado, and for thirty years has looked after a large and profitable general practice. Dr. Prestridge owns two sections of land in Deaf Smith county, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Alvarado. He also has an attractive residence in that city.

Dr. Prestridge affiliates with the Masonic Order, having taken the Royal Arch degrees, and also with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is a Democrat, and for ten years was secretary of the Board of Education at Alvarado. His church is the Baptist. Outside of his investments, he devotes all his time to the practice of medicine, and for recreation finds his chief diversion in fishing, hunting and other outdoor sports.

Dr. Prestridge on December 31, 1885, married Annie C. Wrigly, a daughter of Col. Joseph and Anna (Gagh) Wrigly. Her father earned his title in the Confederate army during the war, and for many years was a prominent cattleman and railroad contractor in Liberty county, Texas, and at the time of his death in 1903 was serving as mayor of Alvarado. Dr. Prestridge and wife have five children: Edith A., B. Gagh, Alma R., Kenneth K., and Archie D. The daughter Edith married J. O. Robinson, a farmer at Alvarado and has one child, Rachael A.; Alma R. married T. L. Dallas, a real estate man of Fort Worth; Kenneth is a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College in the Civil Engineering Department; Archie, the youngest, still lives at home in Alvarado.

B. Gagh Prestridge, the son of Dr. Prestridge, is a young attorney and has already made a mark in his profession, being now assistant county attorney at Johnson county, located at Cleburne. While the law is his profession his tastes are literary, and he has gained no inconsiderable reputation as a writer of short stories. He began delving into literature as a producer when a boy at school, and many of his stories have been published. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Lynn county, and is one of the younger leaders in affairs at Cleburne. He is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist church and affiliates with the Woodmen of the World. B. Gagh Prestridge married Vera Dell Morman, a daughter of William B. and Martha Ann (Davis) Morman of Alvarado, her father is a druggist in that city. This marriage was celebrated April 30, 1913.

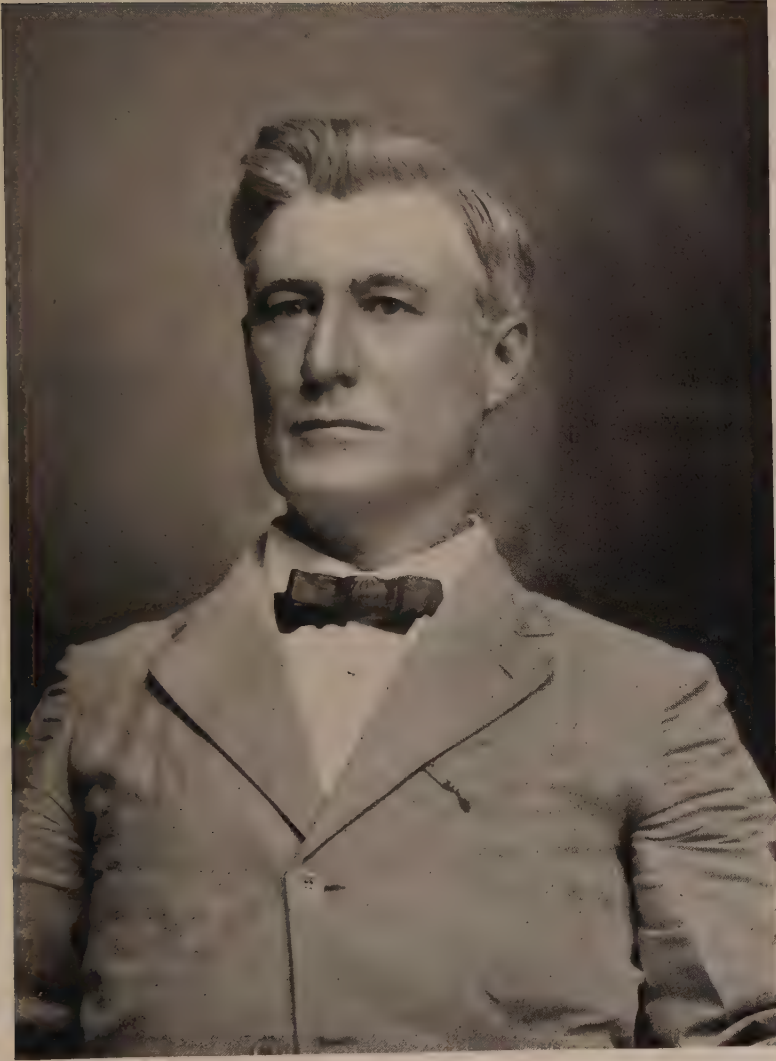
DR. THOS. P. PIPKIN. Few men in the history of Annona and Red River county have lived lives of more complete usefulness than has Dr. Pipkin, who has made this region the scene of his activities since he took up the serious business of life. While he has not taken life too seriously, he has yet been serious in the performance of his duties, and has given a service whose character has been of the highest order in its every phase. As a physician, he has performed the dual office of a healer of the body and of the soul, for some of his best years were given to the ministry as a medical missionary. Considering his career from this viewpoint, it would be indeed difficult to form any adequate estimate of the extent of his service, but his position in the heart and minds of his fellow men in Red River county is a most secure one, and he needs no eulogy in a work that will find its chief distribution in the district wherein he has lived and labored so long.

Dr. Pipkin was born on the line of Bowie and Red River counties, on February 6, 1862, and is the son of Mark G. and Evelyn (Groom) Pipkin. Concerning the parents, it may be said that the father settled in this district in 1860, having migrated hither from Weekley county, Tennessee, his native place, where he was born on May 20, 1832. He had received a more liberal education than was ordinarily afforded to the youth of his time and station, and a few years of his early manhood were spent as a teacher. His later life was that of a country man, most of his time being devoted to the

conduct of his farm, and the business of stock raising. Soon after he settled in Texas, the outbreak of the Rebellion caused him to enter the service of the Confederacy, and as a part of the Twenty-third Texas Cavalry, Col. Gould in command, he saw service in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate government. That regiment was a part of Gen. DeBray's Brigade, General Bee's Division and General Wharton's corps, and went to the coast of Texas in 1862, doing garrison duty at Velasco and Sabine Pass for several months, going thence to Louisiana and taking part there in some skirmishing and a little serious fighting with the cohorts of General Banks. They fought at Yellow Bayou and Morganza, and on every occasion conducted themselves as became a well organized fighting force. His protracted military service impaired the constitution of Mr. Pipkin, and his life, from the time of his discharge until his passing on June 20, 1878, was a gradual decline. He married Evelyn Groom, a daughter of Bright Groom of Weekley county, Tennessee, and she died in November, 1891, when she was sixty-seven years old. Mark G. Pipkin was the son of Isaac Pipkin, who died in early life, leaving four children, named as follows: Thomas, a resident of Texas county, Missouri; Mark G., who was the father of the subject; James; and a daughter who died in Texas county, Missouri. There were also two other children by a second marriage, William and Aleck Pipkin; both deceased.

T. P. Pipkin is the only child of his parents. He was reared under the wholesome influence of a devout Methodist family, whose teachings remained with him all his life, and it is safe to say, had much to do with the shaping and welding of his later existence. His home environment brought about his early acquaintance with the work of the farm, and he reached mature years so to speak, without familiarity with any other vocation. He attended the country schools regularly, and when he had finished with them entered the Honey Grove School, and finished his training in a private school under the direction of Hon. N. P. Doak, now a retired and well known attorney of Clarksville, Texas. Soon thereafter he began his medical studies, having determined some years before that he could best serve his fellows in that profession. He entered Louisville Medical College and from that institution was duly graduated in the spring of 1886. With the completion of his professional studies he began the practice of medicine in Red River county and carried on his work uninterruptedly until a desire for further study took him back to Louisville, Kentucky, where he pursued the course of study prescribed by the Kentucky School of Medicine, and was graduated in the spring of 1891. Within a few months he located in Dallas, Texas, and there spent the years 1892-3-4 in practice, leaving the city when his prosperity was at its height to enter upon a work that had called incessantly to him from his boyhood.

It may be said in this connection that Dr. Pipkin had been converted as a boy of sixteen, and from that time on he had been a potent factor in the work of the church in his community. He entered into the musical activities in connection with the church, and played an important part in the revivals and other services of the church for a number of years. The call to the ministry proved strong and tenacious, but the young man consistently resisted it, firm in the belief that he could better serve humanity in the medical profession, and his study and several years of active practice followed as a result of this well adhered to decision. But the spirit of service was destined to have its way with the young doctor, and his medical training and service seemed only another good and sufficient reason why he should enter the ministry as a missionary, and he finally made that decision, closed his office in Dallas and entered the Indian Missionary Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1894. His work for



Thos. P. Ripkin M.D.

the church began with his ordination at Ardmore with a class of new ministers, Bishop Hargrove officiating. He thereupon became an itinerant pastor and worker among the White and Indians, and was stationed at Mansville, Comanche, Shawnee, Yukon, Hennessey, Enid and Perry, and concluded his service after seven years of personal sacrifice, in the hope that some good seed had fallen on fertile soil and would come forth and bear fruit in later years.

Once more resuming his profession, Dr. Pipkin took a post-graduate course in the Louisville Medical College in 1901, and located at Dallas again. Here he faced new conditions which ultimately caused his removal to Altus, Oklahoma, but he was there threatened with a break-down as the result of incipient pulmonary trouble, and he sought invigorating atmosphere of San Angelo, Texas, remaining there seven years. The successive thoughts of that section brought on strenuous times for an over-plus of medical men, and he wisely returned to East Texas and opened his office in Annona in March, 1912, where he has since conducted a thriving practice. The doctor has been a student all his life, and he is well fortified in his knowledge of his profession, neglecting no means of adding to his insight and understanding in the matter of his work. In addition to other post-graduate courses he has taken, Dr. Pipkin, while stationed at Altus, Oklahoma, took a course in the New Orleans Polyclinic, and his training has in every way been equal to the demands of a most capricious public. He also took a course in the New Orleans Polyclinic in the spring of 1914.

On April 1, 1886, Dr. Pipkin was married to Miss Mollie Gaines, the daughter of James A. Gaines, a native of Tennessee, and his wife, Angie R. (Farris) Gaines, a native of Texas. They were identified with the farming activities of their section of the state. Mrs. Pipkin is one of their five children, namely: Edward P., a druggist of Annona; H. Washington, of Avery, Texas; Mollie Pipkin; Walter, who died young; and John Q., of Austin, salesman for a drug house at Waco, Texas. Dr. and Mrs. Pipkin became the parents of five children, but one died in infancy unnamed; Mamie Pipkin, the only daughter, was a teacher of expression, and very successful in her work, which she followed up to the time of her marriage to Roy Garland, a son of Joe Garland, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this publication; Roger died in childhood; Raymond J. and Harold.

C. A. DOOSE. The record of achievement of C. A. Doose in the years of his connection with the business interests of Ballinger and Runnells county is one of absorbing interest, and places him most unquestionably among those men whose careers should find perpetuation in the pages of this historical and biographical work. His work has been one of the greatest magnitude, and one that has perhaps resulted in a greater good to the county in the way of growth and progress than may well be ascribed to any other one man. A man of the highest business integrity and one who enjoys the fullest confidence of the general public, he stands well to the forefront among the representative citizens of the county, and is properly regarded as one of the most prominent and successful men in Ballinger today. A straightforward account of his life, presenting only the more salient features of his altogether praiseworthy career, is here given.

C. A. Doose was born on the 4th day of February, 1875, in Hallettsville, Lavaca county, Texas, and he is a son of William and Anna K. Doose, both natives of Germany who emigrated from their Fatherland in early life, coming to Texas at once and settling in Hallettsville. He was a boot and shoeman and he engaged in that enterprise in Hallettsville, continuing there until March 27, 1884, when he came to Runnells City, remaining there until June 29, 1886. At that time he came to Ballinger,

where he still resides. The Santa Fe road was then selling town lots for the present city, and Mr. Doose purchased property in the new location, engaged in his business as a boot and shoemaker, and here he still resides, active in his work and enjoying an excellent reputation in the community. Eight children were born to these worthy German parents, and of the number, he whose name initiates this review is the second born.

C. A. Doose received his early education in the schools of his native community, and he was still very young when he filled his first position. This was as assistant in the office of the county clerk, and his pay was ridiculously small in accordance with the demands made upon him. He was only thirteen years old, however, and the prejudice that still exists against paying a boy of that age the worth of his services held good when he was a boy. He performed his work before and after school hours, and when he was fifteen he had so far established a reputation for ability and energy, with business tact as well, that he was induced by J. N. Winters, a real estate dealer of Ballinger, to enter his employ. The salary he offered the boy was \$12.50 a month, and his duties were very comprehensive indeed. He was first to reach the office and the last to leave it and he made himself generally useful. He did not consider himself badly treated, however, for he was there with the intention of thoroughly familiarizing himself with the real estate business as conducted by his employer, and with the further intention of getting a few new ideas on the subject, which he might apply then or in later years as he saw fit. That he did succeed in evolving new ideas in real estate manipulation, will be seen later, and how well they have redounded to the good of the county will also be noted.

The young man, or boy, as he would with more aptness be called, continued in his work and study from 1890 until May 1, 1895, and then he launched out in business for himself. He felt the time was ripe for him to set up a business of his own, and he lost no time in establishing himself as an operator in real estate. He was yet a minor, and the legal impediment which would prevent him from carrying on business independently had to be removed by authorized act of the courts before he might begin his operations. The record of that transaction may be seen today upon the records of Runnells county, and stand as a living witness to the early initiative of the youth, and the determination to succeed that have placed him where he stands today.

Mr. Doose began his business activities on a small scale, it is true, but he began them in a manner well calculated to insure a continued advance, for he had a theory that it was better to start at the bottom and climb up, than to begin at the top of the ladder, or even part way up, and have to climb down because of plans not properly laid, or other mismanagements. No backward steps may be charged to him in all the years of his business activity in the county. He has gone steadily forward to success and prosperity, and there are none to be found who will gainsay that statement.

In beginning business in Ballinger, Mr. Doose took into careful consideration the fact that the man who specializes along a certain line has a better chance to succeed than has the man who approaches his work along more general lines. He looked about him carefully and thoughtfully and he decided that the growth and progress of the county depended to a very great extent upon the subdivision of the large parcels of land then held in the county, so that the toilers might be given a greater opportunity for ultimate independence. In taking this stand he courted the displeasure of the large land holders, and drew upon himself their efforts to stay his enterprise, but none were successful. His early vision of the settlement of the county has been more than realized, and the success of his enterprise is emphasized in the marketing in 1908 of 54,000 bales of cotton in the city of Ballinger, surpassing the records of any other shipping point in the state, and giving Ballinger rank as the

second cotton shipping point in the United States. All this has been accomplished in twenty years of labor on the part of Mr. Doose. As a result of this wholesale subdivision of lands in these parts, Mr. Doose has handled more than a quarter of a million of acres in this and adjoining counties, and land has advanced in value during his twenty-three years of activity from two dollars per acre to as high as twenty-five and fifty dollars, according to the quality and location. It does not require a stupendous mathematical ability to figure approximately what the labor of Mr. Doose has meant to the county in dollars and cents, but what it has meant in the other relations of life is a problem that may not be estimated in mere coin of the realm, and of which, indeed, no adequate idea may ever be reached.

In the real estate and mortgage departments of his business Mr. Doose has always made it a point to finance any legitimate business enterprise, and has in this wise induced men to locate in the county whose later business and industrial activities have been sources of great good to their communities.

While yet a boy, Mr. Doose planned that he would one day be the owner of a business of his own, and he outlined in his mind the sort of building he would have for the home of his enterprise. Today he owns the finest equipped building for similar business to be found anywhere in the country. It is a fine two story stone building, the interior equipment a marvel of its kind and with an immense fireproof vault, the largest, indeed, in the city. He is, according to the tax records of the county, one of the largest tax payers in the county, and he holds options on large estates throughout the central part of the state.

Few business enterprises aside from his own mammoth concerns have taken his interest, though it should be mentioned that he was president of the First National Bank of Ballinger for several years, until his own affairs assumed such proportions that he was no longer able to adequately attend to the duties of that office, when he resigned.

All his life Mr. Doose has been a Democrat of the progressive order, but he has had little time to devote to political activities in the community. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Sons of Hermann. He is a charter member of the Ballinger Club, the preliminary meeting at which the plans for the organization were made being held in his offices. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, with his wife.

On May 15, 1901, Mr. Doose married Miss Emma Richardson, of Moody, Texas. She was a daughter of Mrs. Martha Richardson. Her father died years previous to the marriage of the daughter, while the mother still lives. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Doose, and on January 22, 1911, the young wife and mother died. In February, 1912, Mr. Doose was married a second time, when Miss Una V. Stacy became his wife. She is a daughter of M. J. and Lulu Stacy of Ballinger, where the father, who is a native born Texan, is engaged in the mercantile business.

THOMAS H. NELMS. A fine type of the old Southern plantation owner and long a useful citizen of southeastern Texas was the late Thomas Holland Nelms, whose career for many years was identified with Trinity county.

Thomas Holland Nelms, the oldest in a family of twelve children, was born in the state of Georgia in 1816. When he was six years old his parents moved to Alabama and settled on a farm near Marion in Perry county, and that was his home until the year of his majority. His father, Samuel Hardy Nelms, died in 1838, while Thomas was absent engaged in a business of his own. He immediately returned to his mother's home, took charge of the affairs of his father's estate, which had been depleted and dissipated, largely in the payment of security debts of friends.

He succeeded in paying all debts against the old homestead, maintained his mother in comfort, educated his brothers and sisters and made money for himself.

At the age of thirty years he was stricken with typhoid fever and lingered several weeks near the point of death. As a result he lost his eyesight, but partially regained it after his recovery.

In 1844, Thomas H. Nelms married Miss Martha Holley of Marion, Alabama, and to them were born ten children, all but the first having lived to middle age, and surviving their father are three sons and three daughters.

Thomas H. Nelms lived in Alabama until shortly before the war. He was elected to the office of tax collector of Perry county in 1853, in 1855 was made sheriff of the same county, and after holding that office two terms declined a continuation of the honor.

When Thomas H. Nelms moved to Texas in 1859 he brought with him one hundred and one slaves, twenty-six mules and ten horses, and with his family located on a large plantation which he had purchased on Tyler Prairie in Houston county. His life went quietly along the line of a planter until the war between the states began, when he volunteered for active service. At his examination at Tyler his services were rejected because of partial loss of his eyesight. Returning home to take active charge of his plantation, while his brothers and neighbors faced the enemy on the battle line, he himself contributed of his means, his time and his counsel toward the health, comfort and support of their wives and children.

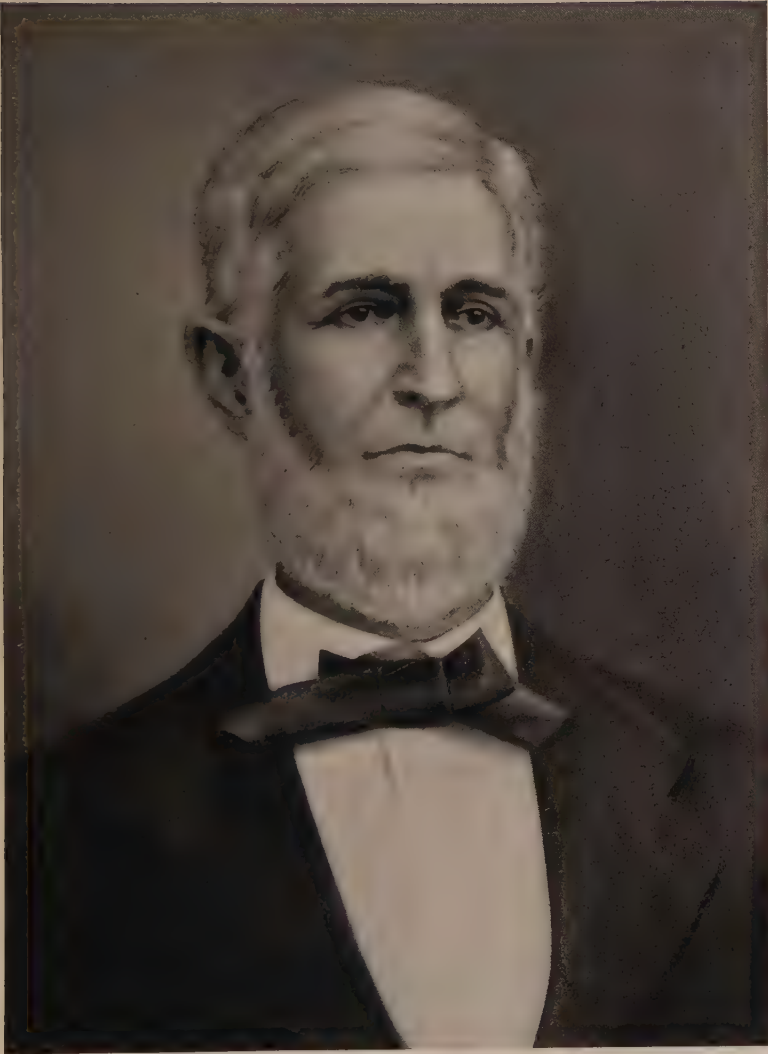
In 1869 Mr. Nelms assisted in founding the town of Pennington in Trinity county. For many years Pennington was noted throughout the state as a center of education. Its chief institution was the Steele high school, which was established largely through the efforts of Mr. Nelms. Many of the state's most prominent business men, lawyers, physicians and preachers proudly claim that school as their alma mater.

It would be impossible in a brief sketch to describe the variety of his interest and service to his community. He co-operated with practically every movement for social and moral improvement, contributing freely and sometimes magnanimously to undertakings for human betterment. Early converted and taken into membership with the Missionary Baptist church, he remained all the rest of his life an active worker though not putting himself forward in official position.

Believing in education, he gave his children every opportunity that money could command, at the same time taking care that not one should be left to form habits of extravagance and idleness. A prominent feature of his own character was his industry, and in his constant work he set a splendid example for his children.

No better illustration of his character could be offered than the treatment accorded his slaves upon their emancipation. Holding their full confidence and esteem, he called them around him in consultation as soon as the news of the proclamation reached him and told them they were free. Reviewing their past relations, he offered to sell to each head of a family a tract of land at the usual prices on long payments and to all who did not wish to buy, he offered employment at living wages for the remainder of the crop year. In this manner he settled around him practically all his slaves, and today these people and their descendants are the happy owners of good farms sold them by Colonel Nelms. They not only love and revere his memory, but they would fight for any of his children.

EUGENE HILLIARD MORGAN, PH.M., M. D., is an old resident of Granbury, having located there when a boy about



THOMAS H. NELMS



1880. For eight or ten years he has been in the active practice of his profession as physician and surgeon, while during the earlier part of his career he was identified with the mercantile activities of the locality, especially with the drug trade.

Eugene Hilliard Morgan was born June 8, 1866, at Taladega, Alabama, a son of James Milton and Sarah J. Morgan of Alabama. His father was a farmer, and died a short time before the birth of his youngest son and child, Eugene H. There were four sons and two daughters, the latter being now deceased. The mother later married A. D. Argo of Alabama, and they moved to Texas about 1870, settling in Comanche county. The mother by her second union had five children, three sons and two daughters, and she is still living a venerable old woman whose home is in Oklahoma.

The doctor had his first education in the grammar and high schools of Texas. In 1880 he came to Granbury, when that was a small village, and he has a very intimate knowledge of those early years, largely through his apprenticeship with the Granbury *Vidette*, the pioneer newspaper of Hood county, and edited in those days by Garland and Crockett, the latter being a grandson of the famous Davy Crockett. The newspaper business did not prove the permanent field for the doctor's efforts and he soon took an apprenticeship as druggist with the firm of S. Davison & Company of Granbury. After three years he became clerk with a firm that was afterwards conducted by John Reichspetter and still later by S. J. Thrash. He continued with those men until 1894. Then he organized the Morgan Drug Company and conducted one of the best drug stores in Central Texas, being its manager until 1901. After that he became traveling representative for the Texas Drug Company of Dallas. Meanwhile, in 1890, Dr. Morgan had taken his first course in medicine and pharmacy in Chicago. In 1892 he took another course in the same departments in New York City, and during 1894 he traveled six months for a wholesale drug house of Philadelphia. In the fall of 1901, after selling his drug interests he entered Tulane University at New Orleans, taking the regular course in medicine, and at the same time acting as assistant to the professor of chemistry in that school. During 1902-03, his studies were continued in the medical department of Fort Worth University, and in 1903-04 he was in the medical department of the Southwestern University at Dallas. He graduated in medicine in the spring of 1904, with the degree of M. D., at the Southwestern University Medical College, Dallas, Texas, and the following two years were spent in a continuation of his studies both in medicine and pharmacy at Tulane University of New Orleans, Louisiana, where he graduated in medicine and pharmacy in 1906, receiving his degrees in both medicine and pharmacy. Taking the state examinations from the Texas board, he located for practice in his old home town of Granbury, and has since enjoyed a good business. Dr. Morgan served as county health officer in 1909 and 1910.

As to politics he has always been a good Democrat. His church is the Baptist. In 1896 Dr. Morgan married Miss Alice Bush, only daughter of F. C. and Mary Bush of Granbury. Her father was one of the early and very successful merchants of Granbury, and died in 1894. Her mother died in 1910. The two children of the doctor and wife are: Herbert Bush, sixteen years of age, and Grace, aged about fourteen, both attending the public schools of Granbury. The doctor has witnessed many remarkable changes in Hood county since he first became a resident in 1880, and now believes that no section of the southwest surpasses this locality for its natural resources, its splendid schools and churches, and the general morality of its citizens.

JUDGE J. H. ARNOLD. Since 1890 Judge Arnold has been in the practice of law at Gatesville, and with the exception of a few years has been almost continuously in

public office. He is now a judge of the Fifty-Second Judicial District of Texas, and regarded as one of the ablest, fairest, and most efficient men on the district bench.

Judge Arnold was born May 9, 1869, in Brazos county, Texas, a son of Dr. H. S. and Mollie (Walker) Arnold. His father, a native of Maury county, Tennessee, but principally raised in Burleson county, Texas, was a physician, first in Mississippi and later in Texas. From the former state he enlisted for service in the Confederate army. He participated as a surgeon in thirty-two battles, and while in the performance of his duty at one battle was wounded by a ball through his shoulder. After the war he moved to Texas, locating in Brazos county. After practicing medicine there until 1871, he moved to Copperas Cove, in Coryell county, where he resided and worked at his profession until the time of his death. He was educated in the public school of Burleson county and attended the high school at Caldwell and was a graduate of New Orleans School of Medicine, class of 1889. With the exception of the three months sickness which terminated his life, his career was throughout a most active one, and he was seldom absent from duty whether as a soldier or as a physician. His death occurred July 10, 1913, at the age of seventy-six. His wife, who was born in Texas and is now living at the old home in Coryell county at the age of sixty-eight, was a daughter of William Walker, a pioneer Texan, and a member of Sam Houston's army, fighting for independence in the battle of San Jacinto. There were six children in the Arnold family, all of them sons, and the Judge is the second in order of birth.

J. H. Arnold grew up in Coryell county, where he attended the public schools, and also was a student in private institutions while getting ready for college. He entered the law department of the State University in 1888, and in 1890 was graduated LL. B. Admitted to the bar he has ever since lived at Gatesville, and so far as his official duties would permit has been busy with a large private practice.

In October, 1891, Judge Arnold was elected county attorney. He served altogether seven years in that office, including one appointive term and three terms of regular elective character. He voluntarily retired from the office in order to take up private practice, and so continued until 1903, in which year the Fifty-Second Judicial District was created including Comanche, Hamilton and Coryell counties. Governor S. W. T. Lanham appointed him district attorney, and after the first term he was elected by the people. His second term by election began about 1905, and continued to 1907. In 1908 he was appointed to a vacancy on the district bench by Governor T. M. Campbell, and has twice been elected to the same position since that time.

Judge Arnold has always been a staunch Democrat, has often spoken and worked for the good of the party, and is a satisfied and emphatic supporter of the present Wilson national administration. Fraternally the Judge is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World.

On August 1, 1894, in Hillsboro, Texas, he married Miss Ray Coffield, a daughter of Henry and Mattie (Wilson) Coffield. Her father was long an attorney at San Marcos, Texas, and a partner of Judge Ed. R. Cone, until his death. The Judge and wife have three children: Vivian, a young lady of twelve; J. H., Jr., aged five years; and Bryan, aged one year. Judge Arnold is delighted with the healthful climate of central Texas, and on account of the diversified products believes that no sections excels it for farming, stock raising, fruits and vegetables.

THOMAS OWEN MEACHAM. A talent for serving the people well has been the foundation for a great many business successes. It has been this talent, plus a close personal attention to the details of management which

has made the firm of Clopton & Meacham among the most successful hotel proprietors and managers in the state of Texas. The Seibold Hotel on Seventh Street near Main has a reputation as a popular hotel and place to dine and lunch, and probably more prominent business and men of affairs gather under its roof from day to day regularly than in any other one spot in the city. The firm of Clopton & Meacham was formed in 1900 between Mr. J. C. Clopton and Thomas O. Meacham, in which year they bought the Hotel Seibold, and have since given their personal attention to their respective ends of the business, a fact which accounts largely for their success. The Hotel Seibold is now the readiest answer between any two or more men inquiring as to where they shall lunch or dine for the day, and it is the regular resort for business men, club men, travelers, cattlemen, lawyers and bankers.

Thomas Owen Meacham is known personally to every one of his guests, is a young man with an excellent business record. He was born at Memphis, Tennessee, December 25, 1877, a son of W. H. and Martha Ann (Brown) Meacham. The family moved to Texas in 1878, when he was one year old, locating four miles north of Fort Worth. The father died in 1891, and Thomas O. the oldest, yet only fourteen years of age, left to look after the family. Too much cannot be said in praise of him for the manner in which he provided for the dependent children, and through his own efforts largely reared his brothers and sisters, and at the same time advanced his own success in the world of business. He had some experience in hotel management before forming the present partnership, and since that time has given such close and able attention to the management as to place him in the front rank of Texas hotel men. The Hotel Seibold is a European hotel, and has all the modern facilities, electric elevators, one hundred and twenty-five rooms, nearly half of which have baths.

Mr. Meacham is an ardent lover of fishing and hunting, has membership in several of the fishing clubs owning private preserves and has many trophies caught or shot by himself. He has also been identified with public affairs, and served as chief deputy sheriff for three years in Tarrant county. Mr. Meacham married Miss McKillop, a daughter of J. C. McKillop of Clarendon, Donley county, Texas. They have no children.

FRANCIS M. DANNELLY. Aside from his own achievements, and they have been many, both in professional lines, in business and in literature, Dr. Francis M. Dannelly bears an honored and cherished name all over the South, his mother having been a versatile writer and a poetess of more than ordinary ability. He was born at Madison, Georgia, December 26, 1863, and is a son of Dr. F. Olin and Elizabeth Otis (Marshall) Dannelly.

Dr. F. Olin Dannelly was a prominent member of the medical profession in the South and numbered among his patients such men as Hon. Alexander H. Stephens and Senator Ben H. Hill. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war with distinction as a surgeon, and shortly after its close removed with his family from Georgia to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1869, coming to Texas and settling at Waxahachie, in Ellis county. Subsequently the family returned to Baltimore and resided there for several years, Dr. F. Olin Dannelly dying in that city. He was a scholarly man and an occasional writer, making use of the *nom de plume* of Frank Vivien. He enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of some of the most distinguished characters of his day in his native section and his treasured mementoes of them are many and one, preserved by his son, is a letter written by the great Georgian, Alexander H. Stephens, at Baltimore in 1868, commending the character and attainments of Dr. Dannelly in the highest terms. While serving as a surgeon as above noted, Dr. Dannelly was married at Madison, Georgia, to Elizabeth Otis Marshall. She was born at Monticello, Georgia, June 13, 1838, and in 1855

was graduated at the Madison Female college. She was of exceptional lineage, her mother having been a Grinnell and her maternal grandmother a Hazzard, the latter being a sister of the mother of Oliver Hazzard Perry, America's first great naval commander. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Dannelly returned to Texas, where she spent the remainder of her life, her death occurring March 21, 1896, at Gainesville, in Cooke county. She was a woman of culture and refinement and was gifted as a writer and productions from her pen appeared in various magazines and periodicals during many years, and additionally she published two volumes of poems, both well remembered, one being entitled "Cactus, or Thorns and Blossoms," a collection of satirical and miscellaneous verses, embracing temperance, religious and memorial subjects, and the other "Wayside Flowers," containing religious and miscellaneous poems. Many of these poems have been extensively copied, their fervent patriotism finding an echo in many hearts.

Francis M. Dannelly was schooled at Baltimore and was given all the advantages that could be had at that great educational center. Soon after he finished his education he returned to Texas, having come first to the state in 1869 with his parents, locating at Waxahachie and for a few years he practiced medicine in Ellis county and later in Hunt county but since coming to Dallas in 1894, has not been engaged in professional work. For ten years he was in the retail drug business and during that time, on account of his superior knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy, in 1889 was appointed a member of the first State Board of Pharmacy. His long experience and study of drugs and chemistry enabled him to get a quick foothold and he founded and until recent years was the proprietor of the Microline Company and a manufacturer of drugs and chemicals. With years his business grew and became one of the largest proprietary medicine plants in the country and several times Dr. Dannelly was compelled to enlarge his plant. As a manufacturer he was very successful but, having retired, no longer continues in that line of business, his present interests being mainly his stock farm and his many tracts of valuable city realty. He invested wisely and judiciously when he saw the opportunity, in Dallas property and its enhanced value has contributed to making his independent, while one of his most valuable resources is his home place, on which he has lived since February 1, 1909. It is a splendid stock farm, comprising 275 acres, lying five miles north of the city limits, on the Richardson turnpike and the Dallas-Sherman interurban, the railway having a station, Dannelly, on the place. The residence, a two-story structure, is finished according to modern taste and is equipped with every comfort and convenience, while its location, on an elevation is ideal facing the east and commanding a beautiful view of forest and rolling meadow. An artistic lake is one of the attractive features and an ornamental stone water tower at the rear of the residence gives the place a striking appearance. Dr. Dannelly raises registered Jersey cattle and registered horses for the saddle, in which industry he has met with his usual success and which furnishes him with pleasure and profit. Although now retired from active commercial and manufacturing interests, he maintains an office in the city for the transaction of business more directly private and there his friends often find him, the same capable, friendly and genial man they have known these many years.

Dr. Dannelly was married September 8, 1886, to Miss Nettie Louise Graber, who is a daughter of General and Mrs. H. W. Graber of Dallas. They have three sons: Henry G., Frank C. and Oliver Hazzard Perry. Dr. Dannelly has inherited his mother's literary ability and his father's scholarly style, and in leisure moments has written what is considered very creditable prose and verse which he publishes under the pen name of Frank Vivien Jr., a tribute of appreciation of his father.



J. M. Samielly

DR. JAMES P. BLOUNT. It is in the field of banking that Dr. Blount is best known in the business community of North Texas, and has been a bank president at Denton for the past twenty-five years, being now at the head of the First Guaranty State Bank. Educated for medicine, and practicing that profession for several years, his ambitions and business talents led him aside from that work into a broader field of affairs, and for many years Dr. Blount has been one of the moulders of the commercial enterprise in his home city. His work in public affairs, and as a former member of the legislature, has also increased the appreciation and esteem in which he is held.

Dr. Blount belongs to the pioneer stock of Denton county. Though he was born in Carroll county, Mississippi, March 7, 1849, practically his entire life since early childhood has been spent in Denton county. His parents, Judge J. M. and Sophia (Caudle) Blount, in 1856 moved to Texas, and as a pioneer of Denton county Judge Blount had many prominent and useful relations with that locality. He assisted in laying out the town of Denton, and for many years was closely associated with and aiding in shaping the policy of the county's civil and business development, being elected to many positions of honor and trust. In 1866 Judge Blount was elected to the state senate, but went out of office with the Throckmorton administration, which was removed by the Federal Military authorities as an impediment to reconstruction. Judge Blount was a Mason, exemplified the principles of that order in his own life, was also a devoted member of the Baptist church, and his wife was a wholesome type of the true Christian pioneer woman. Judge Blount died February 22, 1899, while his wife had passed away February 5, 1869.

Across the boyhood days of Dr. Blount fell the shadow of the Civil war, and in the troubled times of that period he had little opportunity for gaining more than an ordinary academic education. At an early age he took up the study of medicine under his brother-in-law, Dr. G. W. Hughes, and for some years enjoyed a substantial practice in Denton county. Dr. Blount retired from his profession to accept the presidency of the First National Bank of Denton, and from his election in 1899 served until he resigned three years later, and with Major A. E. Graham and others organized in 1892 the Denton County National Bank. Of this institution Dr. Blount remained as president twenty years. In January, 1912, he left the Denton County National to take his present place as president of the First Guaranty State Bank. As a banker Dr. Blount has had the reputation of having conducted the three banks above mentioned along safe and conservative lines, and at the same time, in keeping with the progressive spirit that is everywhere manifested in Texas today, has made the institutions of the utmost service to the business community, consistent with the sound and safe principles of finance.

His judgment and ripeness of experience have brought him into a number of relations with the broader business organizations in his section of the state. He is vice-president of the new Dallas-Northwestern Interurban Railway, and his personal influence has counted much for the success of a number of local enterprises. Dr. Blount is a member of the National Geographical Society, of the State Historical Society, is vice-president of the Alamo Monument Association for Denton county, and for four years was on the Board of Regents of the College of Industrial Arts at Denton.

His part in politics deserves more than casual mention, and for many years he held positions of honor and trust in the city of Denton, and was elected to represent the Twenty-sixth District in the nineteenth legislature. While at Austin he made himself a factor in much constructive legislation during that session. The biographer of the nineteenth legislature said of him: "Dr. Blount made a bold, hard-working, conservative representative. A man of firm mind, a true Democrat,

he ever spoke and voted in the interest of the people, exercised a strong influence and helped enact some of the most important laws passed by the body of which he was a member. While in the legislature Dr. Blount was fitly chosen as chairman of the public health committee, and was also a member of the committee on constitutional amendments, on state affairs, and other important committees, and made himself useful not only as the representative of an individual district but in many matters concerning the state at large. Dr. Blount was a delegate from Texas to two national Democratic conventions. Fraternally his relations are with the Masonic Order, in which he has taken the Knight Templar degree.

Dr. Blount in April, 1869, married Miss Jessamine Kearby, the accomplished daughter of Judge E. P. Kearby. She was a sister of Senator J. G. Kearby and of Major Jerome C. Kearby. Mrs. Blount died June 28, 1900, leaving two sons, James G. and William Jerome, and a daughter, Eva Shelly. In September, 1910, Dr. Blount married Mrs. K. D. Fritzlen, long a resident of Denton county, and one of the most cultured members of Denton society. They have for several years resided in one of the beautiful homes of Denton.

WILL REYNOLDS. To control the vicious element which prevails to some extent in every community in the land, and to execute the full measure of punishment when the law has been defied, requires strong men, strong not only physically, but strong in character, in expedient and in efficiency. Sentimentalists may deplore the use of force and philanthropists may bestow fortunes to further medical investigations into the cause and cure of criminality, but the day has not yet dawned when the lock can be broken from prison doors or when peace loving communities can feel safe from invasion. Hence comes the necessity of the strong arm of the law in the office of sheriff, a courageous guardian who, on many occasions, has paid for his courage with his own life. Particularly well equipped for this important public office is Will Reynolds, sheriff-elect of Dallas county, Texas, who has been a continuous resident of Dallas since 1884. He was born on a farm near Winchester, Franklin county, Tennessee, and is a son of Pleasant David and Mahala (George) Reynolds, both of whom were natives of Tennessee and from that state moved to Dallas in 1891. Pleasant Reynolds, familiarly known as "Pleas" Reynolds, accompanied his father to Texas in early days, when only twenty-one years of age, and with his father saw much adventure, having many experiences with the Indians on what was then the frontier. Prior to the breaking out of the Civil War, they lived at Austin and the country adjacent. His mother survived to the unusual age of 102 years. Pleas Reynolds returned to Tennessee probably about 1860 as he was one of the first volunteers to enlist in the Confederate service from that state, joining the First Tennessee Infantry, in which he served all through the war.

Will Reynolds remained on a farm in Tennessee until he was sixteen years of age and then came to Dallas, alone, and here has continued to reside. He sought employment and found work in a brickyard, where he labored for nine days, and then secured a position in the flour mill of the Empire Milling Company, now the E. O. Stanard Company. Beginning with a wage of \$1.50 a day, he so efficiently and faithfully performed the duties required of him that he was advanced step by step and when he retired from the company's employ he was filling the position of shipping clerk and receiving a salary of \$75 per month. Mr. Reynolds shortly afterward embarked in the retail grocery and feed business, on McKinney avenue.

Mr. Reynolds married Miss Sallie Copeland, who is a daughter of Horace and Eleanor (Watson) Copeland,

and a granddaughter of the late P. A. Watson, who was one of the earliest settlers near Arlington, in Tarrant county, having come there in 1854 from North Carolina, where he was born. Two of his sons, Jim A. and John H. Watson live at Arlington and still own the land three miles north of the town, on which their father settled sixty years ago. This is an interesting and historic section and on their land is a burying ground where many of the old pioneers of this part of Texas found a last resting place. The Watson family is widely known and has always been highly estimated for its sterling character. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have one son, Horace Wesley Reynolds.

For a number of years Sheriff Reynolds has been active in public affairs in Dallas county, his first official position being that of deputy constable, in which he served four years under Constable Henry Fanning, precinct No. 1, and was then elected constable of precinct No. 1, and served four years in that capacity. He had many friends who urged his candidacy for the office of sheriff of Dallas county, and in the campaigns of 1910 and 1912, he was defeated but by a very small majority, and in 1914 he won the race in the primaries over three very strong opponents and his election in the fall will be but a matter of form and he will assume the duties of an office for which he is admirably qualified on December 1, 1914. In his candidacy for this important office Mr. Reynolds received the support and encouragement of leading and influential business men and of the law abiding and respectable elements for he has proved himself a clean, honest, courageous and highly capable official.

Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Central Christian church. He is a Mason of high standing and has reached the thirty-second degree. Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the Central Presbyterian church.

JAMES S. BEARD. Consecutive effort and clearly defined purpose in the activities of life eventuate in the attaining of a full measure of success, but in tracing the career of one who has attained prominence and prosperity by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible, and thus is granted an objective incentive and inspiration, while there is also enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. Those qualities which have made James S. Beard one of the successful business men of Cameron have also granted him the opportunity of gaining the esteem and regard of his fellow-townsmen, for his career has been one of persistent effort and worthy accomplishments. He has been engaged in a number of business pursuits, and is now extensively engaged in dealing in all kinds of insurance.

Mr. Beard was born September 12, 1880, in Milam county, Texas, and is a son of James C. and Margaret (Springer) Beard. His father, born in Arkansas, in 1854, was brought to Texas in childhood, and early embarked in agricultural pursuits, in which he continued to be engaged until 1880, that year seeing his advent into the mercantile business. He now resides at Milano Junction, Milam county, is possessed of an ample competency, which he has gained through a life of industry and effort, and is known as one of his community's prominent and prosperous men. He married Margaret Springer, who was born in Texas, and she died in 1880, the mother of two children: A daughter who was born dead; and James S. Mr. Beard married for his second wife Miss A. White, who died in 1899, leaving one child, Raymond.

James S. Beard began his education in the old Sand Point country school, at Milano Junction, following which he attended the Milano public school, and later the public school at Cameron, this being supplemented by a thorough course in bookkeeping and stenography in a business college at Tyler, Texas. Thus he was well equipped to embark upon a career of his own,

and particularly for a business career, but during the first year after graduating from the business college worked on a farm. He then came to Cameron and secured a position as clerk and bookkeeper, being thus employed until 1903, when he went to Houston, Texas, and was employed by the Bairy Company, and sent to Pawnee, Louisiana, to their lumber plant as bookkeeper and paymaster, as general office man. This he held until 1904, when he returned to Cameron and embarked in the real estate business as a bookkeeper, but in 1905, in partnership with T. A. Robinson, he was engaged at various occupations, principally in the line of clerical work. He continued as a bookkeeper, stenographer and cashier at various points in Louisiana and Texas until 1907, when he went to Calvert, Robertson county, and engaged in business on his own account as the proprietor of a meat market. After one year, however, he disposed of his interests and went to Gause, Milam county, as bookkeeper for J. R. Fame, but in 1913 again returned to Cameron, and in company with C. F. Johnson entered the insurance business, each having a half interest. Mr. Beard seems to possess that peculiar ability without which no man can expect to meet with success in his special line of endeavor. He has worked industriously and intelligently, steadily building up his business through straightforward and honorable methods and intelligently applying modern ways to his labors. He is progressive in spirit and a pleasant personality has done much to win him a greater volume of business, which is increasing steadily in its scope. His reputation is that of a man who has made his own way, fairly and squarely, and, having made it, is ready and eager to assist others upon the road to success.

Mr. Beard was married October 30, 1904, at the home of the bride at Old Tranville, Robertson county, Texas, to Miss Aline Thomas, a daughter of S. B. Thomas, of that place, and to this union there has come one son: Loring. Mr. Beard is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has many friends, and for two years was affiliated with Tom Campbell's Rifles, a military organization. He has been a life-long member of the Baptist church, in which he is serving as deacon at this time, and has been actively interested in its various movements. He has never cared for public office, but is a good citizen, and has displayed a commendable willingness to aid other earnest and public-spirited men in the accomplishment of those methods best calculated to benefit the community. His various ventures have proven successful, and he has shown the confidence in which he holds the future of the community by investing his means in real estate, being the owner of four vacant lots in Cameron, three acres and a residence at Gause, Milam county, and 200 acres of improved farming land at old Nashville, on the Brazos. Primarily a home man, he finds his greatest pleasure there, and his residence is always hospitably open to his numerous friends.

EUGENE L. HARRIS. A well known member of the El Paso bar, Mr. Eugene L. Harris, is a young attorney whose accomplishments and individual influence have already given him a high position in his profession and he is a fine representative of the modern type of young men whose ambitions are centered not so much upon the selfish acquirements as upon the utilization in the best possible manner of many opportunities for serving the public welfare.

Eugene L. Harris was born in Ysleta, Texas, December 1, 1887, a son of William J. and Emelie (Schutz) Harris. The father, who was born in Paris, Tennessee, and came to Texas when a young man, is now living virtually retired in El Paso after a long and successful career as a rancher and railroad contractor. He is also very prominent in the Masonic Order. The mother was born in Germany, and was married after coming to Texas.



Eugene L. Harris



Mr. E. L. Harris is a grand-nephew of former Senator and former Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.

The only son of his parents, Mr. Harris has spent practically all his years in his native state, attaining his early education in the public schools at Ysleta, and the high school at El Paso. Subsequently he entered the University of Texas at Austin, where he pursued the regular course, and graduated from the law department in 1911. On being admitted to the bar he came to El Paso and established his office here and has since been rising rapidly into prominence as an attorney.

During the years between his early schooling and his college days, Mr. Harris earned money by selling newspapers and in several other ways in time of juvenile activity. His father was well-to-do, and the son was under no compulsion to make his own way, but it was his nature to be engaged in useful activities, rather than the harum-scarum life which many youths affect, consequently he usually had his mind and energy directed to something worth while even when a boy. It has always been his nature to be exceedingly plain and democratic himself and to promote a simple democracy wherever possible. For this reason as a member of the state legislature, he has recently introduced an anti-fraternity bill, directed against the fraternal organizations of the public schools of this state. Educators throughout the country who have given serious attention to this matter are all in accord with the conviction that the public school fraternity has no proper place and that it should be abolished. Mr. Harris favors all the church denominations, though he affiliates with no special one. Fraternally he has attained to the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a member of the Commandery and Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Elks and is a member of the El Paso County Bar Association. In politics, since college days, he has taken an active interest in Democratic organizations, and was elected to the legislature by that party. As a representative from western Texas, he has been insistent in bringing to the attention of the legislature of this great fundamentally agricultural state the needs and acquirements of the mineral regions in the west. He was one of the authors of the new mining law which was recently enacted by the state legislature. Throughout his university career Mr. Harris has been an enthusiastic supporter of all college activities, was for four years university chief yell leader and had considerable part in the University publications, having served as editor-in-chief of the university paper. Outdoor sports and the fine arts all receive his liberal interest and support. His father owns a splendid ranch in Callahan county, and during his frequent visits to this he secured many opportunities for the outdoor recreations which he has always craved.

In two different years, at the university, he was chosen to represent the institution in the inter-collegiate debate.

HON. JAMES T. W. LOE. A former member of the legislature and of a pioneer Texas family, James T. W. Loe has for many years been a resident of Dallas, and is especially well known over the state through his prominence in labor circles. Mr. Loe is a citizen of broad and varied qualifications, knows men and conditions, has exhibited great fidelity to his social and civic obligations, and has a name and reputation that extends much beyond the boundaries of his home city.

James T. W. Loe was born in Lavaca county, Texas, September 14, 1850, a son of Joseph Stephen and Nancy Haney (Warner) Loe. His father, a native of South Carolina and reared in Marion county, Mississippi, after his marriage moved to Texas in 1849, and was one of the early American settlers of Lavaca county. By occupation he was a farmer and stockman, and during the Civil war was honored with the office of sheriff of Lavaca county for two terms. His wife was born and reared in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

James T. W. Loe grew up on a farm in southwest Texas, attended local schools, and about the close of the war became an apprentice in the office of the *Columbus Times* in Colorado county. After learning the printer's trade he went to LaGrange and joined the staff of the *State Rights Democrat*, but in a few years it proved that his health could not stand the confinement of a printing shop, and he returned to the farm in Lavaca county. About 1871 Mr. Loe went to Fayette county, was married there, and subsequently moving to Caldwell county taught school. About 1875 he moved to Austin, learned the carpenter's trade, and that has been his regular vocation ever since, and he has done considerable work as a carpenter contractor.

In 1878 Mr. Loe was elected a member of the Sixteenth legislature, and represented a district comprising portions of Travis and Blanco counties. His work in the legislature gave him an added reputation in Travis county and an acquaintance with prominent men all over the state. On leaving Austin in 1886 Mr. Loe moved to Dallas, and that city has since been his home.

For many years Mr. Loe has been a prominent leader in labor circles. He was a member of the old Knights of Labor, which preceded the present organization of the American Federation of Labor. While living in Austin he was president of Local Assembly No. 2182 Knights of Labor, which had over four hundred members in Austin at that time. In Dallas Mr. Loe is president of Local Union No. 198, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This is the largest local union in the state of Texas, with a membership between thirteen hundred and fourteen hundred. Mr. Loe is held in the highest esteem for his ability as a leader and his devotion to and the service he has rendered the cause of union labor.

In the state campaign of 1914 Mr. Loe, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, became a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and announced his candidacy upon a platform advocating a number of highly commendable measures. Although he is himself a working man and allied with and a friend of the working classes, Mr. Loe's platform is a document which attests in every sentence his breadth of mind and his interest in the welfare of Texas as a whole regardless of class or industry. The educational system, farm life, taxation, transportation, the general betterment of conditions everywhere as far as can be brought about by legislation, were brought out intelligently by him in his campaign. He advocated particularly the building up of the industrial activities of Texas through its factories and railways, with the view of making a larger product both for labor and the product of the farms and the extension of the present great railway systems to every part of the state where there are none now, especially that every county seat town should have railroad facilities, either steam or interurban.

Mr. Loe married Miss Nellie Lewis of Fayette county, and their two children are a daughter and son: Lola, wife of R. H. Lee; and Ben Loe, of Dallas.

HON. JOHN MITCHEL RIEGER is a member of the bar and for four years has been judge of Comanche county. His earlier career was identified with educational work in this state, and among his former pupils he has a great many warm admirers. He belongs to the class of men who make their start in the world without advantages except those which they themselves secure, and by earnest effort and straightforward conduct in every relation finally reach positions of influence where they perform large service to a community. Judge Rieger belongs to an old family, and his father was one of the prominent pioneer physicians of northwest Texas.

John Mitchel Rieger was born in Freestone county, Texas, in 1868, the oldest in a family of four children

still living, whose parents were Dr. John R. and Anna (Mitchel) Rieger. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Arkansas, and the one of German descent and the other of Scotch-Irish lineage. Dr. Rieger came out to Texas in 1859, settling in Parker county, which was his residence until the close of the war, and then began the practice of medicine in what was still a frontier community in Brazos county. Mention should be made of his specially important service to his fellow citizens during the yellow fever epidemic at Millican in Brazos county in 1866-68. From that county he moved his family to Freestone county, continued practice there until 1876, and then established a residence in Hamilton county, where he lived until his death in 1901. During the war Dr. Rieger served as a private in the Nineteenth Texas Regiment. His death occurred when he was sixty-seven years of age, and his life was one of useful service which brought him the highest respect in his community and he was esteemed as a scholar and gentleman. Dr. Rieger was married in 1860, after coming to Texas; and his widow now lives at the old home in Hamilton county. The children besides Judge Rieger are: Albert C., Walton T. and Jewel, wife of Doss Richardson of Indian Gap, Texas.

John Mitchel Rieger spent his boyhood in Freestone and Hamilton counties, had limited educational advantages in the local schools, and then entered Add-Ran College at Thorp Spring in Hood county, a notable old institution which produced many eminent Texas citizens. Both before and after graduation at college he taught school. During 1893-95 he was principal of the high schools of Comanche. His ambitions had directed him to the law at an early age, but the necessity of earning a living had delayed his preparation until he entered the office of Lindsay & Goodson, prominent attorneys of Comanche. Under them he pursued his studies until admitted to practice in the summer of 1895. Almost immediately he began a career of public service. He was elected county attorney for Comanche county, and served during 1896-97-98. After that he was chosen two terms in the state legislature, and served during the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions. The Texas statutes at the present time have in their pages the seduction law of which Judge Rieger was joint author. After devoting himself to private practice for some years at Comanche, in 1907 he was elected county judge of Comanche county, and was re-elected in 1910. Judge Rieger is a Democrat in politics, and also favors the prohibitionist cause. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his family worship in the Christian church.

In August, 1894, Judge Rieger married Miss Lizzie Thornton, a native of Tarrant county, Texas, and a daughter of J. W. Thornton, now deceased, who was one of the early pioneers in north Texas. The four children of Judge Rieger and wife are: Goodson H. Rieger, Herman T. Rieger, Hazel Beth and Johnnie Alene.

Judge Rieger has some farming interests in Comanche county, and has a comfortable residence in Comanche city. While he has been closely identified with public affairs, and has led an active career all his life, Judge Rieger is a student both of his profession and of general literature, and much of his time is spent in the enjoyment of his fine law and private library. He numbers as personal friends a great many of the leading men of Texas.

REV. ROBERT COOKE BUCKNER, D. D., LL. D. One of the oldest and most beneficent institutions of the South West Texas is Buckner Orphans Home, located four miles east of Dallas. Of this great Institution Dr. Robert Cooke Buckner is founder, president and general manager. As a practical philanthropy the Home has long attracted the attention of all who are interested in general benevolence and in juvenile care and training. Since, as has

been said, "an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man," this Orphans Home is the result of the ambition, self-sacrifice, and persistent devotion of its founder and head, Dr. R. C. Buckner.

At the present time Buckner Orphans Home possesses a property comprising twenty-three hundred and fourteen acres of fine land, including thirteen hundred acres at the site of the Institution, that by charter provision cannot be sold or alienated and constituting a highly valuable estate. The plant includes as many as thirty cottages besides imposing brick buildings, an electric light service, water works, sewer system, steam heating, steam cooking and laundry. This assemblage of buildings is known as "Buckner Home Village." One of the most prominent features of the Institution is the Buckner Home Academy, where all inmates are educated. The academy is organized with nine grades, and is conducted by an efficient teaching force.

After serving fourteen years faithfully as pastor of the First Baptist Church at Paris, Texas, Rev. Dr. Buckner began his work in behalf of orphans in December, 1876, having in the meantime located in the city of Dallas. The Home was first chartered in 1879, and was opened in a rented cottage at Dallas with three children December 2, 1879. In September, 1880, forty-four acres of land were purchased for seven hundred and forty-eight dollars as the nucleus of the splendid estate now owned by the Home. The first building was a wooden structure erected in the spring of 1881. By adding to the realty holdings at intervals and by improvements the Home has been developed until it comprises a property in the city of Dallas, known as Buckner Home Annex, and the extensive grounds east of Dallas, with a splendid equipment for the housing, feeding, instruction and general training of the orphans who are so fortunate as to gain admittance.

In his thirty-second annual report for the year ending in November, 1911, the founder of the Home used a graphic method of indicating the growth of the Institution at its successive stages. His language is quoted for the most part in the following brief paragraphs with such changes as are necessary in order to furnish an appropriate history of the Home up to the close of 1914.

"Then (at the beginning), we had no property, opened work in a rented cottage in Dallas April 10, 1879. Now we own that property, 200 feet on Haskell avenue, 420 feet on Junius street, a beautiful corner lawn. It is worth forty thousand dollars, is not taxable, and can neither be sold nor mortgaged.

"Then we had but three children, one from Ellis county, two from Collin.—Later on we built on that lawn two large houses, and established the Children's Hospital and Buckner Home Annex; the Annex is for ten days' detention of children before they enter the Home proper, a precautionary measure to keep out infectious and contagious diseases. The Children's Hospital did a great work for many years, sometimes caring for as many as forty child patients at the same time; it has recently been moved out of the way to give place for a modern fireproof hospital for orphans and other children needing its benefits.—Later on, we bought forty-four acres of ground in the country, put up a two-story frame house, moved the three children from the cottage, adding others, increasing the family to sixty-six.—Later on great brick and concrete buildings were erected, and several modern cottages on separate yards were erected and the family increased to largely more than six hundred; and it is estimated that we have had the care of eight thousand dependents.—Now, the Home owns at the country site thirteen hundred and fourteen acres, including yards, lawns, gardens, lots, Vienna Park of thirty-five acres, large pastures, extensive meadows and farm fields, all paid for, non-taxable, and can neither be sold nor mortgaged.

"Then, the only building the Home owned was a cedar log cabin, valuable only because it was the first



R. C. Buckner,

house built in all this part of Texas (1841); was Dallas' first residence, Dallas county's first postoffice, and first courthouse.—Now, the Home at the country site, besides barns, outbuildings, shops, etc., has thirty houses, occupied by the orphan children and their caretakers, matrons, teachers, cultivators of the soil and other helpers.

"Then, there was no room for babies.—Later on, Blankenship Nursery was opened in a room eighteen feet by fifty in the girls' brick building, for children from five to eight years old.—Now we have Providence Nursery for babies from five years down. For its quarters noble Christian mothers made it possible to erect a large one-story fire proof building of concrete, and it stands on its own grassy lawn.

"Then, in case of sickness we had to send on horseback for the doctor, and to all departments in case of fire.—Now the Home owns a local telephone plant, connecting twenty-five departments and apartments with each other through the main office, and the doctor's residence, at some distance. We are also connected with the Dallas public telephone system, long distance included.

"Then, we had no place for the care of orphans afflicted with tuberculosis.—Now we have, a mile distant, on high dry ground, seven cottages for such afflicted ones.

"Then, we had no place for the care of aged, broken-down preachers and other worthy, dependent, old people.—Now, for such we have a village of seven cottages, each in a separate yard, and room for more.

"Then, we had one sewing machine.—Now, we have a dozen sewing machines in several departments; and in the main sewing room we have a solid table forty feet long, mounted with heavy Singer Company manufacturing machines, all run by an electric motor.

"Then, for water supply we had one cistern.—Now, we have a half dozen surface wells, a dozen cisterns, three iron tanks above ground. The three have a total capacity of 98,800 gallons, the grand total over ground reserve capacity is 105,000 gallons. On the city property there is a six-inch artesian well; and at the country site an artesian well, 2,325 feet deep, with capacity of 250,000 gallons daily.

"Then, water was served from a single wooden bucket suspended by a rope from the back porch ceiling, to protect it from thirsty cats.—Now, water is served for all purposes from one hundred and ninety-seven hydrants, connected with lateral pipes from the water mains, that are kept full by pressure from the elevated tanks.

"Then, in case of fire we could only use water from the bucket, cook vessels and wet blankets.—Now, we have a fire department, and besides a chemical engine have two lines of two and one-half inch hose that throw streams of water from six fire plugs on the lawn, to the top of the highest buildings.

"Then, we had only a family cook stove in a room ten by fourteen feet.—Now, we have a brick kitchen forty-five by fifty feet, under gravel roof and metallic ceiling, and with a cement floor. This is furnished with a dough mixer of two hundred pounds of flour capacity; a potato peeler and a potato masher; the same is adapted to run a revolving churn. The cook range is fourteen feet long.

"Then, when we had stock we drove them miles to water. That creek is now dry much of the time.—Later on and now the pastures are well supplied with stock water from artificial ponds or lakes, covering several acres, and never dry.

"Then, there was one horse and one cow.—Now there are one hundred head of cattle, including calves and dry cows; eight head of horses, including colts; ten head of jacks and jennets; fifteen head of work mules; fourteen hogs, including pigs, and thirty-seven goats.

"Then, one of the boys had a jews-harp. Now, without drawing on contributions sent in to support the Home, friends of their own choice have given articles

in kind and means to buy with, seven pianos, two violins, one organ, three guitars, six mandolins, sheet music, song books, etc., until we have a good orchestra, splendid choir and almost universal congregational singing, equal to what you hear in city churches or in country revivals, and our children are at home in all such places.

"Then, the family washing was done on a scrub board in a tub.—Now, it is done in a steam laundry.

"Then, there were only three fire-places for heating.—Now, the Home has its own steam-heating plant, using exhaust steam principally, from the power house. Besides there are thirty-six fire-places and twelve heating stoves.

"Then, the lighting was from two kerosene lamps.—Now, the Home has its own electric light plant, with a capacity of two thousand lamps of sixteen candle power each; also at the city department thirty-five electric lights.

"Then, flour was bought by the single sack and at the rented cottage. At the beginning the founder and manager would sometimes at night carry a sack on his shoulder from the business part of the city. When moved to the country site he did the same thing, from the railroad a mile distant, sometimes in mud shoe-mouth deep.—Later on, supplies were hauled on a wagon from the city, over bad, black land roads. It always spoiled a day to make the round trip, and sometimes the wagon stuck in the mud, was abandoned till next day, unless a fresh team could be sooner found.—Now flour is bought at wholesale and hauled out on the Home's own automobile trucks over a good gravel road, making the round trip in an hour and thirty minutes, including the time for loading.

"Then, we had no school; but later on the children at school and chapel service were crowded into a small unsuited room.—Now, there is a large school and chapel building with annex, all of reinforced monolithic concrete and brick, properly furnished, with school on the first floor, conducted in seven rooms, a forenoon and an afternoon school, consisting of different pupils; the children dividing their time, four hours in school, four hours at work or play. These do not include the kindergarten nor the nursery department. The chapel is on the second floor, well ventilated, steam heated, lighted with electric lights, and furnished with modern chapel chairs.

"Then, the first dining room was 14x18 feet.—Later on, in the girls' brick building the dining space was 24x130 feet; added later a hall 24x100 feet. There are also five small dining rooms in the various departments.—Now, we have beautiful Manna Hall for a family dining room, separate from other buildings, in dimensions 96x126 feet, strictly fire-proof and amply supplied with tables and all things necessary, especially with children.

"Then, we had one matron.—Now there are seven matrons and a number of assistants.

"Then, we had no forces to organize.—Now, we have an organization, close but conservative, founded on common sense, business principles and extensive experience; an organization of trained officials (including veterans and experts), old and young, for counsel and executive capacity; officials, helpers and laborers. One matron has been with us twenty-seven years, three were reared here; another has fifteen years' experience with us.

"The superintendent of Buckner Orphans Home, my own son, Joe Dudley Buckner, has grown up in the work; and is dividing burdens with me that might sometimes have made me stoop-shouldered.

"Then, a memorandum book three and a half by five and a half inches kept all the records the first year and a pen and bottle of ink did all the writing, including correspondence.—Later on, I wore out a typewriter myself, then gave one of the orphans lessons in shorthand and typewriting, from which has come into the family an unbroken line of stenographers and typewriters.—Now, we have our own experts in stenography, book-keeping, correspondence and office helpers of every kind.

We have a large office, too; large and well furnished by the generosity of Deacon Hal E. White, of Lancaster, Texas. The office is in the great concrete and brick academy building and is itself independently fire-proof, also has a large vault and an iron safe, four business desks, three typewriters, etc."

The founder and president of the Buckner Orphans Home, though with more than sixty years of arduous labors to his credit, is still living, and notwithstanding he is now in the eighty-second year of his age is active and vigorous in the daily performance of all duties, privileges and obligations, as the efficient head and general manager of the Institution. And by standing resolution of the Board of Directors, reaffirmed at each annual meeting for many years, he is to hold this position through life unless removed by resignation or otherwise. But it is expressly provided that no successor shall be similarly clothed with authority.

It is but a matter of justice in this connection to explain Rev. Mr. Buckner's official and business relations with the Home. The facts of the case were set forth several years ago in a special report prepared under the authority of the board of directors of the Home. While as general manager Mr. Buckner bought property on his own judgment and personal credit, and made improvements and assumed the financial obligations personally, all deeds for property were made to the Home as a corporation, and no individual owned or was able to claim or inherit any interest in the property. Quoting directly from the report: "Dr. Buckner repeatedly mortgaged or otherwise encumbered his own property to secure unencumbered titles to the lands bought for the Home. Up to this period (the time when the inmates numbered sixty-five) the manager had never received a dollar for his work, but made as a free will offering all the time, care, toil and anxiety which, with the aid of good friends, had founded and enlarged what was even then recognized as a large and flourishing Institution. He afterwards gave eight hundred dollars at one time and two thousand dollars at another, besides other amounts at intervals. At the close of each of several years he has paid bills and squared the books by personal donations, when expenses had run hundreds of dollars above receipts. In the year 1906 he declined \$1,000 a year for each of three years the board had voted him \$2,500, and has never accepted over \$1,500 for any year's work. This year (1906) he gave the Home \$1,579.71 cash and is carrying in notes and contracts for the Home \$23,876. At another time he gave \$2,000. In addition he has in the last ten years left in the treasury and expended on the betterment of the Home \$5,000 of the salary voted to him during these years by the board."

Robert C. Buckner was born in Tennessee in January, 1833, a son of Daniel and Mary (Hampton) Buckner, natives of South and North Carolina respectively. His father became a Baptist minister, and began preaching in 1823. Besides Robert C. Buckner his brother H. F. Buckner was one of the ablest missionaries among the Creek Indians, and spent most of his life in work in behalf of that nation.

Rev. Robert C. Buckner was reared in Kentucky, educated himself for the ministry, and in 1859 moved to Texas and for about fourteen years was pastor of the Baptist church in Paris. He then became the founder, and for ten years was the editor and proprietor of the *Texas Baptist*. For many years his has been one of the best known names in the Baptist denomination of Texas and the entire country. He has been for twenty years president of the Baptist General Convention of Texas.

Dr. Buckner married in 1854 Miss Vienna Long in Kentucky. The children are: Mary Bell Coleman; Maggie B. Goode; Addie Beddoe; Joe Dudley Buckner; and Hal F. Buckner.

The children, all with families of their own, are practical Christians. Three of them are actively enlisted

in the work of the Orphans Home. Mrs. Coleman is girls' matron and musical director. Mrs. Beddoe was matron some years ago, and now is matron at the Annex in the city. Joe Dudley is superintendent, as before stated. Mrs. Goode, in widowhood, has cared for her three living children, bringing them up to honorable maturity. Hal F. Buckner is a missionary at Canton, China, and occupies a professorship in the Graves Theological Seminary of that city. A grandson, Robert E. Beddoe, M. D., is a medical missionary at Yingtak, China. The missionary son and grandson, with their families, comprise what is known as the "Buckner Colony" in China.

But above them all the honored mother, now in her seventy-eighth year and still active, deserves a special meed of praise. She has never been personally identified with the orphan work, but has been faithful in self-denial and as a wise counselor and a balance-wheel.

HON. WILLIAM F. ROBERTSON. In December, 1913, William F. Robertson announced his candidacy for the nomination at the July primaries of 1914 for the office of Governor of Texas. Judge Robertson, who comes of a family of strong and able men, has been a resident of Texas thirty years, has practiced law since 1886, and by service in local office and in the legislature has unusual experience to qualify him for the high office he seeks.

In announcing his candidacy, and in conformity with the usual customs in such matters, Mr. Robertson published his platform of principles and views on public policy which would guide him in his administration should he be successful in gaining the office, and his platform is a splendid document displaying advanced and progressive ideas on matters that directly affect the business and civic interests of the people of Texas.

In his platform Judge Robertson put in the foremost place the subject of education, and two or three brief quotations will indicate the spirit of his opinions in this direction: "Approximately 70 per cent of the scholastic population of this state reside in the rural districts. Make it possible, by amendments to the school law, for the farmer to give his children an education in the community in which he lives equal to that enjoyed by those residing in the towns and cities, and the disposition to leave the farm will be lessened and a spirit of independence will be aroused. Where practicable, rural school districts should be consolidated. . . . To establish the rural schools upon a higher basis, the people should be permitted to vote such tax for their support as the tax-payers are willing to assume. If it be necessary to remove Constitutional restrictions in order to accomplish this, it should be done. . . . Compulsory attendance upon schools for a definite period during each year for all within scholastic age is the plan by which thousands of children can be saved from lives of ignorance. . . . I favor the passage of a statute making it unlawful for any parent or guardian to fail or neglect to cause anyone within scholastic age, who is under their control as child or ward, to attend some public or private school for a definite period of months in each year." Furthermore, Judge Robertson maintains that the state should not spare its resources in keeping up and improving the higher institutions of education, and in view of the fact that the legislature is prohibited by the Constitution from levying a tax or appropriating money out of the general revenues for building improvements of the State University, he favors an amendment to the Constitution authorizing some such special tax to supplement the income derived from the university lands.

Probably the most conspicuous feature of Judge Robertson's platform are his proposals affecting the interests of the farmer, and particularly the cotton grower. Cotton is the greatest product of Texas and the south, and yet such is the lack of organization among the producers, and so completely is the speculator master of the markets, that the grower loses nearly one-half of the profit, most of which goes into the pockets of the speculator. Judge

Robertson called attention to the fact that over a period from 1904 to 1912 the average price received by the farmer for cotton was 9.24 cents per pound, while the average price paid by the manufacturer was 14.85 cents a pound. Thus in the nine years the manufacturers paid the enormous sum of \$3,253,742,720 more for the cotton than the farmer received. "From the above we are forced to the conclusion that the Texas farmers should have been paid in 1913 at least sixty million dollars more than they received for the crop. No other business could sustain such a loss and avoid absolute bankruptcy. The cotton producers are saved from financial ruin by free labor—that of their wives and children. If they were compelled to hire the labor under the present so-called system, the cotton could not be produced in Texas." To remedy such conditions Judge Robertson advocates the abolition by the Federal government of the iniquitous system of gambling in futures with no intention of delivering the article sold on exchanges and in the state of Texas he proposes the grading of cotton should be taken from the present sole control of the buyers, and the office of public cotton grader should be created, there should be state supervision and control of public warehouses, and there should be established a marketing bureau, to be placed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the duties of which should be to distribute information and facilitate the marketing of the surplus crop to the greatest advantage to the producer.

Judge Robertson also advocated the placing of the charitable and reform institutions of the state on a cash financial basis and under strictly non-partisan control. Recognizing the necessity of good roads, he advocated the creation of the office of a state highway engineer. He would also improve the present election laws to insure an honest expression of the voters' will. On the prohibition, Judge Robertson maintains the position that the agitation over state-wide prohibition is detrimental to the best interests of the people of Texas, and that the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors should be left to the people in each county. He also favors an amendment to the constitution granting equal franchise to both men and women.

The spirit of his attitude towards the office of governor, Judge Robertson defined in the following words: "The tendency as never before, in state and nation, is for more direct rule by the people. This new spirit of government demands that each public servant shall recognize as his only ruler the majority of the people. If elected governor, I shall at all times be obedient to this principle, and the business of that office will be transacted with open doors. I shall take the liberty of calling in for consultation, upon questions affecting the general welfare, representative men of the various professions, vocations and lines of business. A candidate for office should be moved only by the desire to do good for the state and for the people."

William F. Robertson was born in Roane county, Tennessee, the youngest son of Dr. James R. and Mary (Hunt) Robertson. Several other members of the family gained distinction in public affairs. His oldest brother was the late Colonel John W. Robertson, who died at Austin in 1892, has served with the rank of colonel in the Sixty-third Tennessee Infantry in the Confederate army, was later a member of the Texas legislature and was mayor of the city of Austin. Another brother, also deceased, was Judge James H. Robertson, one of the ablest members of the Texas bar and for many years a partner of Governor James S. Hogg. Joseph W. Robertson, next to the oldest brother, still lives in Austin, where he has practiced law for many years.

William F. Robertson attended the common schools in his native county, later completed the course at the Sweetwater College at Sweetwater, Tennessee, and then for two years taught in the primary department of the college, at the head of which at that time was Professor John Lynn Bachman, one of the distinguished educators of the

south. Coming in 1883 to Texas, Mr. Robertson located in Williamson county, and spent two years teaching school. In 1885 he entered the law school of the University of Texas at Austin, graduated in the class of 1886, having been a student under Governor O. M. Roberts and Judge R. S. Gould, both of whom have served as chief justice in the supreme court of Texas.

Mr. Robertson began the practice of law at Taylor in Williamson county in 1886. His success and standing as a lawyer are hardly second to any in the state. In 1903 he moved from Taylor to Austin, and subsequently spent considerable time in New York city representing business interests with which he had become connected in Texas. In 1910 he moved to Dallas, which city has since been his home, and he is general attorney for the National Surety Company in the Southwest and represents other important interests.

Judge Robertson was elected city attorney of Taylor in 1893, and in 1896 was elected county judge of Williamson county and re-elected in 1898. Chosen a member of the legislature from Williamson county, he served through the sessions of 1901 and 1903. He took an active part in various phases of legislation, was chairman of the Railroad Commission committee and the Committee on Public Service Corporations, and a member of several other committees, and took a leading part in trying to secure the submission of the Hogg amendments to the Constitution.

Judge Robertson was married at Austin to Miss Anne Dowling. Mrs. Robertson is the daughter of the famous Major Dick Dowling, hero of the battle of Sabine Pass fought in September, 1863. Mrs. Robertson is one of the best known women in Texas and a leader in anything she undertakes. At the annual reunion of the veterans of Dick Dowling Camp of Houston in September, 1913, just half a century after the battle of Sabine Pass, Judge Robertson was the orator of the day in the memorial services held by the camp. The battle at Sabine Pass was not only a great exploit from a military point of view, but deserves a lasting remembrance in the annals of Texas because it forever saved Texas from invasion by the army of the north. Major Dowling in the fort hastily constructed at Sabine Pass, had a company of only forty-two men, with six small guns, and this splendid garrison engaged in battle four gun-boats and eighteen transports of the enemy, and in the end two gunboats with three hundred and fifty prisoners were captured, ninety-four of the enemy slain, and the rest of the fleet was driven back to sea. Dowling lost not a single man in the conflict.

HAROLD L. WARWICK, M. D. In writing of the life and achievements of Dr. Harold L. Warwick, brevity is demanded, not because of any lack of accomplishment on the part of the doctor, but because of the dearth of facts at the command of the writer of this review. Little is known beyond the more salient facts of Dr. Warwick's career, and such information as is at hand is here set forth briefly.

Dr. Warwick was born in Macon, Georgia, on November 8, 1877, and is a son of Thomas F. and Eleanor (MacArdle) Warwick, both of Georgia. He was educated at the University of Georgia, and was graduated from that institution in 1900 with the degree of M. D. After some little practice, he entered upon a post graduate course of study at the New York Eye & Ear Infirmary in 1901 and 1902, bent upon fitting himself for special service in that department, and in 1903 studied at the Chicago Eye, Ear & Nose Hospital. It was not until 1910 that Dr. Warwick came to Texas, locating in Fort Worth, where he has since conducted a large practice, confined wholly to diseases of the eye, ear and nose. His success has been exceptional, and he has given some attention to the improvement of the instruments used in his department of surgical work, securing patents on a number of highly improved instruments that are now in universal use among eye, ear and nose physicians.

Dr. Warwick married Miss Lydia Houston of Savannah,

Georgia, who is a relative of General Sam Houston, the famous Texan, and the great-granddaughter of a near relative of Sir Henry Elmer of the British peerage.

Dr. Warwick is comparatively young in years, but is well advanced in experience, and his success in his profession is in advance of that of the average man of his age. He possesses a striking personality, in the making of which many excellent traits have been fused, and one of his dominant characteristics is his inclination to express himself openly and frankly, and with all firmness and decision. He is steadily forging ahead in his profession, and the future yet holds in store for him many professional advancements.

J. D. WHEELAN. The distinction of being the pioneer in the moving picture films business of Texas is sufficient to give Mr. Wheelan a recognition among the leading business men of that great state. Mr. Wheelan has been a resident of Texas since 1901, and is now president of the Mutual Film Corporation of Texas, and his home is in Dallas.

Born near Lexington, Kentucky, where he was reared and educated, receiving his early business training in Chicago, where his earlier years were spent, J. D. Wheelan came to Texas in 1901. Mr. Wheelan possesses the initiative and enthusiasm of the born salesman, and much of his early business experience was in that line. Previous to his relations with the moving picture industry, he was connected with a phonograph house in Dallas. His unusual success is accentuated by the fact that he started in life without influence or money, and is now one of the leading men in a great industry that is said to rank fifth in commercial importance among the various classes of commercial undertakings in the United States.

It is superfluous to comment on the value of the motion picture as a source of popular entertainment and instruction. No other form of amusement has been developed so rapidly, has come so intimately into popular approval, and has come so universally and permanently into the common life of the people. So firmly established is the motion picture that it is difficult to realize that ten years ago it was in its crude stages of manufacture and use. While the first machines were perfected for the reproduction of animated scenes some fifteen or sixteen years ago, the motion picture was not really made popular until about ten years ago. It was the establishment of picture show houses in all the important towns and cities of the country and the development of manufacturers to a point where films could be distributed readily and in great variety that marked the practical success of the present industry. In this business of distributing motion picture films to picture show houses in Texas John D. Wheelan was the pioneer. He began in 1905 in Dallas. As an individual he undertook the distribution of films for the few film companies then in existence. By 1908 there had been an improvement both in the quality of pictures and in the organization of the industry, and Mr. Wheelan took charge for Texas of a film service representing all the leading film makers of the time. In 1909 the Motion Picture Patents Company, a combination of a number of leading concerns, was organized, with Mr. Wheelan as the Texas representative. These films he handled under the name of the J. D. Wheelan Film Company, which he had organized in 1908 and of which he was president and general manager. His interests in this company were sold in October, 1910, to other stockholders, but the business was continued under the same name until the early part of 1911, when the entire stock of the J. D. Wheelan Company was taken over by the General Film Company. Mr. Wheelan then became connected with other film interests, and on September 3, 1912, incorporated them under the firm name Mutual Film Corporation of Texas, of which he is president and the largest stockholder. This corporation handles exclusively in Texas what are widely known as the "Mutual Movies," composed of films manufactured by the following noted concerns: Keystone,

Reliance, Majestic, Thanhauser, American, Kay Bee, Broncho, Beauty, Domino, Mutual Weekly and others.

A notable enterprise in the moving picture field was recently conducted by Mr. Wheelan. In February, 1914, he went to Juarez, Mexico, where with his staff of operators, representing the Mutual Film Corporation, he joined the great revolutionary leader General Villa under a contract for the exclusive privilege of making motion pictures of the war against the Federal government in Mexico. He was with Villa's army in the various campaigns and battles up to and including the battle of Torreón, and made many pictures of thrilling war scenes which have aroused the greatest interest and sensation wherever shown. While with the army he also staged and produced the story of the life of Villa, which is equal in interest and romance to that of the war pictures.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HONORABLE WALLER SAUNDERS BAKER.—The Honorable Waller S. Baker was born in Lexington, Kentucky, March 30, 1855. His father, John H. Baker, was of Irish Welsh extraction and was a native of Lexington, Kentucky. He married Miss Amanda Saunders of Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1846. When Waller Baker was still a child his parents moved to McLennan County, Texas, and located on a farm near the present town of Crawford. Mr. Baker in youth attended the public schools and later entered Baylor University, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1875 at the age of twenty years.

After graduation he studied law in the office of General Thomas Harrison, and on his twenty-first birthday made application for license to practice law. Some ten years after admission to the bar he wooed and won the hand and heart of Miss Mary Mills of Galveston. They married January 14, 1886. Mr. Baker practiced law and spent all of the years of his life in Waco, Texas. He died suddenly while walking the streets of San Francisco, where he was spending his vacation, September 9, 1913.

Mr. Baker had the bearing and appearance of an aristocrat, but he instinctively revolted at despotism, and his sympathies were always with the common people. He took an active part in the community life, and was always fond of lending a helping hand to the struggling masses. The glamor of youth and place and power had no charm for him. He preferred to take his place in the ranks of the people, and was always ready to fight their battles, and to bear their burdens. He was fair in the estimate of wealth, and just in his judgment as to his rights, but wealth according to his thinking was never a factor in determining the worth of a man. Not what a man had, but what he was, was always to him the test of sterling worth.

Mr. Baker was a remarkable man. At whatever angle he is viewed he is equally admirable. His varied characteristics acting as checks and balances reacting one upon another, made him so well rounded and symmetrical in his mental and moral proportions that to the casual observer he did not appear as massive as he really was. With his courage, his fierce love of mastery, his faith in himself and his unyielding fidelity to his convictions, he would have been a tyrant to be dreaded, but over against these characteristics was arrayed a gentleness that was almost womanly, a broad, exhaustless charity for his fellow man and a keen appreciation of the rights of his neighbor and of his obligations to him. These opposite characteristics, reacting one upon another, wrought out that strong, harmonious, symmetrical character, the like of which we shall scarcely see again.

He was one of the most unselfish of men. The night was never too dark or the day too hot or too cold for him to serve a friend, and he had that rarer quality of serving those who had no claim on his friendship other than that they were human beings, and in need of help. Could all his deeds of charity to the needy, of kindness



Waller S. Baker

to the stricken and of helpfulness to the struggling be written, it would make an astonishing record. He was especially the friend of the struggling young man. His cultured home was always open to him, and within its hospitable precincts many, very many, of this class received encouragement and inspiration that helped them to conquer life's battles.

Mr. Baker early in life chose the law as his profession. By hard labor, coupled with his natural ability, he soon gained an honorable place at the Waco Bar, and it was not long ere he was recognized as a lawyer of ability throughout the state. He never desired or sought judicial honors, but preferred the active part of a practitioner at the bar.

With him the profession of law was not a mere means of a livelihood, that was only an incident. It was not a business, but a great and noble profession, set for the defense of right and the attainment of justice by and through legal methods. And hence, his conduct as an attorney in his office and in the court room was always on a high plane. He never sought an unjust advantage, never asked a ruling of the court he did not believe to be in the interest of justice, and never forgot the honor due to the court or lowered his own dignity as its officer. He was a strong adversary. No man ever met him at the bar or on the hustings that did not recognize him as a foeman worthy of his steel. He always fought in the open, gave blow for blow, asked no quarter, and fearlessly stood for what he believed to be right. He never went into the trial of a case unprepared, he knew his own side and that of his adversary. He never suffered a surprise. Never was there a fairer adversary, seldom one harder to overcome. Yet our brother made no enemies. When the smoke of the conflict cleared away the heat and acrimony passed with it, and there was not a corner in his great, loving, manly heart where a corroding spark of malice could hide itself. Mr. Baker's ideals as a lawyer were high, and he counted not the cost to himself in measuring up towards them. Determining when a young man to make a great lawyer of himself, he never for one moment swerved from his purpose. Gifted with a rugged constitution and a vast capacity for labor, he taxed both to the limit of endurance to compass his ambition, and how well he succeeded the bench and bar of Texas know. Though burdened with a large practice, he never ceased to study, and hence to grow, and when death claimed him, his mind was still fresh and active and strong as in his early manhood, but he did not go till he had attained his ambition, so it might be truthfully written on his tombstone, "Here lies a great lawyer."

Mr. Baker never sought political preferment, but all ways took an active and progressive part in political matters, both local, state and national. While yet young, he was elected chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of McLennan County. Later, in 1892, he was nominated by the Democrats of his congressional district as Presidential Elector, and after his election to this position in November of that year he went to Austin, and cast the vote of his district for Grover Cleveland for president. While Mr. Baker never sought political honors, he did, at the solicitation of his friends, serve the people as a senator in the Texas Legislature for one term.

At the noted and historic Democratic State Convention that met at Houston in 1892, Mr. Baker was a strong and active supporter of James Stephen Hogg for governor. On account of his wide influence, known executive ability, and wisdom in the affairs of state, he was elected chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. The campaign between Hogg and Clark was the most historic one ever waged in the state, and through it all Mr. Baker was the most conspicuous figure, with the exception of the two candidates for governor. He was the most important factor in the battle of the

ballots that gave the victory to Hogg, whose cause he championed before the people.

The election of Governor Hogg left the Texas Democracy in a condition that was far from desirable, for the division between the two factions was of acrimonious character, and on both sides Democrats deplored the situation and saw that it must bring greater danger to the party if the breach should remain permanent. No man saw this more clearly than Waller Baker, and it was due to his patriotic and unselfish nature that efforts were early set on foot to heal the breach and bring both wings of the party to honorable and friendly adjustment. He was a leader in this movement, putting aside personal ambitions and opportunities that he might have realized, simply desirous of peace in the party, and this consummation was attained early in the year 1894. There was a memorable gathering of the leaders of the two wings in Dallas in March, 1894, and peace was brought about on a basis honorable and mutually satisfactory. In those eventful years Mr. Baker was thrown with the prominent men of Texas, meaning men prominent in politics, and he made and cemented friendships that existed even after new and more acrimonious issues developed to divide the party, and place men in rival camps. There is hardly a man who has been prominent in Texas politics during the past twenty-five years who has not been more or less associated with Waller Baker during those years—some his adherents and co-laborers, others in the rival camp, but all respected him because of his ability and his sterling manhood. And thus it came to pass that this man, never ambitious to seek high place for himself, was content to work for the common weal and to give his party the influence and power which he felt it deserved to wield. He could easily have won political honors had he sought them. It was generally conceded that he could have succeeded Hogg as governor of the state, but he preferred the practice of his profession and public service in the ranks of the people.

Mr. Baker was a philanthropist in the highest and truest sense of that term. He was a friend and helper to everyone in distress. Few knew of the many benefactions of which he was the author. His charity was broad. He did not count it a sacrifice to serve a friend. His counsel was free to widows in distress, his purse was open to the orphan in need. His helping hand was always extended with good cheer to the struggling youth, striving to make life worth while. He was unassuming in all of this work for the good of others, and perhaps it is now too sacred, admirable as it is, to be published for public view. In this philanthropic work, as in all the other affairs of life, it was his good fortune to have as a comrade and as a companion a wife who always entered into his plans and his purposes. They were congenial by nature and temperament and she possessed the traits and accomplishments to make in the best sense of the word a companion and helpmeet to a man of intellect and splendid purpose, and the result was a wedded life of happiness and mutual devotion. She entered actively and loyally and with all the pride of an intellectual and ambitious woman into the life of the man whose name she had taken, and whose purposes and ideals became hers. Each found in the other what husband and wife should most desire. They had a happy and attractive home. It was a home where hospitality, refinement and culture were exemplified, and many there are who can testify how pleasant it was to linger in that hospitable and happy home, to note there what may be possible in home life. His last words were: "I am dying, and I want my wife."

The lives of three distinguished citizens had much to do with the shaping of Mr. Baker's character. When youth was ripening into manhood he came under the instruction of Dr. Rufus C. Burleson, the great teacher and benefactor. After years of association in college halls with this noble character, he found himself next in

the law office of General Thomas Harrison, who was for many years the ornament and leader of the Texas bar. In the mature years of his life he became the bosom companion of Richard Coke, the lion of Texas Democracy. From the first of these, Mr. Baker imbibed his broad spirit of charity, and his love of mankind. From the second he was taught ethics and ideals of the legal profession, and from his association with the third he was inspired with the courageous and patriotic consideration of all public questions.

Mr. Baker died while yet in the prime of his mature manhood. He sleeps beside the grave of his father in Oakwood Cemetery in Waco, in the sod and amidst the scenes he loved so well. His death was not only a loss to the community where he resided, but to the state at large. People from all walks of life gathered at his grave to pay their last tender tribute. Perhaps there was never a funeral in Waco so largely and universally attended as was the last sad rites paid at the bier of this distinguished citizen. Perhaps no more fitting sketch of his life could be printed here than the address of his law partner, delivered at his funeral, which is as follows:

TRIBUTE OF AN ASSOCIATE.

Pat N. Neff, Law Partner, Delivers an Eulogy to the Dead.

In part he said:

"The bereaved family, on account of my intimate and professional association with Mr. Baker, expressed a desire that on this unspeakably sad and exceedingly solemn occasion, I say a few parting words. Thought, however, is bankrupt when we stand in the presence of the dead, and language is indeed a poor vehicle in which to convey one's true sentiments when he realizes that the cold clods of the cemetery are about to hide from view his closest friend and most intimate associate. It has always been considered proper, though, for relatives and loved ones to gather about the casket, and, as a last tender tribute, mingle together their tears as they recall the virtues of the departed.

"Seemingly as quick as the lightning's brief reflection, Mr. Baker was taken from the busy walks of men, to join the innumerable hosts that sweep with silent tread each hour through the open gates of the grave. I have not yet been able to realize that he has gone forever from among us. During the last few days as I have sat in our office, his office no more, bereft and bereaved as it was of its noblest adornment, it seemed that I could still feel the kindly touch of his manly hand, see the genial smile of his honored face, and hear once more the mellow tones of his counseling voice. As I am, however, now forced to know that the mantle of decay wraps his dreamless dust, that only a little while ago moved among us with a life that seemed immortal, and that now we must place him beneath the sacred sod to await the resurrection day, there is nothing the holy hush of the hour would permit my lips to say except to recall, as a blessing and a benediction to broken hearts, the glad some sunshine and the sweet recollection that will come from his abiding memory, the richest legacy he has left behind him.

"*His Personality.*—On account of Mr. Baker's fine physique, manly mould, imposing personality, decorous conduct, polished manner and innate dignity, some people on casual acquaintance thought him to be of an aristocratic turn, while in truth at heart his emotions were of the purest democratic type, and his thoughts were always of and for the people. He repeated while away on his last trip that which he had stated at home, to the effect that at the end of this year he expected to retire from the active practice of law and devote the larger part of his time to writing articles and publicly discussing certain questions touching the commer-

cialization of the age which he thought some one not a candidate for office ought to openly espouse. He loved the people for the people's sake. His thoughts were always for the enlightenment and uplift of humanity, and his heart beat to its utmost verge in patriotic devotion to his country. He paid as little attention to the empty honors of place and the paltry distinctions of power as any man among us. He appreciated a man and a friend for what he was, not what he had. He thought more of Dan Ford, as the cowboy friend of his youth, and appreciated more keenly his honest hand-clasp than he did the fawning friendship and the bejeweled handshake of many a distinguished latter-day acquaintance. The friends of Waller S. Baker's youth, be it said to his credit, were the friends of his life, and when across the continent the wires flashed the news of his untimely death, they were the first to pay tribute to his sterling worth.

"*His Private Life.*—When we stand by the tomb of the departed, the glamor and glory of genius, the worth and witchery of wealth, the pomp and power of place are forgotten, and we measure the memory of the man, not as he was before the footlights, not as he was listening to the plaudits of the passing throng, but as he was in the privacy of life, as he was in lifting high the ideals of his profession, as he was in rendering service to those about him. Measured by these standards, Waller Baker walked like Saul of old, head and shoulders above the men of his profession, and the citizenship of his day. In the privacy of his office, as like a great general, he outlined his plans and marshalled his forces for a great legal battle, he not only acted right, but he always thought right, and he possessed at all times the highest ideals and the keenest sense of professional honor, and he never lowered that high standard amid the clash and the conflict of the courtroom. As a lawyer he never worked in brush too thick, nor in timber too high to be seen, but always moved on the open prairie in the clear, white light of the unclouded day. As was stated at the bar meeting by one who has practiced law with him for thirty-five years, you never had to reduce an agreement made with Mr. Baker to writing in order to make it binding. The last case we counselled about before going to the court room, I suggested a certain line of procedure. He said no, we can not do that. Without knowing what had gone before, I insisted on it. He replied, 'We cannot do that, because I gave the lawyer on the other side some time ago my word that we would not raise that question.' Above all people on earth, the lawyer should be true to himself, and then he cannot be false to any client. The most confidential relation between man and man is the relation of attorney and client. A man will not always follow the prescription of the physician who looks after his body; he will not always emulate the precepts of the preacher who ministers to his soul; but he will always follow with implicit faith and unyielding devotion the advice of his lawyer in whose hands he places either his property or his life. Mr. Baker was a great lawyer, not altogether because he had an analytical mind, nor because he won victories in the court room, but because in all his vast and varied practice he never betrayed that high and sacred trust that binds together the conscientious counselor and the confiding client. His falling into the arms of death, like the falling of a mighty oak in the forest, left a gap in the sky and a chasm in the earth amidst the membership of the Waco bar.

"*Kindly Acts.*—I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Baker and his good wife—God bless her in her lonely bereavement—have been father and mother to more boys and girls in Waco than any other two individuals in all our midst. Each mutually and beautifully surpassed the other in scattering with a loving hand blessings along the needy pathway of many a youth to fame and fortune unknown. They have been a help, a hope and an inspiration to many a struggling lad who was

fighting alone the single-handed battle of life. Their home has been open, and his office has been free. There has scarcely been a time for twenty-five years that Mr. Baker did not have in and around his office some ambitious youth who was receiving instructions and encouragement from his lips, and money from his pocket. They love him for it, and there is not one but who will pause today and place with loving hands a sweet forget-me-not above his new-made grave. 'To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.'

'It has been said that a private secretary after long service never thinks that his employer is either great or good, and yet the little stenographer who for five long years has sat in Mr. Baker's office and taken his dictation, sings his praises everywhere; and when, a few mornings ago, I broke to her the sad news, she said, with a trembling form and fast descending tears, 'He has been more than a father to me. I have lost my best friend.' Last spring the little legless girl who sits along Fourth street, in order that she might better enjoy the sunshine, climbed partly up the steps that lead to our office. I kindly remarked one day, 'You block our stairway.' She gently, but firmly replied, 'Mr. Baker said I could sit anywhere on the stairway I wanted to.' That little incident, my friends, revealed the kind-hearted man. I was sorely ashamed that I had even questioned the propriety of her blocking the entrance to our office. That little spark of humanity that perhaps you have never condescended to speak to, loves Mr. and Mrs. Baker for their kind words and their benefactions. Mr. Baker, she told me, would give her money to buy her pencils with and then frequently on Saturday evening he would buy all she had and send her away happy. I would rather have the tears of the low, the humble, and the outcast to moisten my tomb than to have the chief executive of the nation stand with uncovered head by my coffin. I cannot recall the numerous 'phone messages received at my office during the past week in which a weeping woman's voice at the other end of the line recited how in the years gone by Mr. Baker had given to her a father's advice, lent to her a helping hand, and stayed the lashing waves that were beating at her feet. I have learned more about Mr. Baker's philanthropy and his acts of kindness since his lips have been sealed and his hands have been folded, than I ever heard during my acquaintance with him. He never paraded it. The world will never know it. During the week prior to Mr. Baker's death, he observed in the hotel where he was stopping a young man scouring up the floor. He remarked to his wife that the young man certainly had a fine face, and that he must be working below his station in life, and that his worth deserved him a better job. Mrs. Baker went to her room for a while, and when she returned she looked over in one corner and there she saw the stately form of her husband with his arm around the lad as he leaned on his floor mop. Tears were streaming down the boy's face as he told why he was there. The next day Mr. Baker secured a good place for him in one of the best real estate offices in Los Angeles. The telephone operator at the hotel frequently brought messages to Mr. and Mrs. Baker's room. One day Mr. Baker remarked to her, 'You seem to be sad, and in trouble; is there anything the matter?' She broke down and said that she was in the greatest grief, that her husband had sued for a divorce, and that the light of her life had gone out. Mr. Baker heard her story without comment. He went down and asked the clerk where the lady's husband could be found. Mr. Baker went to see him, and the next day they were living together as happy as a bride and groom. The last act of Mr. Baker's life, an hour before the death reaper cut him down, he wrote a long letter to almost a stranger, but one whose life touched the life of his friend, a former citizen of Waco, and in that letter Mr. Baker sought to make happier and better two dissatisfied lives. I tell you, my friends, little acts of this kind will build

for a man a monument of human hearts that will be towering aloft kissing the lips of God, when the marble shafts of the Goulds and Vanderbilts have crumbled to unremembered dust.

'Out yonder in the city of the dead sleeps the mouldering dust of the gallant Ross, the lovely Burleson, the lion-hearted Coke, and many others whose lives added a splendor to the glory of the Lone Star, but never did a nobler character, a more charitable spirit, a more polished or perfect Southern gentleman pass through the gates ajar to Oakwood cemetery than the one, the black plumes of whose hearse we follow today.

'*Profession of Faith.*—As the climax of Mr. Baker's life, as well as of what I shall say, is that thrilling and heaven-crowned incident, still fresh in the memory of many here, when he stood upright and fearless in the presence of 5,000 people, the people who knew him best, and made a public profession of his faith in the Savior of men. During a general conversation on this last trip, he remarked to those about him that he believed everything in the Bible from lid to lid, and that since he had left the duties of his office he had done much thinking along this line, and that on his return home he was going to make a change in his church relation. Though the silken thread of his life was clipped without a moment's warning, he was prepared and not afraid to die.

'We, therefore, today can indulge in that fond, happy and ever-sustaining belief that, amidst the golden glow of life's setting sun, stars unutterably bright decked the sky that arched the far Pacific's slope, and that the swift-winged messengers of God met him at the sudden terminus of life's railroad, and escorted him in a golden chariot to his heavenly home, where with harp in hand he could sing with the poet divine, 'The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.' I do not, therefore, say my dear, honored and beloved friend, wrapped as you are in the winding sheet, 'Farewell;' I only say 'Good-bye' till we renew our partnership, I trust, on the everlasting shore where no storms ever beat on the glittering strand as the years of eternity roll.'

FREDERICK W. YENSEN. As General Superintendent of Traffic for the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company of Texas, Frederick W. Yensen, for more than ten years a resident of Texas and since November, 1912, the incumbent of his present position, is occupying a place in Dallas and this part of the state that has brought him into general notice. Practically all his life, since he left his books in the country school where he had his early education, has been spent in the pursuit of the line of work with which he is now identified, and his experience has been so wide as to give him a prestige among telegraph and telephone engineers that few men of the state have equaled.

Mr. Yensen is a native son of Ohio, born near Port Clinton, Ottawa county, that state, in 1871, his parents being farming people who spent their lives in that state. At Port Clinton young Yensen attended the public school, and he also was a student for a term in a commercial school at Port Clinton. He was twenty years of age when he left the home farm and secured a position with the Cleveland Telephone Company, and he is today, after some twenty years of experience, one of the pioneer telephone men in the country.

His activities have covered a wide field, and while it is not possible to enter into minute details concerning his upward path in his chosen activities, an effort will be made to set forth the more striking features of his career thus far.

Mr. Yensen, after identifying himself with telephone work in his native state, continued there until 1902, and in November of that year he left the telephone company at Cleveland, where he had maintained his headquarters, and organized the engineering department of the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, at Dallas. This city has since been his home, and he has been con-

tinuously identified with the company from then to the present time. He was for some years chief engineer of the company, but on November 6, 1912, he had his promotion to his present position of General Superintendent of Traffic for the State of Texas, his territory embracing the immense system of lines operated in this state by the company.

When the news of his appointment came on November 6, 1912, there appeared in a San Antonio paper a brief article, which seems to bear upon the achievements of the man in a manner as to make it especially appropriate of introduction at this point. The article, with but slight omission, here follows: "F. W. Yensen, recently made General Superintendent of Traffic for the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, and a man so responsible for service and operating conditions in three hundred Texas exchanges, has, as his first official act, announced the early inauguration of full metropolitan telephone methods for San Antonio.

"Formerly chief engineer for the company, he planned the complete new system which has grown up during the past few years and, in this city, made possible the development of the multi-exchange method adopted in all large centers of population. By a slight modification in idea it was so arranged that the first two exchanges could be under the same roof and the names for both were made general in their application. Thus the memory of Crockett and Travis will be perpetuated in San Antonio in the unusual monument of constant telephone usage.

"Mr. Yensen received his appointment after twenty-one years of service with the Bell System. From chief engineer of the Cleveland (Ohio) Company, he was brought to Texas to act in the same capacity ten years ago. Largely through his efforts the magnificent plant of the Southwestern in San Antonio and other large Texas cities has been built. He has now assumed jurisdiction over the service made possible by what he has designed."

Mr. Yensen is a family man, married in Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Beulah N. Ferrell, a native of that city.

JAMES BENJAMIN GIBSON. A former surveyor of Trinity county, one of the largest land holders and crop raisers in that vicinity, a prominent business man at the village of Trinity, James B. Gibson, represents an old family of East Texas, and both his father and grandfather were surveyors by profession. James B. Gibson was born November 7, 1864, on Caney Creek, ten miles east of Trinity. His father was George Gibson and his grandfather Absalom Gibson. As already stated, both were surveyors. Absalom Gibson was born in the northern part of North Carolina, where the Gibson ancestors had settled on coming from Ireland to the United States. Absalom was one of nine sons, and one of his brothers was Jesse, who settled in Cherokee county, Texas, and left a family, of whom Judge J. P. Gibson of Rusk is a son. Absalom Gibson married Miss Millie Cook, and in 1835 he came out to Texas by wagon, the Cook family composing a large part of the company. They settled at Nacogdoches, and lived in and about the old stone fort for protection for several years. Absalom Gibson's first work in Texas was teaching school in Nacogdoches county, and he then went into the business of surveying, and followed it as his regular calling all over East Texas. He moved to Angelina county and settled nine miles west of Lufkin many years before the war, and died there in February, 1883, at the age of eighty-four. By his marriage to Millie Cook he had the following children: James, George, Mary, who married Elija Beasley, Elizabeth, who married Mr. Parker, and Edward, who died single.

George Gibson, the father of James B., was born at Summerville, Tennessee, March 8, 1828, and was seven years old when he came with his father and mother to Texas. He was educated for the profession of surveyor

under his father, and in 1857 settled in Trinity county, and became the second surveyor of that county. Practically all his education was acquired by attending school in the vicinity of Nacogdoches. He early became associated with his father in the surveying profession, and during one season they operated in North Texas around Benton, where they located many land certificates for themselves on tracts which they subsequently sold before that part of the state had appreciated to any extent. George Gibson, in 1857, was appointed deputy surveyor under J. W. Hamilton. At the following election George Gibson became chief of the surveyor's office. In Trinity county his work was the location of certificates on leagues and harbors and other tracts as they were purchased from the Republic. He held the office until 1884, when he retired until 1896, but continued his work with the compass and chain, and in that year was again elected county surveyor and died in office February 4, 1898. During the war between the states George Gibson was a Confederate soldier, and lieutenant of his company. All his service was in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He escaped wounds and capture, and at the close of the war resumed his duties as a surveyor. He had a sawmill at Trinity, built in 1883, and the fourth mill in that section. At that time Trinity county was isolated from railroads, and there was little demand for lumber, except for local purposes, so that the plant failed to do a profitable business and was abandoned. George Gibson had acquired a large amount of land during his career, but his unfortunate experiences with the sawmill swept away practically the entire investment in that property. At one time he owned a half interest in the townsite of Trinity, or what is now Trinity, at that time called Reysers' Prairie. George Gibson was a Democrat, a Baptist and a Master Mason.

In October, 1858, he was married in Walker county, Texas, to Elzira Ann White. Her parents were Tillman B. and Sarah (Harwell) White, who came from near Greenville, Alabama, to Texas during the forties, and her father was a mechanic and a farmer. Mrs. George Gibson died September 1, 1904. Her children were: George H., a farmer and practicing physician in Trinity county; James B.; Elzira, who died unmarried; Frank, who died in Louisiana without a family; Ezra, of Trinity; Fannie, who died young; John, who married Miss Lettie Joplin and lives in Wharton, Texas; Gertrude, who is the wife of F. H. Pitts, and a teacher at Lufkin.

James B. Gibson spent the first seven years of his life in Caney Creek district, where he was born, and in 1872 the family moved to Trinity, and to the residence which he now occupies. His education was secured from the rural schools, and with one year of attendance at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. He early learned the uses of the surveyor's compass, and has been a practical surveyor ever since his young manhood. He was appointed to fill out his father's unexpired term as county surveyor, was regularly elected in 1898 and again in 1900, and filled the office about five years. His work embraced chiefly the surveying of small preemptions and the location of school land. Soon after starting out on his own account, Mr. Gibson became a trader in stocks and land, and has acquired a large property and done a great deal of important work in the development of farms in Trinity county. At the present writing he owns three thousand acres and has a thousand acres cultivated, with enough families as tenants on his land to provide a full quota for a school. He bought up seventy thousand acres of pine land for the Thompson Brothers Lumber Company adjacent to Trinity, and is the builder of the Gibson Hotel which he owns, this being the best brick building in the city of Trinity. He is one of the directors of the Trinity National Bank, is president of the Trinity Compress Company, and was identified with the promotion of the Beaumont & Great



J. B. Gibson,

Northern Railway, having assisted in securing the right of way for that road.

Mr. Gibson has not identified himself with politics outside of his home county. He is a Democrat, has attended several state conventions, and as a delegate helped to nominate Governors Campbell and Colquitt twice. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masonic fraternity, including the Royal Arch degree, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. Since 1883 he has had an active membership in the Methodist Church, and has served in official position.

James B. Gibson and Miss Jessie Clegg were married in Trinity county, June 14, 1906. She is a daughter of Guilford G. and Virginia Clegg. Mrs. Gibson matriculated in Baylor University and graduated in the Class of 1903, finishing the violin and piano course and receiving the degree of B. L. Their children are George Guilford, born November 27, 1907; Eilzara Ann, born December 1, 1909; and Sidney Gayle, born July 19, 1913.

JAMES LELAND FRANKLIN. For the past seven years county auditor of Collin county, James L. Franklin is the type of an official whom the people instinctively trust, and whose genial character, frankness and heartiness of manner have won him friends among all classes and have made his office a sort of social center as well as place of business in McKinney. Mr. Franklin has lived in this part of Texas for more than fifty years, and in his time has seen many remarkable developments in every phase of activities.

James L. Franklin was born on March 14, 1854, in Montgomery county, but now Powell county, Kentucky. His parents were J. W. and Mary H. (Williams) Franklin. The family is English on the Franklin side and Irish on the maternal side. His grandfather, John A. Franklin, a mechanic, teacher and surveyor, served with General Jackson during the war of 1812, while the great-grandfather was at Bunker Hill and fought in several other battles of the Revolution. The mother's family include some prominent connections, notably the Howard family of Kentucky. His mother's brother served as sheriff of Powell county, Kentucky, represented that and other counties for several years in the state legislature, is president of the National Bank of Stanton, Kentucky, and holds large tracts of land in Powell, Clark and Montgomery counties. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. J. W. Franklin, the father, who was a farmer and mechanic by occupation, moved to Texas in 1859, settling in Collin county, and a year or so later entered the Confederate service in Bushe's Company, Alendria's regiment, which was attached to Poglinc's brigade, and with that command fought till the close of the war. His death occurred in September, 1889, and his wife passed away about 1876.

The third in a family of six children, James Leland Franklin was a child when the family came to Texas, grew up on a farm in Collin county, attended the district schools, and has been in business and public life since early manhood. His first commercial occupation was as bookkeeper, and for a number of years he was in the mercantile business as bookkeeper and salesman. A hard-working Democrat, Mr. Franklin has the distinction of being one of the first men in Collin county to actively support and work for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson as the Democratic nominee in 1912. In August, 1907, occurred his first election to the office of county auditor, and by re-election his service has been continued as a reward of its competence and fidelity to the present time. Previously he had twice been elected chairman of the Democratic county committee, but in accordance with the provisions of the Terrell election law resigned that position in 1907.

Mr. Franklin is prominent in fraternal matters, especially in Odd Fellowship and Masonry. His connection with the Odd Fellows covers a period of thirty-three years, and he has received the Veteran's Jewel in honor

of his long and continuous good standing in the order. He has served as District Deputy Grand Master in the Odd Fellows Lodge of Texas. He has also been District Grand Master of the Masonic Order, and on page 22 of the Grand Lodge report for 1910 is found a fine compliment paid to his efficiency in that office. Mr. Franklin is Captain-General of McKinney Commandery No. 34, Knights Templar, is Past Master of Saint John's Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., at McKinney, and other affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World, the Homesteaders, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church home is the Christian church of McKinney.

In 1879 at Allen, in Collin county, Mr. Franklin married Miss Leuna Huey, daughter of J. H. Huey, a farmer of Allen who died several years ago. Mrs. Franklin died soon after her marriage, leaving one child, James W. Franklin, who is now a farmer and also a rural mail carrier, and during the Spanish-American war fought in campaigns as a member of the United States volunteers. In 1883 Mr. Franklin married, also at Allen, Miss Effie Weaver, daughter of W. M. Weaver, who was born in Tennessee, came to Texas in 1886, has served with the rank of Colonel in the Confederate army, was a prosperous stock farmer and died about 1906. Mr. Franklin and wife have seven children: Pauline, the wife of Harry Nichols, who is a railroad man in California; Lieutenant E. L. Franklin, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy and now in charge of the troop of cavalry at Columbus, New Mexico; Miss Opal, a graduate of the McKinney high school; Miss Luna, who is a teacher in the public schools of McKinney; Miss Lottie, a graduate of the high schools; Thomas W. Franklin, who is a mail carrier in McKinney; and Julius Grady Franklin, a student in the public schools. The Franklin home in McKinney is at 400 S. College street.

WILLIAM MOELLER. A native of Germany, from whence he emigrated to the United States in 1887, William Moeller is in all respects a self-made man. In the prime of young manhood on his arrival in this country, he was content to labor in the station in which he found himself, with fidelity to his employers, without undue ambition, and yet developing a business tact, soundness of judgment and practical sagacity, which have brought him into prominence in the business world, conferred upon him large responsibilities, and made him a favorite with the citizens of El Paso, not only of his own nationality, but American born as well. His life has been a success as the world counts it, for his prudence and sagacity have brought him a handsome competence, and it has been a success in a higher sense, inasmuch as he is the head of a family, and has given of his best energies to the support and building up of his adopted city's best interests.

William Moeller was born May 17, 1864, in Lubeck, Germany, and is a son of John and Katherine (Kowitz) Moeller. His paternal grandfather, John Moeller, was a well-known merchant in Germany, and on the maternal side his grandfather was Henry Kowitz, who was prominent in building circles of Germany. John Moeller, the father of William, has been known for years in steamboat circles of the Fatherland as an expert engineer, and still survives at Edendorf, Germany, having been seventy-six years of age, August 18, 1912. Mr. Moeller was married in Germany to Katherine Kowitz, who was born in Germany, and she died September 23, 1912, aged seventy-eight years, having been the mother of three children: John, who is deceased; William; and Mrs. Sophia Meyer, still a resident of the old country.

After completing a course in the public schools of his native land, William Moeller, as is customary with the youths of Germany, served an enlistment in the German army. Subsequently he secured a position with the large German importing firm of Ketterson & Oegetile, as

whose representatives he came to the United States in 1887, and settled in El Paso, Texas. He continued in the employ of this concern until 1903, in which year he established himself in the real estate business. This has become one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the Southwest, and has branched out into the handling of lands, cattle and mines. Since entering this business, Mr. Moeller's advance has been steady and continuous. With a reputation for fidelity and financial skill, surrounded with appreciative and dependable friends, he was emboldened to enter other large ventures, in all of which he has met with uniform success. Today he is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, is secretary of the Mesa Valley Improvement Company, manager of the Columbia Mining and Milling Company, general representative of the Federal Guarantee Company, of Washington, D. C., and secretary of the Ascot Valley Improvement Company, which contains 30,000 acres of land located on the Santa Fe Railroad. In the course of his active and diversified life he has shown himself a successful man of business and a useful and genial member of social circles, bringing into combination tact, prudence, integrity and courtesy, each in its way a superior excellence. He has faith in the future of his adopted State, never hesitates to act the part of "booster" of his locality, and declares that it is his belief "that Texas is on the eve of a great development period."

On February 28, 1891, Mr. Moeller was married to Miss Wilhelmina Schildt, who was born in Lubek, Germany, in 1870, daughter of Heinrich Schildt and wife, both living in the old country. Five children have been born to this union, as follows: Ernest, born June 19, 1893, at El Paso, a graduate of the high school, and now a civil engineer in the employ of the Southwestern Railway, in Mexico; Wilhelm, born June 15, 1895, at El Paso, and died April, 1897, at Sonora, Mexico; Werner, born September 9, 1897, at El Paso, now attending the high school; William, born March 13, 1905, at El Paso, a student of the graded schools; and Max, born April 3, 1907, also a graded school pupil. Mr. and Mrs. Moeller are consistent members of the Lutheran Church. He is independent in his political views and his fraternal affiliation is with the Sons of Hermann, in which he has numerous friends.

ARTHUR C. BALDWIN. In no definite line of business do men of ability become so widely known as in journalism, often as real personalities and always as potent influences. Their audience is the world, their platform is the newspaper and their ideas in print inevitably carry suggestion along some avenue of thought, to every reader. Grave responsibility thus rests upon the journalist, and it often requires high courage and firm devotion to principle to accept this responsibility and uphold it in the face of powerful opposition. The natural school of preparation for the journalist is the printing office and it is possible, perhaps, to count on one's fingers the men who have become masters in the newspaper world who have not had, at least, a modicum of such office training. Particularly well fortified is the modern newspaper man who early found his proper sphere of action and climbed from the position of "devil" to the enviable one of being not only his own editorial writer, but also his own business manager and owner of his own printing plant. These remarks serve to introduce one of Austin's leading and responsible men of affairs, Arthur C. Baldwin, who is editor of the Austin *Daily Tribune*, president of A. C. Baldwin & Sons, Inc., and president of the Austin Printing Company, which latter company owns the *Tribune*. He is also president of the Security Can and Container Mfg. Co., a half-million dollar corporation devoted to the introduction of a safety device to make impossible the explosion of oil containers.

Arthur C. Baldwin was born at Meshopen, in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1860, a son of

Charles B. and Roxanna (Bunnell) Baldwin. The mother passed away at the birth of her son. The father, who was a scholarly and talented man, devoted his life to educational work and gave particular attention to the teaching of music. In 1871 he removed from Pennsylvania to Nebraska and resided there until his death in 1890.

It was in the public schools of Nebraska that Arthur C. Baldwin secured his educational training, this period of his life terminating in his fourteenth year, when he started to work on a farm and two years later he became a cowboy, entering into a life that, perhaps, has never been excelled in America for its compelling interest to youths. Although much romance has been written of the life and adventures of the cowboy, it had its hard, practical side and a youth of sixteen years after riding the range, in the face of difficulties, privations and dangers, emerged into manhood long before his legal status had arrived. Doubtless Mr. Baldwin cherishes a tender memory of those days of adventure and high-spirited freedom and deems their discipline as a valued stone in his foundation of success. From the cattle range he became a school teacher, but not yet had he found quite the right path, the one that was to lead along the line of his special talents, to the goal he was seeking. After two months of teaching he retired from that special line of educational work, for he has been, through his pen and press a teacher for many years past, and entered a printing office and served his apprenticeship. When twenty-three years of age Mr. Baldwin embarked in the printing business on his own account, first at Marshall, Missouri, from which point he moved to Sedalia, in the same state, and continued his business there until 1896, when he came to Texas. His first year in this state was spent at Houston and from there he came first to Austin. Later he went to San Antonio for a year and from there to Oklahoma, where he spent one year, but December 25, 1905, found him once more a resident of Austin.

Early in 1906 Mr. Baldwin bought a local, newly started business, known as the Austin Printing Company, then three months old, and in 1911 he purchased the Austin *Tribune*, the printing business being carried on under the style of the A. C. Baldwin & Sons Company, and the *Tribune* being issued by the Austin Printing Company. Since his ownership of the *Tribune*, which is an evening paper, with a weekly and a Sunday morning edition, the circulation has more than doubled and it is the leading journal in Austin, being especially noted for its bright, sharp editorials and valued for its honest stand on public questions. Democratic in creed and policy, it is in hearty accord with the present administration. At the time that Mr. Baldwin showed his progressive spirit in starting his weekly edition, he received a number of very gratifying expressions of approbation of his general course in the editorial field, and it may not be out of place to give further publicity to a few of these, as they came, unsolicited, from high authority.

Hon. Jewel P. Lightfoot, of the firm of Lightfoot, Brady & Robertson, prominent attorneys of Austin, writes as follows:

"Hon. A. C. Baldwin, Editor of the *Tribune*, Austin, Texas. Dear Sir: I have been advised that you propose to issue a weekly edition of your paper for general circulation. I desire to congratulate you upon this move, as I believe that it will fill a real want, as you are in an unusually favorable location to gather and disseminate information and news of vital interest to all the people of Texas. The people throughout this State will indeed be pleased to have a journal that will give them first hand, and, uncolored, the real facts underlying their government at Austin. From the high class of service, and fearless stand for good government, which you have heretofore taken in the *Daily Tribune*, I feel certain that you will give to your readers of the *Weekly*, service



W. H. Feltman

which they can secure nowhere else. With very best wishes for your success, I beg to remain, etc.'"

Hon. William D. Williams, a member of the Railroad Commission of Texas, wrote the following:

"Hon. A. C. Baldwin, Austin, Texas. Dear Sir: Under your management the *Austin Tribune* has come to be noted for its timely and forcible discussion of current events. It carries clear and vivid statements of those facts and theories which are the groundwork of good politics as applied to existing conditions. For myself, I confess the debt I owe when you present to me, briefly and lucidly, as is your custom, the public controversies of the day, and I am frequently delighted—sometimes even when I cannot agree with you—by the simplicity and force with which you express your opinions, and the ease with which I am enabled to understand the points in dispute. If you will only put it before them, I know there are many persons within your reach who are really alive to these subjects and who will wish to subscribe. Right or wrong, you seldom fail to get into the middle of the real fight. Always you are trying to do good. Always you are trying to improve men and conditions. And you show always a rare discrimination in pointing out those false issues which are so potent as a means of delaying the forward march of Progressive Democracy. Every citizen who is desirous of good government really needs to read what you write. I am very sincere in wishing you success.

"Yours very truly,

"WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS."

In the following letter are found similar expressions of confidence and congratulation:

"Hon. A. C. Baldwin, Austin, Texas. Dear Sir: I beg to heartily congratulate you upon the first issue of the *Weekly Tribune*. If you will continue to make the fight for the people in the weekly that you have heretofore made for them in your daily paper, you will have rendered Texas a great service. Being located at the seat of our government, you are in a position to give the people of Texas the real situation as it exists in every department of our government. Your stand heretofore in the *Daily Tribune* has been for the interest of the people as against crooked politicians, lobbyists and the devious methods practiced by the political crook. I wish you much success, and hope that the *Weekly Tribune* will find its way into the home of every patriot of Texas.

"Very truly yours,

"EARLE B. MAYFIELD,

Member of the Railroad Commission, Texas."

In 1880 Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage with Miss Kate Brown. Her father, Col. John Brown, won his title in the War of 1812. He was a lawyer of prominence at Marshall, Missouri, and a large planter in that state. He married at the age of sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have four children, three sons, Charles Julian, Rush and Arthur D., all of whom are associated with their father in business, the two eldest sons being married; and Sydna, who resides with her parents in the beautiful family home, situated at No. 1201 Rio Grande avenue, Austin.

In addition to his large newspaper enterprises, Mr. Baldwin has other interests, being interested in numerous business concerns in the state as a director, and for six years he has been on the directing board of the Austin Chamber of Commerce. He has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity and is a Knights Templar and Shriner. Mr. Baldwin finds recreation as a member of the Rotary Club of Austin. To have accomplished all that he has in the journalistic field he must have had great natural endowments and those who know him best credit him with a high journalistic standard, a clever wit and an individual style, admire him for his dashing

courage and esteem him for his warm-hearted sympathies and generous hospitality.

GEORGE H. HIGGINS, M. D. The oldest practicing physician in point of service in El Paso, which city he has seen grow from a small, struggling village to a center of commercial, educational and professional activity, Dr. George H. Higgins has gained an enviable place in the ranks of the medical profession in Texas, of which State he has been a resident for thirty years. Dr. Higgins is a native of England, born in Greenwich, July 1, 1845, a son of Charles and Susan (Moran) Higgins. His father, also a Briton, was a well-known surgeon in the East Indian Government service all of his life, and died in England in 1868, when sixty-two years of age. His mother was born in England in 1810, and died there in 1874. Of a family of five children, Dr. Higgins was the third in order of birth.

After completing his preliminary studies in the public schools of Greenwich, Dr. Higgins received instruction under the preceptorship of his father, and in 1869 was graduated in medicine from Christ Hospital, England. Not long thereafter he emigrated to the United States, having determined to try his fortunes in the new world, and continued his studies for some time in the New York Homeopathic Medical College. On leaving that institution he went to Chicago, and entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and after graduation therefrom, in 1881, entered upon active practice in the Illinois metropolis. Three years later, Dr. Higgins left for Texas, on the Texas Pacific Railroad, at that time one of the new roads, and first located at Abilene, and later at Colorado City, for a few years. His advent in El Paso occurred in 1887, this city being then a small but ambitious community. Here Dr. Higgins was content to cast his fortunes with those of the thriving little town, with the interests of which he has been closely identified to the present time. It was not long before the abilities of the newcomer were recognized, and he soon began to build up a representative practice which has grown as the city has grown and is now of a substantial character. A close student, an able practitioner and a careful and steady-handed surgeon, he has become widely known in the ranks of his profession, and holds a high place in the esteem of his confreres. Dr. Higgins is at present a member of the El Paso Board of Health, where he is rendering his city valuable services. He has contributed materially to the growth and development of the city, and is firm in his belief that it is destined to become one of the leading municipalities of the State. In addition to the various medical organizations of which he is a valued member, he holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of El Paso Lodge No. 187. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. During his long residence here, he has made numerous friends, not alone in his profession, but in business, religious and social circles. His political support has been given to the Democratic party, although he has never been a politician.

On April 9, 1874, Dr. Higgins was married at Peoria, Illinois, to Miss Katherine Chase, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Russell) Chase, of Peoria, and they have a family of three children: Charles, born January 9, 1875, at Lincoln, Illinois, and now engineer of the Standard Steel Car Company; Freane, born in November, 1877, at Lincoln, Illinois, and now deputy tax collector of El Paso county; and Gertrude, born in August, 1883, at Galesburg, Illinois, a graduate of the El Paso High school and the University of Illinois, who now resides at home with her parents.

HARRY A. BETHEA. The leading sheet metal industry in this section of the state is that operated and owned by Harry A. Bethea in El Paso, where he has been engaged in the business since 1911. The time of his actual identification with the business is admittedly a brief one, but

he has made remarkable progress in his field of activity in the time he has been here. The manufacture of building cornice, sky-lights, tanks and roofing represents their principal activities, but a general line of repair work is also given some attention, and the operations of the concern are most extensive in and about El Paso. Mr. Bethea is undoubtedly one of the coming business factors of the city, and his position among the leading men of the city is already secure, by reason of his thoroughgoing qualities of business dealings and his excellent reputation for square methods in the conduct of his affairs.

Born in Little Rock, South Carolina, on May 24, 1862, Harry A. Bethea is the son of William C. and Vazilla (Mace) Bethea. Both of these were born in South Carolina, and in about 1872 they removed to Texas, where they took up their permanent abode, and where the father died in 1873. He was a farmer by occupation, a sturdy, honest countryman, who lived quietly and unostentatiously all his days, and was long a member of the Methodist church and a devout Christian. The mother, who was also possessed of the most beatific Christian character, survived her husband but a few months, and in the same year that marked his passing she died at the family home, and is interred by the side of her companion in the cemetery at Marshall, Texas. They were the parents of nine children, and Harry A., of this review, was the fifth born of that number. He was about eleven years of age when the death of the parents orphaned the family of half grown children, and thus at an early age he assumed the burden of the responsibility for his maintenance.

After the death of the parents, Harry A. Bethea, who had prior to coming to Texas received some training in private schools of the two Carolinas, returned to his former home in North Carolina where he remained for about thirteen years. He attended school there for a time, and when he was seventeen took a position with the C. C. Railroad at Laurinburg, North Carolina, and it may be said that he followed the railroad business continuously from then until he took up his present enterprise in El Paso. The year 1885 saw his return to Texas, and he has since continued to be a resident. He took up railroad work at Marshall, remaining there for three years, then located at Taylor, Texas, where he was occupied for about seven years. In 1885 or thereabouts he came to El Paso, still maintaining his active connection with the railroad business, and it was not until 1911 that he became identified with the sheet metal industry. It will not be denied that his progress has been rapid in that enterprise, and he takes a leading place as a manufacturer of the products already mentioned, in this section of the state. The need for a plant such as he has established and put into operation here was long recognized, but it remained to the enterprising nature of Mr. Bethea to put into practice such a work. The plant is located at 508 S. El Paso street, and is one of the most complete and modern to be found hereabouts.

Mr. Bethea is a man of family, having been married in Taylor, Texas, in 1890, to Miss Jennie Hollaman, the daughter of D. K. Hollaman and wife, old residents of that place. To them have been born four children, as follows: John D., who is deceased; Lula, May B. and Harry W. The family are prominent and popular in El Paso and participate in the busy social activities of the place. They are members of no church, but attend the Methodist church perhaps more than they do any other one denomination.

Mr. Bethea is a Democrat, stanch and true, and takes a hearty interest in the political activities of his party in local, state and national affairs. He has proven himself a citizen of the highest type, and one whose identity with the city of El Paso has been of a worthy order, his influence being a thing of value to the best interests of the community. No Texan native is more ardent and enthusiastic with regard to the excellent qualities and opportunities of the Lone Star state than is he and those

who require unprejudiced, honest and competent opinions as to the facts about Texas will do well to address him in the matter, upon which he has expressed his willingness to respond to all honest inquiries.

WARREN N. SMALL, president of the El Paso Foundry and Machine Company, is one of the really big men of the city. That he is thus acknowledged by all his business acquaintances and in fact by the El Paso public in general is not only proof of this fact but also that he has won his position through honest effort and not through clever juggling with funds, or taking advantage of other people. El Paso is not only proud of him but also of the great business which he has built up from practically nothing. It is such men as Mr. Small who really build up a community, not simply because they may be the operators of a business that in itself means much to a locality, but because they are always ready to help along any movement that tends to better conditions and always exert their influence along progressive lines. Mr. Small is eminently a man of this type and El Paso appreciates his efforts.

Massachusetts was the birthplace of Warren Small, he having been born in Lynn, on the 12th of August, 1852. He went to school in Massachusetts until he had reached the age of twelve when it was necessary that he should give up all thought of a further education and try his hand at the wage earning proposition. He worked at various occupations, glad of an opportunity to earn a little money in any way. In 1883 came an opportunity to come west and upon reaching Texas he located in Abilene, where he engaged in buying and selling wool and hides. He followed this business for about three years and then went into the building business. He made a fair success of both of these occupations and then in 1890 he established his present business. He began with a little foundry housed in a tiny adobe building and from this insignificant little beginning has arisen his great business, the plant covering thirty acres of land. The buildings are many in number and all substantially built of brick. The company is known as the El Paso Foundry and Machine Company not only over western Texas and the southwest in general, but also in old Mexico, and even in foreign countries. Every department in this enterprise is equipped with the most modern machinery and all kinds of machinery are manufactured, such as smelters, stamp mills, and cyanide plants. Two steel converters are included in the equipment of this plant and the company manufactures manganese steel, high carbon steel and similar products. As it now stands the plant is valued at about five hundred thousand dollars and four hundred men are employed to operate it. In addition to being president and nominally the executive head Mr. Small is also the manager and the credit for the success of the whole enterprise rests on his shoulders. He it is who has planned and executed, who has laid awake nights when the young plant was in its infancy looking far ahead and trying to foresee what difficulties were going to arise in his path. He has had all the worry and hard work and now no one grudges him the prosperity which has been the result.

Both Mr. Small and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is an active member of the chamber of commerce and in politics although believing in the principles of the Democratic party he prefers to vote an independent ticket. He has been urged many times to run for various offices but has always refused, not caring for public life. In addition to his foundry and machine business, Mr. Small has other valuable interests which take up much of his time.

Mr. Small was married in Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1880, to Miss Susanna Stone, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Stone, of Boston. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Small, as follows: Harriet, who married M. I. Flag and lives in Minneapolis, Min-

mesota; Sarah, living with her parents, and Warren D., who is associated with his father in the business.

Mr. Small has an office in the city at 311 San Francisco Street, but he spends most of his time at the plant on San Antonio, opposite Laurel. Here he is always ready to answer any questions about Texas, and having lived in this section for so many years he is competent to speak with authority. He says, "Texas is the finest place in the world. There are more chances for a young man and a homeseeker here than in any other place. In my opinion Providence provided this garden spot and all a man has to do is to come and settle and go to work. It is no place for a drone but the finest place in the world for a worker who wants a home of his own." Mr. Small himself has surely proved his own words. From practically nothing to the ownership of the largest plant of its kind in this section of the country is quite an accomplishment.

JUDGE LEIGH CLARK. One of the oldest lawyers of El Paso is Judge Leigh Clark. He has been identified with his practice in that city for nearly thirty years since the pioneer days of west Texas. A man of splendid ability in his profession he has been connected with the largest commercial practice in this city, and as a corporate and commercial lawyer has few equals and no superiors in this section of the state.

Judge Leigh Clark was born in Issaquena county, Mississippi, March 20, 1856, a son of John M. and Eliza Clark, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Tennessee. The father was a life long farmer and substantial citizen, and provided a good home and a fair amount of schooling for his children. Judge Clark spent about the first twenty-five years of his life in Mississippi and his early education in the public schools was supplemented by study in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, a course in a high school in Virginia, and subsequently by study in University of Virginia. Moving to Vicksburg, Mississippi, he began the study of law in the office of Buck & Clark, and continued his studies there until he was admitted to the bar in 1877. His first practice was in Vicksburg, and he next opened an office at Rolling Fork, Mississippi, where he remained until he came out to Texas in 1884 and located in El Paso.

Judge Clark is a Democrat who takes more than passive interest in politics, and for many years has been one of the party fighters, both in local and state affairs. He has served in the office of city attorney of El Paso, but outside of that has never sought nor accepted political honors, all his efforts being given to supporting the cause of his fellow candidates, and friends. In El Paso on June 19, 1890, he married Miss Fannie Eckols, whose parents were formerly from Adairsville, Georgia. Mrs. Clark died April 1, 1907, when about thirty-three years of age, and her remains now rest in one of El Paso's cemeteries. She was a member of the Baptist church and a very devout Christian woman, and devoted to her family and home. She left one child, Frances, now the wife of Dr. James Vrant of El Paso.

Judge Clark is a member of the Episcopal church, is affiliated with the Masonic Order from the Blue Lodge to the Thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, including the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Toltec Club, the El Paso Country Club, and the El Paso Bar Association. He enjoys an occasional fishing trip, and in his private library at home are some of the old standard authors. Judge Clark has a versatile ability both in his profession and otherwise, and is esteemed and respected as a man of unusual attainments and powers. During his career as a lawyer he has been connected with many of the largest business corporations of Texas as counsel. He maintains fine offices in the Caples Building.

ALONZO CARTER. At the head of his profession in photography is Alonzo Carter of Fort Worth. While he

ranks foremost in his own city, his distinctions in his profession are not confined to his immediate locality, and he has received compliments and evidences of his ability from the State Association of Photographers, so that the statement regarding his prominence is by no means an empty assertion. Mr. Carter does a large business as a photographer and also deals in photo supplies. His offices are at 509 Maine Street in Fort Worth.

Alonzo Carter was born in Alexander City, Alabama, May 11, 1873. His early education was obtained in the Cumberland Seminary, and he first came to Texas in 1900. His location for the first four years was at Bryan, after which he moved to Galveston and spent two years there, and has since been in Fort Worth. He has a splendid studio, equipped with all the modern apparatus and facilities for his work, and it is well known that in Carter's studio the most artistic work in photography is done that can be obtained in any part of the state.

Mr. Carter took the first prize at the Professional State Photographic Convention, and won the championship for outside view work, and also the silver loving cup from the Professional Photographic Association of Texas for his studio work. Mr. Carter is a popular member of various local social and civic bodies. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen. He also has membership in the Chamber of Commerce, belongs to the Ad-Men's Club, and is also a member of the Rotary Club. On May 7, 1906, he was united in marriage with Miss Edna Guthrie, daughter of Captain D. E. Guthrie of Galveston. Their two children are: Loraine A. Carter, born July 1, 1907, and Justine Carter, born March 5, 1911.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MILLER. A civil engineer and now engaged in the real estate business at Alpine, Mr. Miller is one of the real old-timers of Texas. At the beginning of his practical experience in life, was a period during which he was engaged in what was at the time known as the buffalo business. The buffalo business is an occupation long since obsolete, not only in Texas, but everywhere in America. During the seventies, however, it was a thriving industry, over all the territory from western Texas north into the plains of Canada. The slaughter of the buffalo for their skins was the last phase of the many years of struggle between civilization and barbarism, barbarism being represented by the buffalo and the Indians. For several years following the extermination of the great herds of Buffalo, the related industry was that of bone-gathering, by which hundreds of enterprising men gathered up the bones of the dead buffalo and shipped them to the gulf coast whence they were used either as fertilizers or were sent to the great sugar refineries of the country. During the thirty-five or forty years which have elapsed since that early period of his career, Mr. Miller has been identified with farming, with merchandising and with the work of his profession and in his present line of business, and is one of the successful and esteemed men of Brewster county.

Thomas Jefferson Miller was born in Llano county, Texas, on May 5, 1858, a son of John W. and Catherine Miller, who still reside on the old homestead in Llano county. All his lifetime has been spent in Texas, and as a boy he attained his education in private schools of Llano. When seventeen years of age he left school and was soon engaged in fulfilling a contract to supply the United States government with wood and hay at Fort McKavitt in west Texas. He was at work on this contract for two years, and then turned his attention to the industry which has been above described. After two years at that he returned to the home farm and managed it for about seven years. His next location was in Eden, Texas, where he spent some six years in the cattle business. While a cattle rancher he was also engaged in contracting and building for two years, and for a similar time had a store and engaged in supplying the general

trade of that locality. On account of his wife's health he then disposed of his interests, and the next three years were spent in travel, seeking to restore his wife to health. Finally Mr. Miller located on the south branch of the Concho river, where he was engaged in farming for about a year, then held a position on a ranch for three years, and after that turned his attention to the drilling of wells and surveying in Schleicher county, where he was a resident for six years. Since leaving Schleicher county, Mr. Miller has been a resident of Alpine, where he has conducted a general real estate, insurance, mining and brokerage business for the past two years. Since coming here he has also served as a state surveyor under the supervision of Mr. John J. Terrill, the state land commissioner. Mr. Miller has a large business throughout the country about Alpine, and has enjoyed the confidence of all investors on account of his thorough knowledge and information about everything relating to the lands in this part of the state.

In Llano county on November 3, 1878, Mr. Miller married Mary L. Clendennen, daughter of M. B. Clendennen of Llano county. Nine children, seven sons and two daughters, were born to their happy marriage and six of them are now living, namely: Raymond W., who is married and resides in Brewster county; Katie, the wife of John C. Page of Brewster county; Isaac M., who is married and resides in Lavaca county; Thomas Franklin, who is married and lives in El Paso; Claude, unmarried and in Brewster county, and Archie, single and a resident of Brewster county. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are both members of the Baptist church, and his wife is an active worker in the Ladies' Aid Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders, and he and his wife both affiliate with the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. Mr. Miller has filled all the chairs in the lodges of the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and is past master of the Masonic Lodge and noble grand of the Odd Fellows. His political attitude is independent, and he is deeply interested in promoting good local government. For his recreations he finds his best sport in hunting and fishing and enjoys all the amenities of life.

HERBERT R. WILSON. In this modern age of achievement youth is no barrier to successful accomplishment and the higher and better distinctions of the world. To Herbert R. Wilson, of Denton, a young lawyer only twenty-six years of age, have already come some of the honors and successes which men many years his senior would gladly aspire to. Mr. Wilson is one of the most brilliant young attorneys of North Texas.

Herbert R. Wilson was born January 7, 1888, in Denton county, Texas, and is of English descent on his father's side and of Scotch-Irish in the maternal line. His parents are Fred S. and Bettie (Donald) Wilson, both of whom are still living in Denton county. His father, who was born in the city of London, England, when six weeks of age was taken by his parents across the ocean to Virginia and a few years later was brought to Texas, the grandparents locating at Jefferson and subsequently at Louisville in Denton county. Fred S. Wilson has subsequently attained success as a rancher and stock man in Denton county, and lives with his wife at Pilot Point in that county. The mother was born in Texas, a daughter of Robert H. Donald. There were four sons, of whom Herbert R. is the oldest, and the three younger are: Donald, in the general mercantile business at Pilot Point; Frank, a bookkeeper at Pilot Point; and Walter Rowe, a student in the high school at Pilot Point.

Herbert R. Wilson acquired his early education in the public schools of Pilot Point, attended the University for a time in the law department, and showed exceptional keenness of intellect and ability in the realm of scholarship when still a boy. It was in 1907 that he was admitted to the bar at Austin, being at that time only nineteen years of age. He began his practice at Pilot Point, and has advanced rapidly to rank among the lead-

ing lawyers of Denton county. Before he came of age he was an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and in 1908 was elected city attorney of Pilot Point, being still under twenty years of age when that honor came to him. Undoubtedly no similar honor had been paid to so young a man in the entire state of Texas. Later he was appointed assistant county attorney of Denton county, serving from December, 1908, to January, 1912. In the latter year he was elected county attorney of Denton county. So far as known, no lawyer or citizen has been honored with this important office so young in life as Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson has taken the Chapter and Council degrees in the Masonic order, belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and joined the Episcopal church while a student in the University at Austin. On June 10, 1909, at St. Jo, Texas, he married Miss L. O. Kelly, whose father, Dr. H. H. O. Kelly, is a practicing physician in Missouri. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are two in number, named as follows: Herbert R., Jr., born November 21, 1910; and Charles Fred, born August 20, 1913.

Mr. Wilson on account of his official responsibilities and his devotion to the law seldom has time for recreation or a vacation, and his success is partly due to his remarkable concentration of energies upon the work in hand. During the twenty-six years of his residence in Denton county he has witnessed many notable improvements and changes in population, industry, and general development, and is convinced that no section of the state has a brighter and broader future than Denton county.

ROBERT O. WHITEAKER. This civil and contracting engineer, whose home and offices are in San Antonio, and who though a very young man has a broad experience and has proved exceptionally competent in the various lines of his profession, with a specialty in engineering for irrigation projects, represents one of the old and prominent families of Texas with relationships that go back to the time of the Republic, and also includes a number of notable names in the state history.

Robert O. Whiteaker was born at Sherman in Grayson county, Texas, in 1883, a son of Dr. Robert Perry and Mary (Smith) Whiteaker. The Whiteakers were originally from Kentucky, moving from that state to Illinois, and from there to Texas. Dr. Robert P. Whiteaker was born in Illinois, and his father was captain of an Illinois company in the war between the states and was killed during that struggle. Mr. Whiteaker's maternal grandfather, James W. Smith, came to Texas when a boy with his father, settled in Red River county in 1828. The family were members of one of the early colonies which settled in Texas when it was a part of Mexico. Several years ago Dr. R. P. Whiteaker and wife moved from Sherman to Austin, and still reside in the capital city. For many years an active practicing physician, Dr. Whiteaker has now retired from practice.

Robert O. Whiteaker's wife, who before her marriage was Miss Mary H. Shepard, is also of an old and historic family in the state. She was born in old Washington county, daughter of Alexander K. Shepard, who was a double cousin to Judge Seth Shepard, now judge of the court of appeals in the District of Columbia at Washington. The Shepard family of old Washington county had many distinguished members, and many other interesting facts concerning the genealogy and individual careers of the Shepards will be found on other pages in connection with sketches of the Shepard name. Mrs. Whiteaker on her mother's side is related to the Matson family, who were also very early settlers in Washington county and a number of whom are now found in Hill county. Her mother was Mary Belle Matson. Mrs. Whiteaker's paternal grandmother was of the Andrews family, and her paternal grandfather was James E. Shepard. Nearly all of these were members of DeWitt's

colony founded in Texas before the separation of the Province from Mexico, and most of whom located in Washington county.

Robert O. Whiteaker was liberally educated, first in the public schools and the high school at Sherman, and studied civil engineering in the University of Texas at Austin. On leaving the university in 1905 he went to Panama and was given a position as an engineer on the great staff of government workers engaged in the construction of the canal. He remained on the Isthmus about a year, and after returning to Texas in 1906 was actively engaged in the various lines of his professional service, and for several years has had his permanent home in San Antonio. He is a member of the firm of Whiteaker & Washington, civil and contracting engineers, with offices in the Moore building.

Mr. Whiteaker has made a specialty of irrigation enterprises. He was engineer of a number of the largest and most successful irrigation canal systems in the Brownsville country, along the lower Rio Grande valley. Since then he has been engaged on other irrigation works of importance. His skill and reliability as an engineer are such that his services are retained on most of the irrigation and other engineering projects throughout southwest Texas, his clients including some of the largest and wealthiest land owners in that part of the state.

Mr. Whiteaker was chosen and is now acting as consulting engineer for the Border Military Highway Commission, which early in 1914 made a prospecting trip from Brownsville to Laredo for the purpose of mapping out a proposed military road from the mouth of the Rio Grande along the entire Mexican border to El Paso. Mr. Whiteaker accompanied the other members of the commission to Washington, where they met various high officials of the government and were given every assurance of support in carrying out the project for a highway whose obvious usefulness should bring about its early undertaking and completion. Through his large experience and broad observation throughout south and southwest Texas Mr. Whiteaker has compiled a large amount of useful data pertaining to topography, water courses, underground water supply, rain fall, etc., and this constitutes him one of the most expert reference authorities on any question affecting agricultural and general industrial development in that part of the state. Mr. Whiteaker is a former lieutenant of the Texas National Guard, and has membership in the Travis Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Knights of Pythias at San Antonio.

ROBERT E. SPEER. One of the most significant acts of the present national administration, so far as Texas is concerned, was the appointment of a new postmaster at Fort Worth. On April 1, 1914, a commission for that office was issued by the president and postmaster general to Robert E. Speer, who at that time assumed his duties. This honor came to him entirely upon the basis of individual merit, and after Mr. Speer had waged a long campaign, almost single-handed, against the powerful influence of a number of the leading politicians in Texas and in Washington. Supporting him was the great bulk of the rank and file of citizens of his home city, and not even his opponents could allege a flaw in his previous record or any fact that would tend to interfere with the honest and efficient management of the office which he sought. The merits of his case enlisted the attention of the president, and Mr. Wilson freely and frankly gave his endorsement to Mr. Speer, at the same time in a letter to the postmaster general paying a tribute to the applicant's character, his ability and his fitness for the place of postmaster. This appointment was no less an honor to the present postmaster than it was an evidence of the true greatness of Mr. Wilson in his ability to disregard the weight of political influence and favor one who has never assumed to be anything but a working man, while his leading opponent was a multi-

millionaire. Such acts as this on the part of the president, it has been well said, are of the greatest service in retarding the modern spread of socialism and discontent, since they indicate that the president is a true and loyal friend of the masses.

The Fort Worth postoffice is one of the most important in Texas, ranking third in the amount of its business and revenues. It is division headquarters for the railway mail service, and also headquarters for undelivered parcel post packages covering an extensive territory in the southwest. The payroll of the Fort Worth postoffice amounts to forty thousand dollars a month.

Robert E. Speer was born at Mansfield, Tarrant county, Texas, in 1871, and as a printer by trade has long been identified with organized labor. He is a son of D. and Sallie Hunter (Ellis) Speer, both of whom are now living at Alvord, in Wise county. The Speers are an old east Texas family, but originated in Tennessee. Mr. Speer's father was born in that state, and was brought when a child, in the days of the Texas Republic, to Texas by his parents who settled in what is now Smith county, the county seat of which is Tyler. The paternal grandfather and grand-uncle were soldiers in the Mexican war, and Mr. D. Speer served in the Confederate army throughout the war between the states. In 1871 the family moved to Mansfield in Tarrant county, spent several years in this county, and after a long and active career as a farmer the father is now retired. Robert E. Speer's brother is Judge Ocie Speer, one of the distinguished jurists of Texas. He was born in Smith county in 1869, and at the age of thirty-three was elected associate justice of the court of civil appeals at Fort Worth, a position he has filled for the past twelve years. He is the author of "Speer's Law of Married Women in Texas," one of the standard law books on that subject and prescribed in the course of studies at the University of Texas. Mrs. Sallie Hunter (Ellis) Speer was born in Memphis, Tennessee, and was reared in the Swann family at Tyler, one of the old and substantial families of east Texas.

Robert E. Speer grew up on a farm, lived there until eighteen, acquired an education in the common schools, and about 1889 went out to northwest Texas and taught a term or two of school in what is now the town of Roby in Fisher county. Following this, with his brother, Ocie Speer, he bought the Fisher County *Call* and having learned the trade of printer engaged in newspaper publishing. From Fisher county he went to Wise county and established the Alvord *Local*, which was subsequently sold, and he then established the Bowie *Blade* in Wise county. The *Blade* was conducted as a daily during the Spanish-American war in 1898, and after that as a weekly. Having sold out his newspaper interests in 1899 Mr. Speer moved to Fort Worth, and established a plant for commercial printing, a business which he has conducted ever since under the name of the Speer Printing Company.

Ever since he was in a position to employ labor Mr. Speer has been an earnest and consistent advocate of union labor and is himself a member of the local typographical union. He has also been prominent in the councils of the American Federation of Labor in Texas and has held positions as delegate and in other capacities in that order. Mr. Speer was married at Roby, Fisher county, to Miss Lou Patterson, a member of a South Texas family also well known in West Texas. They are the parents of three children: Marvin, Winnie and Lou Ellis Speer.

JOE GILBERT, M. D. Both professional success and influential activity as a citizen mark the career of Joseph Gilbert, who is regarded by the community and his associates as one of the ablest and most successful physicians and surgeons of Austin, where he has a very high class practice. Dr. Gilbert has practiced at Austin

for the past sixteen years, and he represents one of the old and honored family names of this section of the state.

Joe Gilbert was born May 8, 1873, in Travis county, Texas, a son of George and Mandana (Hornsby) Gilbert. His father was a planter and stock raiser, and was brought to Texas in 1855, at the age of eight years, from Spartansburg, South Carolina, where the grandparents had previously lived. Mandana Hornsby, the mother, was born and reared in Travis county, Texas, and her grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of Hornsby's Bend, and was a participant in some of the early Indian wars.

Dr. Gilbert was educated in the Austin public schools, in 1894 graduated Bachelor of Science from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and received his degree in medicine from the medical department of the State University in 1897. Dr. Gilbert has since taken further research and hospital work in the New York Post-Graduate College.

He is at this time president of the Travis county Medical Society, belongs to the District and the State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. In 1907 he served as surgeon to the Texas Confederate Home, and has also acted as city and county health officer. For two years he was surgeon to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and is now University Physician to the Texas State University. He is also a member of the staff of the Austin City Infirmary. For ten years Dr. Gilbert was Captain of the Austin Company of State Militia. His fraternal affiliations are with Austin Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., with the Knights Templar Commandery, and with Ben Hur Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Austin. His church is St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church of Austin.

Dr. Gilbert has his offices in the Scarborough building and his home is at 1402 West avenue. He has a delightful family. On September 13, 1900, he married Miss Daisy Thorne of Galveston, who had been a teacher in the Rosenberg School in that city. Her father, John Thorne, came from London, England, and at the time of his death was purchasing agent for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Dr. Gilbert and wife were married with the first marriage license issued at Galveston after the great storm and flood of September, 1900. In that calamity Miss Thorne had a very narrow escape, being rescued with twenty-one others in the Lucas Terrace, a large building, all of which was swept away by the water with the exception of the apartment in which Miss Thorne lived. Dr. Gilbert and wife have three children: Etta King, born January 7, 1902; Joe Thorne, born August 7, 1905; and Daisy, born March 7, 1912.

FELIX GRUNDY TRAYNHAM, M. D., of Teague, has been a resident of Freestone county since 1893, in which year he began his residence as a physician at Cotton Gin, coming to Teague in 1912, here identifying himself with the drug business and the continuation of his office practice.

Dr. Traynham was born at Byhalia, Marshall county, Mississippi, on May 26, 1867, and his early environment was that of a farmer's son. His father was Benjamin F. Traynham, a native of Lawrence District, South Carolina, and he was a son of William David Traynham, who moved out of Virginia into South Carolina, and was the first of three brothers to make that move. The Traynham family is one of the oldest in the south, and the old Traynham homestead in South Carolina has been in the family for two hundred years, the original of the name in America having been the great-great-grand-sire of Dr. Traynham of this review. He came from the vicinity of London during the early settlement of Halifax county in Virginia, and took up his residence in South Carolina, where men of the name have ever since been prominent.

Wm. David Traynham, grandfather of the subject,

married a Miss Key, who bore him ten children. He later married a sister of his wife, and of their four children one of them was the Benjamin F. Traynham, father of Dr. Traynham. The oldest sons of the first marriage, John and William, were graduated from Jefferson Medical College, and John practiced his profession at Laurens, South Carolina. William subsequently came to Texas in 1849 and lived at Chapel Hill, where he died, leaving a family. Others of that family were Commodore Traynham, who was educated for the profession of law and died unmarried; Sanford, who died young in South Carolina; Nancy, who married Daniel Brown and spent her life at Graton, Illinois; Sarah, who married David Garrison and moved to Clarksville, Texas, where she later died; and a daughter, who married a Mr. Townsend and spent the rest of her life at Spring, Texas. The second set of children comprised Mary, who married John D. Cutter and lived in Houston, Texas, since 1846; Benjamin F., father of the subject, who died at Lovelady, Texas, in 1906; Felix G., who died at Aberdeen, Mississippi, and left two sons; and Octavia, who married William Posey and spent the remainder of her life in Monroe county, Mississippi.

Benjamin F. Traynham was born in the year 1833 and in 1851 he left his native state of South Carolina and went to Mississippi, stopping there briefly and then moving on to Texas. His education was a limited one, obtained in the schools of Laurens, South Carolina, as a boy, and he spent his life as a farmer. With the outbreak of the war he entered the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, Company I, as a non-commissioned officer under Capt. George B. Myers in Colonel Chalmers' Regiment, General Bragg's army. He was active at the battle of Mumfordsville, Perryville and Murfreesboro, and in many of the battles of the Atlanta campaign. He passed through the entire war without being once wounded or captured. With the close of the war he returned to Mississippi where he had occupied himself with farming for some time previous to his military career, and took up the threads of the old life in so far as it was possible, in consideration of the havoc that the war had wrought. Though Mr. Traynham never owned a slave, he was the son of slave holding ancestors, the South Carolina plantation having long previous been operated by slave labor. It was not until 1884 that Mr. Traynham came to Texas to make it his home, though he had made previous visits to the state. In that year he settled near Lovelady, and he did his last work there as a farmer. He spent a quiet life, and was a member of the Baptist church. He was a Democrat but in no sense a politician, and he was never a member of any secret or fraternal order of whatever nature. He was married in Marshall county, Mississippi, to Miss Mary McRae, a daughter of William and Melissa McRae. The father was born in North Carolina, but was reared at Clayton, Alabama, and was a farmer all his days. He died in his old Alabama home while on a visit there in late life, and his widow died in Mississippi.

Of the children of Benjamin and Melissa (McRae) Traynham, the oldest is William D., of Lovelady, Texas; Fannie May is the wife of C. F. Nissle, also of Lovelady; Dr. Felix G. comes next in line. Henry U. is a conductor on the Frisco line from Memphis, Tennessee, to Birmingham, Alabama; and Melissa Traynham died in 1879 in Mississippi.

Dr. Traynham got his education in the common branches in the schools of Center Hill, DeSoto county, Mississippi, then the family home, and he taught school in Houston, Anderson, Cass and Lamar counties, Texas, and also in Caddo parish, Louisiana. He finished his literary education in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1887, his teaching experience coming both before and after his graduation. After he took his A. B. degree he resumed his educational activities and in 1890 he attended the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, the branch of the well known Transylvania University, and

he was graduated with first honors in a class of 1856, though he never read medicine a day before his entry in that institution. He finished his course in 1892 and established himself at Cotton Gin, Texas, remaining there for nineteen years. While there he became extensively interested in farming, and of his large land holdings much of it was brought under cultivation during his residence there. He was also active in his profession to an unusual degree, and when he came to Teague he early found favor with the public as the exponent of advanced medical knowledge. Coming to this city in 1912, his advance in professional and other circles has been a rapid one, and he is today identified with various enterprises in the city that stamp him a skilled man of business as well as a successful medical practitioner. He is a director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Teague, and is also interested in the drug business as the proprietor of the Traynham Drug Company. His fine home is on Ninth and Magnolia streets.

On April 27, 1893, Dr. Traynham was married at Palestine, Texas, to Miss Lillie Coleman, daughter of Travis and Elizabeth Coleman. Mr. Coleman was reared in Mississippi where at Byhalia, his daughter, Mrs. Traynham, was born, likewise the birthplace of the doctor. One child was born to Dr. and Mrs. Traynham, Harold Leland, who died in infancy.

The doctor is not a fraternity man, nor a "joiner" of any variety. He has no church affiliations, and though Democrat in his political sympathies, takes no active part in politics, his entire time being engrossed with his professional and business affairs.

COLONEL GEORGE T. TODD. One of the ablest lawyers of Eastern Texas was the late Col. George T. Todd, who died at his home in Jefferson January 29, 1913. The Todd family has furnished noted lawyers and men of public usefulness to Texas through three generations, and Col. Todd's father, William S. Todd, was one of the eminent men in the early history of the state. As judge of the eighth district court, he organized and presided over, from 1850 to 1862, the first court held in Cooke, Grayson, Hunt and Collin counties. He held the office of judge of that district twelve years, and his jurisdiction extended from Grayson and Cooke counties to the east line of the state. Judge Todd was a member of the secession convention of 1860-61 and signed the ordinance of secession. He came from Virginia, his native state, to Texas in 1843, and first settled at Boston in Bowie county. From there he moved to Clarksville, and afterwards to Jefferson, where his death occurred in 1864, at the age of fifty-six. Before coming to Texas he had been a member of the state legislature of Virginia, and few men stood higher as a lawyer or as an impartial and just judge. He was a man of great liberality and public spirit. It is said that no person ever applied to him for help and went away disappointed, and it was this free-handed generosity which kept him a poor man until his death. Judge Todd was the only son of George T. Todd, who died at the age of ninety years in Carolina county, Virginia, and in his time was the wealthiest citizen of that county. Judge Todd's grandfather was a Scotch doctor who came from Scotland with several brothers, who settled in the states of Kentucky, Mississippi and Missouri. To one branch of the family belongs Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Col. Todd's mother was Eliza A. Hudgins, a native of Virginia, a woman of the finest attainments, natural and acquired. She taught school at Boston and at Clarksville in Texas up to the time of her death, and many of her former pupils remember with pride and affection her work as an educational guide and friend. Colonel Charles De Morse considered her the best contributor to his paper, the *Northern Standard*, then the leading paper in North Texas. She was a daughter of Thomas D. Hudgins, of Mathews county, Virginia, a planter and at one time a large ship owner, who died at Richmond

about 1862. Her sister, Columbia H., became the wife of Col. John B. Cary, a colonel in the Confederate army and for a number of years one of the leading life insurance men of Virginia. Her brother, William P. Hudgins, of Marshall, was for a long time the head of the Marshall University, and for several years railroad ticket and freight agent at that city.

Colonel George T. Todd was born on the shore of Chesapeake Bay, Mathews county, Virginia, May 6, 1839, and came with his father's family at the age of four to Texas. He was educated by his mother at Boston and Clarksville. He also went to school to the Rev. Dr. J. W. P. McKenzie two years. After the death of his mother, he was sent with his sister, Mary, to Virginia, to Hampton Academy, and remained three years. He then taught school at the age of nineteen near Petersburg, Virginia, after which he attended, in 1858-9, the University of Virginia one year, obtaining distinction in several studies. He came back to Texas in 1860 and began the study of law in Jefferson, under his father. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one he was admitted to practice in the courts of the state, and practiced till the breaking out of the war, when he volunteered as a private in Black's Company A, First Texas Regiment of Infantry, which was mustered in for twelve months at New Orleans and organized with other companies into the First Texas Regiment at Richmond, under Colonel Lewis T. Wigfall. The regiment went into active service immediately, and reached the scene of action the day after the battle of Manassas. This regiment was afterward commanded by Hugh McLeod, of Galveston, who was succeeded by Colonel (afterward General) John B. Hood, who organized with this and two other (the 4th and 5th) regiments from Texas, one Georgia and one Arkansas regiment, the historic Hood's Brigade. The first Texas regiment was for the first time in battle at Eltham's Landing, on York river, in May, 1862. Their twelve months' service expiring, the regiment was reorganized by electing new officers. A. T. Rainey was elected colonel, and Captain Todd was elected captain of his old Company A. Immediately afterwards the command participated in all the battles around Richmond, from Seven Pines to Malvern Hill. They were afterward engaged in the second battle of Manassas, next at Sharpsburg or Antietam. In December of that year, in the battle of Fredericksburg, the battles of the Wilderness, and after that, in the battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee, the command going there with General Longstreet to make that fight. After this battle Company A, having been recruited from home, was reduced by sickness and death on the field to five men and two commissioned officers, including the captain. Here is a record commanding admiration from all brave and just minds. The decimated commands were consolidated by general order, and upon the application of Captain Todd, he was transferred and made adjutant of the cavalry regiment of Colonel (afterward General) Walter P. Lane, in which service he was engaged to the end of the war, and which command was never surrendered, bringing their guns, camp equipage, wagons and teams home, and distributing them among the men, the enemy never getting a gun or a mule. Colonel Crump was at that time in command of this regiment in Lane's brigade.

On reaching home, Colonel Todd found that his father had been dead more than a year, and the family then consisting of his stepmother and two children (his half brothers), besides his own sister and full brothers, one of whom was about grown. He and his brothers had the family to support. They worked on the small farm left by his father, and that year managed to make a living until he could get to practice law. He began practice at Jefferson and was there until his death. At the first state election prior to reconstruction, Captain Todd was elected State's Attorney in his father's old district, and held the office until removed as an impediment to reconstruction—all the officers of the state

going out about the same time. Soon after this he took part in the defense (together with Colonel Culberson and other lawyers of the place) of the prisoners who were arrested and tried by a court martial for their lives. Colonel Todd and W. L. Crawford, as Democrats, in 1870, made a canvass of the counties of Marion and Cass for the legislature, but were defeated by the Republicans. In 1876 he was a candidate for district judge and again defeated. In 1880 he was elected from the same district (Marion, Cass and Bowie) to the legislature. In this body he was chairman of the committee on education and a member of the judiciary and constitutional amendments committees. He was an advocate of locating the State University in its entirety at one place, instead of dividing the medical department from it.

Colonel Todd became a Mason in Jefferson Lodge, No. 38, in May, 1860, and took all the Chapter, Council and Commandery degrees, together with all the degrees of the ancient Scotch rite. He was once elected Master of the Blue Lodge, but did not serve. He represented his own lodge three times in the Grand Lodge. He was secretary of the Chapter, junior and senior warden of the Blue Lodge, and grand orator of the Grand Chapter of Texas. His grandfather was a strong Whig. His father was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and Colonel Todd was a life-long Democrat, with progressive and liberal views in favor of supplanting muscle by new and approved machinery and of educating to the extent that the common people of the country may be able to use on their farms all the improved machinery, now or hereafter in use. He strongly favored the Agricultural and Mechanical College on these grounds. He was an alternate delegate to the Greeley convention at Baltimore, in 1872, and the same year a member of the State convention.

Colonel Todd first married in Clarksville, Texas, May 6, 1869, Miss Edwina Van Dyke, who was born in Red River county, the daughter of L. D. Van Dyke, a farmer of a Pennsylvania German family. She died at Jefferson, in February, 1872. By this marriage there was one child, Vandyke, born in Jefferson June 6, 1870. The first Mrs. Todd was noted for her remarkable beauty, her amiability and attractive and popular manners. Colonel Todd next married in Brandon, Mississippi, March 13, 1873, Miss Marion B. Miller, who was born near Brandon, the daughter of A. P. Miller, a native of Virginia. Her mother was originally Mary Todd, a cousin to Colonel Todd's father. She graduated at Judson's Female Institute, Marion, Alabama. By this wife Colonel Todd had five children, namely: Miller, Charles C., May Virginia, Eva Cary, and Lulu Dotson. Colonel Todd was a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church, but originally joined the Christians or Campbellites, his parents having been members of that body. Mrs. Todd is a very zealous member of the Baptist church.

Quoting from what a friend said of Colonel Todd:—"He has always been energetic, ambitious and determined to succeed. He is universally respected as an honest, honorable and reliable man, of unimpeachable integrity. He is an able orator, having few superiors in the state. His moral character is good. He is a genial, pleasant gentleman, a good talker, a man who enjoys society and who always makes himself very agreeable. He is a very successful and able lawyer."

CHARLES C. TODD. A prominent young lawyer of San Antonio, and a son of the late Colonel George T. Todd, whose many distinguished services as a soldier, lawyer and public official are recounted elsewhere in this publication, Charles C. Todd was born at Jefferson, his father's old home on May 1, 1877. Mr. Todd has himself had a notable career—as a college man, in the army and in the practice of law. The earlier years of his life especially, up to the age of twenty-five, were filled with varied activity and useful accomplishment. He was

educated in the public schools of Jefferson and in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan. At the latter institution he graduated with honors in 1897. Before his graduation he had been military commandant of the college, and following his graduation he became assistant analytical chemist in the college faculty. On account of the military attainments he had shown as a member and commandant of the cadet corps of the college, he received and accepted in 1898 a commission of second lieutenant in the Third United States Infantry, and during that year was in actual service with his regiment against the Indians in Northern Minnesota. In 1899 he was transferred to the Philippine service, where he at once took part in the warfare then going on in the islands. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in the Twentieth Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of San Rafael, one of the early battles of the Philippine war. He soon thereafter returned home for treatment, and after being engaged for some time in recruiting service, he retired from military service.

Mr. Todd studied law in the office of his uncle, Charles S. Todd, in Texarkana, Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1902. In 1904 he began the practice of law in San Antonio, which has since been his home. He has maintained a law association with Mr. Carlos Bee since 1906. Previous to taking up the practice of law permanently, he had filled the position of commandant of a military school in Little Rock, Arkansas; also was commandant of Peacock Military Academy in San Antonio.

Mr. Todd is married and he and his wife are the parents of two children: Charles C., Jr., and Marion Josephine. Mrs. Todd, formerly Miss Mary B. Bittle, is a daughter of Prof. T. C. Bittle, who was one of the instructors at Agricultural and Mechanical College. She and her father were born in Virginia, and belong to a family of distinguished educators. Professor Bittle's father was the founder and first president of Roanoke College in Virginia.

CAPTAIN THOMAS HATLEY CRAIG. While Harrison county has a distinctive position among East Texas counties for its splendid resources and development in modern times, it is also noted as one of the sections which have retained most of the fine ideals and aristocratic culture of the old South. While population and economic conditions have changed here as elsewhere, it is a fact that a large number of the most influential citizens are people who were born or have spent most of their lives in this one community and the knowledge that people have of each other is based upon almost lifelong associations and neighborly fellowship in one community. Among the most prominent representatives of such families is Captain Thomas Hatley Craig, than whom there is hardly a better known or esteemed citizen in Harrison county, and he is still the owner of one of the fine old plantations which before the war were the conspicuous centers of rural life in this section of the state. The Craigs have lived in Harrison county for more than sixty-five years, and in pioneer times did their share of the labors and hardships involved in the development of the wilderness.

Thomas Hatley Craig was born in Fayette county, Tennessee, December 6, 1839, a son of Eli Taylor and N. A. (Collier) Craig. Eli T. Craig, a native of Lincoln county, Tennessee, late in 1846 moved his family from Fayette county to Texas, making the journey in wagons through the state of Arkansas and arriving in Harrison county on January 4, 1847. His wife's brother, Captain James Yancy Collier, had been a settler in this section for several years, and it was in the Collier home that the Craigs made their first stop on arriving in Harrison county. The old Collier homestead at that time was situated about eight miles south of Marshall. Eli T. Craig bought land about eleven miles south of the county seat, and in 1848 moved his family to the new home and lived there the rest of his days. The old Craig

place south of Marshall was in many ways representative of the best features of the old-time plantations in East Texas. Its fields were devoted to the raising of cotton, grain, with considerable fruit, and the live stock was allowed to pasture in the woods and on the prairies. Slave quarters were a prominent feature, and the slaves did most of the labor in producing the aggregate of crops. A large planter in those days was a more important citizen than the resident of the town, and Eli T. Craig was honored with positions of public trust, was sent as representative to the state legislature for two terms before the war, and during that great struggle he continued to live in Harrison county, a witness to the overthrow of the old industrial conditions, and died two years after the close of the war in 1867. He had been one of the most active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in this section of Texas and for a number of years had served as ruling elder.

Captain Craig's mother was a native of North Carolina, a daughter of Joseph Collier, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and her mother was a Yancy, the name of one of the most distinguished families in North Carolina. She married Mr. Craig in Tennessee, and her death occurred in Harrison county, Texas, in January, 1911, when ninety years and six months of age.

Thomas Hatley Craig, about seven years of age when the family moved to Texas, was reared on the old Harrison county plantation, and with the exception of his service in the war that estate has been the scene of both his earlier and later associations. Planting and farming have been his chief occupations, and the success won from the soil has been accompanied by patriotic service as a soldier and civil official. Though reared in the primitive times of Northeast Texas, his was a better than ordinary education. From the local schools he entered Chapel Hill College at Daingerfield, and was a student there at the outbreak of the war. He left school to enlist in Company H of the Seventh Texas Infantry, his brother James Marion Craig being captain of this company. The Seventh Texas was one of the most noted regiments in the Confederate army from this state, and all its service was on the east side of the Mississippi river. It was in the commands at different times of Generals Bragg, Johnston and Hood. At Fort Donelson early in the war Captain Craig was taken prisoner, but seven months later was exchanged at Vicksburg. In the closing months of the great struggle through the southern half of the Confederacy he participated at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and was with his command before Atlanta, though prevented by illness from actively participating in the many battles that preceded the fall of that city. In one of the battles before Atlanta his brother, Captain James M. Craig, was killed, and the company then elected as successor to their beloved captain the brother, Thomas H. Craig. He led his company during the campaign after Atlanta into Tennessee with General Hood's army. At the battle of Franklin in the fall of 1864 Captain Craig led his company with distinguished bravery in the front rank of a battle which for desperate courage had no equal in the entire war. In that long continued battle he was shot seven times, one bullet passing entirely through his body. These wounds disabled him for further active military service, although he continued with the army until the end of the war and did not reach home until June, 1865. Another brother, Jonathan Louis Craig, also lost his life in the war. He was a member of the Seventeenth Texas Regiment, was captured in the battle of Arkansas Post, and while a prisoner at Camp Douglas in Chicago died.

After his return to Texas and slow recovery from wounds and the hardships of war, Captain Craig took charge of the old home plantation and for many years was engaged in its management. As a planter and business man he has long been considered one of the prosperous men of Harrison county, and in addition to the

homestead owns several other farms that constitute an ample provision against old age. In 1892 Captain Craig was elected state and county tax collector of Harrison county, and that office caused him to move his residence into Marshall, where he still resides. After seven years in office he retired from both public and business affairs. Like his father, Captain Craig is one of the active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Captain Craig has two children: James Marion and Mrs. Anna (Craig) Bates. They are the children of his first wife, whose maiden name was Anna Hall, who was born in Alabama and came with her family to Harrison county in 1849.

HON. N. A. (GUS) SHAW, of Texarkana, is a Texas planter with extensive interests, and a Texas politician with a large following. A brief review of his life reveals the following facts:

N. A. Shaw, "Gus" Shaw, as he is familiarly called, was born in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, May 19, 1863, son of William A. and Mary (Shannon) Shaw. William A. Shaw, also a native of Mississippi, spent about half his life in Texas, and in both states he was a prominent and influential citizen. He was a graduate of Princeton College and had studied law and been admitted to the bar, but he never practiced his profession, preferring to devote his attention to agriculture. He had extensive plantation interests at Shaw's in Bolivar county. Before coming to Texas, he had been prominent in state politics in Mississippi and had stumped the state with Jefferson Davis in the memorable contest between Fillmore and Buchanan. It was in 1863 that he came to Texas, and the following year he took up his residence on a plantation on Red River in Bowie county. Here he lived until 1870, when he moved to Clarksville, Texas, where he passed the rest of his life, and died in 1900, at the ripe age of seventy-four. During the reconstruction period he represented his county in the Twelfth Legislature, and while a member of that body fought every iniquitous measure enacted by it. He was a Democrat and a champion of the rights of the people during "a time that tried men's souls." Through the successful operation of his planting interests, he became a man of substantial wealth. His wife, the mother of N. A. Shaw, was a native of Shannon, Chickasaw county, Mississippi. She died in 1865.

Gus Shaw was reared and received his early education at Clarksville. He attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas, and is a graduate of that institution with the class of 1880. While there he was elected editor of the college paper published by the cadets, and served as such, and he was also elected and served as president of the Austin Literary Society. In the final debate at the commencement of 1880 he was one of the champions of that society. The years 1881 and 1882 he spent in the study of law at the University of Virginia. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar at Bonham, Texas, and that year began the practice of law at Clarksville. He served as District Attorney for Red River county in 1886-88. In the last named year the counties of Red River, Lamar and Fannin were united in one judicial district. Mr. Shaw's county, Red River, instructed for him for District Attorney for the new district, but he declined to be a candidate. He preferred to devote himself to his private practice. His ability and talents as a lawyer, combined with success in his agricultural enterprises, brought him a comfortable fortune. With his father's inclination for agriculture rather than law practice, he retired from professional life to give all his time to farming, with the result that he has become one of the largest and most successful planters in Northwestern Texas, and he is one of the largest land-owners in this section of the State, his holdings being in Bowie and Red River counties, in the Red River valley. In 1904, he moved from his old home at Clarksville to Texarkana, where he has since resided. His latter years have been devoted entirely to agriculture. This, however, he conducts more

as a profession than as a business, long staple cotton being his specialty, which he produces and markets in the most modern and scientific way. Indeed, he has the reputation of being the most successful and best posted grower of long staple cotton in the State of Texas.

In 1890, Mr. Shaw was elected to the 22nd legislature, from the 38th legislative district, to represent Red River county in the lower house, and while serving in that body was chairman of the House Committee on Federal Relations; member of Judiciary Committee No. 1, and the committees on county government and county finance.

At this time, although Mr. Shaw seems to have no personal inclination to re-enter public life, he has been widely mentioned as a candidate for governor, it being considered that he would make an exceptionally strong candidate on account of the confidence reposed in him by the farming and laboring elements. It is his pleasure to have the strong friendship of the most prominent leaders in State politics.

Mr. Shaw was married in Clarksville to Miss Corinne Lee of Red River county, a lineal descendant of the Robert E. Lee family of Virginia.

LESTER M. WARD, who at this writing is secretary of the Sherman Chamber of Commerce, which he organized and brought up to its high point of influence and efficiency, is one of the vigorous young business leaders of Texas, was identified with Y. M. C. A. work for some years, and since the first of January, 1914, has been assistant secretary of the Business Men's Association of Fort Worth.

Lester M. Ward was born August 22, 1879, in the state of Michigan, a son of Franklin F. and Helen M. Ward. His father was born in Ohio and his mother in Michigan. The former was a Michigan merchant and is still active in business in that state. Mr. Ward, the only child of his parents, received his educational training in the public schools of Michigan, and subsequently took special instruction in Y. M. C. A. work. He served as assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Grand Rapids in the boys department, and subsequently became physical director of the Memphis, Tennessee, Y. M. C. A. In 1902 the International Young Men's Christian Association sent him to Havana, Cuba, as member of a committee to inaugurate the physical work of the association in that city. In 1904 his work took him to New Orleans, where he became director of the Physical department of the association in that city. While in New Orleans Mr. Ward inaugurated the annual cross country run, held on January 8th of each year. The course covered by the runners in this event is between Spanish Fort and Jackson Square, a distance of six miles. It is the same route taken by the Baratarrian pirates who responded to the call of General Jackson in 1815 to repel the advance of the British army upon New Orleans. Since Mr. Ward inaugurated the run, it has proved a very popular event and has been held each year, and is now one of the leading athletic attractions in that part of the country.

From New Orleans Mr. Ward went to Houston, Texas, and assisted in the erection of the fine Y. M. C. A. building of that city, and was chosen as the first physical director after the completion of the building. Two years later he came to Sherman as general secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., and he was here while the building was in course of construction. The Sherman Y. M. C. A. is a handsome three-story brick building, built at a cost of \$75,000, and its service to the young men of the city was inaugurated and perfected by Mr. Ward.

While serving as secretary of the Y. M. C. A., he assisted in the organization of what was first known as the Young Men's Business Association, became a charter member and was on the executive committee of the association. On June 12, 1912, he accepted the secretaryship of the reorganized body, which then became the Sherman Chamber of Commerce. He continued as secretary and has done a great deal to render more effective the organiza-

tion and all its departments. He has recently tendered his resignation in order to accept the position of assistant secretary of the Business Men's Association of Fort Worth, the duties of which office he assumed on January 1, 1914.

Mr. Ward is also president of the Texas Commercial Executive Association, is vice president of the Southern Commercial Secretaries Association, is secretary and treasurer of the Oklahoma, Texas and Gulf Highway Association, and a member of the executive committee of the Texas Men's Business Association. He has affiliation with the Travelers Protective Association and the Knights of the Maccabees and belongs to the Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Ward was married September 12, 1900, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Minnie D. Hall, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a daughter of Matthew Hall, who was a carpenter and contractor and still lives at Grand Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have two children: Helen Anastasia, aged twelve, and in school; and Andrew Franklin, about one year of age. A few years ago while attending a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at Austin, Mr. Ward composed the following "lines on the capitol," which has often been praised by the people of Texas, and which may appropriately be quoted in this connection:

O'er-awed I stand before this granite pile;
Above Dame Justice lifts the Texas star
With grace and beauty clothed, thy massive walls
Stand sure, as stand the battlements of war.

As firmly fixed as Granite Mountains, thou
Her child, torn from the breast that gave thee grace;
For thou did'st take unto thyself her strength.
The tan of countless suns is in thy face.

The Colorado glistens at thy feet;
Her fertile valley is thy resting place.
The walls of thine estate are rambling hills;
And cultured Austin nestles at thy base.

But what the price that fashioned thee? Ah me,
What price indeed! Six years of ceaseless toil;
Three million acres—priceless acres they—
Three million acres of most fertile soil.

But who will rise to say the price too great?
Should Texas with her vast expanse, disdain
To pay such price, to build a Capitol
In keeping with her widely spread domain?

Stand firm upon thy base throughout the years
No voice condemns the price that fashioned thee.
And may the justice of thy spacious halls,
As strong as thou, as broad as lofty be.

HON. A. D. HAMILTON. Among the older members of the Sabine county bar is Alexander D. Hamilton, for a quarter of a century active in his profession at Hemphill, recognized as a man of eminent capabilities and talents in the law, and with corresponding prominence in civic and social affairs. His family has been identified with east Texas since the early years of the Republic, and there are many things to give the name prominence in its association with Texas and Texans.

Alexander D. Hamilton is a native of Jasper county, Texas, where he was born in 1857. His parents were John and Amanda (Thomason) Hamilton. His father, one of the early pioneers of east Texas, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1838 came to the southwest and located in Jasper county, Texas. That was just two years after Texas had won her independence from Mexico, and Jasper county was still a wilderness only settled here and there, and the existence of the county began about the same time that John Hamilton located

there. He was married in that county to Miss Amanda Thomason who was born in Alabama. John Hamilton, whose business career was that of stockman and farmer, enlisted from Texas for service in the Mexican war, during 1846, and for a short time saw service as a Confederate soldier. His wife lived and died in Jasper county.

The boyhood of Alexander D. Hamilton was spent on a farm in Jasper county, and for several years he lived in Pennsylvania, the original home of his father. While in Pennsylvania, he completed his education in the Pennsylvania State College in Center county. He studied law in the office of Judge T. W. Ford at Jasper, and in 1886 he passed the examinations and was admitted to the bar at Jasper. Mr. Hamilton in February, 1887, moved to Hemphill, the county seat of Sabine county, and there, having been married a short time before, established his home, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He has long since been accorded a place of leadership at the bar in east Texas. He was twice elected and served as a member of the house of representatives in the state legislature during the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions in 1899 and 1901. Outside of his public and professional work he has been much interested in the practical development of Sabine county resources, and owns some valuable property in the county and in the town of Hemphill.

At Jasper in January, 1887, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Callie Hart. She was born in Jasper county, and is related by direct family ties to Thomas Hart Benton, the famous Missouri Senator and statesman. Her parents came from North Carolina, and settled in Jasper county in 1840. The oldest son of Mr. Hamilton, Beaver A. Hamilton, graduated in law from the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, with the class of 1912 and is now his father's law partner. The younger son, Thomas Benton Hamilton, graduated in law in the same institution with the class of 1913. Besides these two sons already fitted out and started on professional careers, there are two daughters: Sarah M. and Ida Hamilton, both of whom are students in Baylor College for girls at Belton, Texas.

JAMES MCGUIRE MOBBERLY. For more than forty years James M. Mobberly has been conspicuously identified with affairs in and about Longview. Not a little money and service have been contributed by him toward making from a once unpromising village the commercial and industrial metropolis which Longview has become.

Mr. Mobberly, whose life has been fraught with many interesting experiences, is a son of Kentucky. His grandfather, John T. Mobberly, born in Virginia, selected the Bluegrass State as the commonwealth in which to bring up his children. Who his wife was is not definitely known, although she is known to have been, like himself, a Virginian. Their children, some of whom were born before the family migration to Kentucky, were six in number—three sons and three daughters. The eldest, William Peyton Mobberly (who lived to become the father of him whose name heads this account), is the subject of further detail below; Lewis passed his life in Indiana; Remus died before marriage in Kentucky; Elizabeth became Mrs. James Britton; Tabitha became Mrs. Frederick Pettit; and Mary, who became Mrs. Frank Haynes. Several of these sons and daughters abandoned the old slave-labor custom of the family, sold their slaves and moved across to the free territory on the other side of the Ohio river. William Peyton Mobberly, the eldest, clung to the old traditions and in after years suffered the usual losses incident to sympathizers of the Confederacy in a border state. It had been during his childhood that the removal from Virginia had taken place and his identification with the new home was as close as that of a born Kentuckian. He married Lucy Haynes, who was a daughter of Joseph Haynes, a farmer of Daviess county, the home locality of the Mobberlys. The sons and daughters of the Haynes-

Mobberly marriage were the following: John, who still resides near the old home; one who died in that locality; James McGuire, our subject; Samuel, who died in Longview, Texas; Allen, who spent his life in Kentucky; Charles, who is still a resident of that state; Sarah, who is Mrs. J. F. Hile and Mary, Mrs. W. T. Burton, both residents of the Bluegrass commonwealth. All these have made their native state their home. There both John Mobberly and William Peyton Mobberly spent their final days, which ended at or near the same time, the former being then ninety and the latter sixty-five years of age.

1842 was the year of James McGuire Mobberly's birth and Daviess county his birthplace. His independent citizenship was first notably launched in his participation as a soldier in the fortunes of the Confederate army. He entered service in 1861, as a private in Captain Noel's Company A, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Ben Hardin Helms, a brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln. He was at times under General Forrest or General Joe Wheeler, and belonged to Bragg's army. He took part in the battle of Perryville, of Chickamauga and in the campaign around Chattanooga in which the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain were fought. Such were the fortunes allotted to him that at Charleston, Tennessee, he was taken a prisoner of war and was sent to Rock Island, Illinois, where, after a confinement of eleven months, he escaped by sheer nerve and hardihood. His disguise was that of a Federal uniform, which he had evolved by borrowing trousers from one, a blouse from another and a cap from a third of the Union privates; adding a pistol holster made from a boot leg and stuck into his blouse where the end of it could be seen. Thus attired, he marched boldly out, confidently kicked open a gate and walked across the river on the ice with a party of skaters. He then made his way to the house of a lady friend near the town. She provided him with a misfit suit of citizens' clothes, gave him \$150.00 in cash and started him out as an "Iowa Hoosier." It was on February 12, 1865, that he left the prison and in the same year, after a trip by rail from Monmouth, Illinois, he crossed the boundary at Detroit, thus reaching Canada. Once in the dominions of the British sovereign, Mr. Mobberly was safe from pursuit and recapture. Proceeding to Toronto, he reported to Jacob Thompson, the Confederate agent, who placed him in the Confederate navy of a single vessel, "The Georgian Bay," which was then preparing to make a run to Matamoros, Mexico. The arrest of the vessel put an end to Confederate activity from that source; the surrender of Lee soon afterward threw Thompson and aids out of their employment; and "Jim" Mobberly made his way back to his old Kentucky home.

At his old home Mr. Mobberly spent his first post-bellum days. In 1868, having arranged for an advent into Texas, he arrived at Milligan, in this state. That locality was then the end of the Texas Central Railroad. Engaging in merchandise, Mr. Mobberly followed the slowly lengthening line to Calvert. There he engaged in contracting on the road. He took and completed four miles between Crockett and Palestine and another subcontract of three miles between Crockett and Mineola. He then left off contracting and established a plant for the manufacture of lumber on the Sabine River, four miles east of Longview. After four years of operating his establishment burned. He thereupon left that industry, located in Longview and began his business connection with this city.

At the time when Mr. Mobberly located in Longview, there was abundant opportunity for a trader to do well in real estate. This he took up and eventually extended his business to distant parts of the State, dealing in lands, ranches and mining property, at the same time doing something toward the development of each. He has in the meantime been at times interested in other

enterprises. He built the Mobberly hotel and operated it until 1893. One brief period in his career was spent in the Pecos country, developing an alfalfa farm, only to see his labors destroyed by the flood waters of the Pecos river. Another year was spent in work on the "Nugget" Mine, a silver proposition situated near Loydsburg, New Mexico, which proved false to its proprietor. He has been a cotton farmer and a fruit grower on a modest scale.

Mr. Mobberly has been largely connected with the Longview building improvements. He superintended the construction of both the city hall and the Christian church; and during his six years on the council he was notably active in connection with the vast system of public improvements instituted and completed by the Bodenheim administration. While he was a member of the board of education and of its building committee, four modern school buildings took form and are doing duty as models of sanitary construction. He has also served as a member of the board of county commissioners, being thus active for three terms, during which the era of road improvements can be said to have been started.

Membership in the Baptist church and in the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry are among Mr. Mobberly's non-business interests. A family of seven children have been reared by him and his wife, who was formerly Miss Mary B. Noel, a daughter of Dr. Charles Todd Noel, whose mother was of the Todd family of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. The eldest, Daisy, is Mrs. W. T. Hardy of Marshall, Texas, where her husband is engaged in the Baptist ministry; Lydia is Mrs. Arthur Chapman, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Ida is Mrs. Berry Duff, of Monroe, Louisiana; Noel is Mrs. "Tad" Stincheomb, her husband being one of the able lawyers of Longview; Jessie is the wife of Eugene Pegues of Longview; Elsie is Mrs. James Stanley of Monroe, Louisiana; and Miss Mary Mobberly resides at Longview. Mr. Mobberly's home is an attractive suburban place adjacent to Longview.

CLAY COOKE. Clay Cooke, a member of the well known legal firm of Heffner Cooke, of Pecos, Texas, is one of the younger members of the legal profession in this section of the country. He has made a brilliant reputation for himself since coming to Pecos, although he has only been here a short time. He has decided that the future of this section of the country is a bright one and hopes that his success will continue to grow with the growth of the country. From the evidences which the citizens of Pecos and Reeves county have already received of the kind of work which Mr. Cooke does, they believe that his hopes will be realized, for he has shown that he is an able lawyer.

Clay Cooke was born on the 8th of November, 1882, the son of Henry Clay and Fannie I. (Millner) Cooke. His father was born in Alabama, while his mother was a native of Louisiana. Henry Clay Cooke served in the Civil war as a member of the famous Jackson's brigade, under the command of the redoubtable Stonewall Jackson, himself. He was wounded at one of the great battles of the war, having his right hand shot away, and was consequently forced to leave the army. He returned to his Alabama home and later entered the newspaper field as an editor of a newspaper in Selma, Alabama. He became prominent in this line and after the war had been brought to a close he left his native state and came to Texas where he settled in the town of Kimball and there gained prominence in the political field. He held the office of county clerk for six years and then was elected county judge, and served in this post for seven years. Later he moved to Tyler, Texas, and there became the editor of the *Democrat Reporter*. He remained here for five years and won such a reputation for himself that when he moved to Dallas, Texas, it was to accept a position on one of the big metropolitan dailies. He became a member of the editorial staff on the *Times Herald*, a position which he filled for several years. He is now the

editor and proprietor of one of the best known trade journals in the state, *Cotton and Cotton Oil News*, published in Dallas.

Seven children were born to Henry Clay Cooke and his wife, and of these Clay Cooke was the next to the eldest. He received a thorough course in the grammar and high schools of the various points in Texas where his family lived during his boyhood and he was then sent to the Meridian Academy, at Meridian, Texas, where he remained until he was seventeen years of age. He then secured employment in the United States Weather Bureau and served six years in this department. He was stationed in a number of places throughout the country and gained all the advantages of such an experience, and the broadening effect of travel. He was located in Galveston, Texas; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Springfield, Illinois; Charleston, South Carolina; Key West, Florida; Santiago, Cuba; and Washington, D. C.

At the age of twenty-three, Mr. Cooke decided to take up the study of law and he began the study of his future profession in the legal department of George Washington University. After completing his studies he entered upon his legal career in the legal department of the Southern Railway Company, being stationed at Columbia, South Carolina. In 1908 he came to Dallas, Texas, and was admitted to the bar of this state during that year. He practiced in Dallas until the fall of 1911 when he came to Pecos, Reeves county, and here located, becoming associated with Mr. Heffner, who is one of the oldest and most prominent lawyers in this section of Texas. This firm has a large and extensive business in Pecos and throughout Reeves county, and bears an enviable reputation for successfully accomplishing whatever they start to do.

In politics Mr. Cooke is a member of the Democratic party, but he has never cared to hold office. He belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Tannahill lodge at Dallas. He has purchased a splendid irrigated farm on the outskirts of Pecos and intends to build a modern residence on his new property.

On the 2nd of November, 1910, Mr. Cooke was married to Miss Mary Wilm, a native of Morgan, Texas. Mrs. Cooke is the daughter of Sam J. and Sarah (Hunt) Wilm.

REV. R. H. TALIAFERRO. Regarded by his associates and contemporaries as one of the ablest ministers of the Baptist church in early Texas, the late Rev. Robert Hay Taliaferro was a notable and useful member of an exceedingly well-known family in the south. The name was founded in America some time during the seventeenth century by Robert Taliaferro who was born in 1635 and located in Virginia. From that time and through all the succeeding generations there have been able and in some cases pre-eminent men, in the professional, business and public affairs of county, state and country.

Robert H. Taliaferro who was born in Kentucky October 19, 1824, and died at Austin, Texas, November 19, 1875, lost his parents early in childhood, and was trained by his sisters, especially by Mrs. Judge French, and completed his education at Granville, Ohio, and the Western Baptist Theological Seminary at Covington, Kentucky. He was ordained to the ministry September 15, 1846, and came to Texas in 1847. His first location and labors were at Austin and in the Colorado Valley. In December, 1848, he was called to Galveston and took charge of the church March 9, 1849. Becoming impressed with a sense of obligation to the western Indians, he resigned his place at Galveston in July, 1850 and went to Indian Territory and was missionary to the Choctaws for a year or two. After his marriage, Mr. Taliaferro moved to Travis county, and lived at Webberville, at Austin, at Bastrop, and other localities in that section of the state. During his earlier ministry he

often walked from Webberville to fill an appointment at Austin, a distance of eighteen miles. In July, 1847, he had organized the First Baptist church in Austin with only seven members. For many years he lived at Austin, and was pastor of the Austin church most of the time, but with only little remuneration. In 1857 he erected the First Baptist church in Austin. He then served as pastor to the church for three years without any remuneration, in order to help pay the debt incurred in building the church. He taught school to support his family during these three years. It is said that the first church in Williamson county was organized by him when there was not a glass window or a plank floor in the country. He was elected and served as Chaplain of the Senate of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth legislatures, and was one of the volunteer chaplains of the Constitutional Convention of 1875.

Rev. Taliaferro was associated with Rev. G. W. Baines as editor or special correspondent of the *Texas Baptist* for six years and was on the *Texas Baptist Herald* as corresponding editor from the first number in December, 1865, until the end of February, 1868, and Rev. G. W. Baines said of him that "he did more with his pen to establish Bible truth in the minds of Texas Baptists than any other writer in the state or out of it." He wrote and published several other small works, and did a great deal to influence the church and the general cause of religion and morality, both by his pen and his voice. Some of his associates who followed his career testified to the brilliance of his intellect and his vivid, persuasive and magnetic oratory, and the rhetorical and literary character of his early sermons in later years yielded place to a more intense earnestness in delivery and closer attention to the illustrative material and doctrine of the Bible itself. He was a man of classic education, a scholar in various realms of literature, and it is said that for a long time no ministers in Texas could draw larger crowds than Rev. Taliaferro.

In 1855 at Webberville Rev. Taliaferro married Miss Chloe, the only child of Colonel Washington Anderson. Colonel Anderson was a wealthy real estate man, and it is said had no superior in purity and nobleness of soul unless it was Rev. Taliaferro. Washington Anderson was born in Virginia in 1817, the grandson of a Revolutionary officer, and came to Texas with his father in 1835. In February, 1836, he went into the army of Texas and fought at the battle of San Jacinto, and later was in the frontier service with the Texas Rangers. Past military age at the time of the war between the states, he served as Confederate assessor. He was one of the pioneer farmers and citizens in Bastrop and Williamson counties, having assisted in the organization of the latter county, and acquired large interests at Austin and Round Rock. Mrs. Taliaferro died in 1885, leaving five children, one son and four daughters.

JOHN DOUGLAS MITCHELL, M. D. A physician of Fort Worth for nearly twenty years, Dr. Mitchell has not only devoted himself with much skill and success to the needs of a large patronage, but has interested himself in the welfare of the medical profession, and by his work and influence is regarded as one of the leading members of the profession in the state.

John Douglas Mitchell was born at Sweetwater, Tennessee, November 17, 1872, a son of James and Ann (Stephen) Mitchell. The parents moved to Texas in 1873 when John D. was one year of age, locating at Austin. He grew up in the capital city, attended the public schools, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. from the University of Texas in 1891. He then entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated M. D. in 1893. He subsequently attended the Herring Medical College of Chicago, and in 1894 was awarded another diploma as doctor of medicine from that institution.

In the same year of his graduation Dr. Mitchell located in Fort Worth, and soon was in the enjoyment of a large

general practice. Dr. Mitchell was elected August 13, 1907, a member of the state board of medical examiners, and served in that capacity until 1912. During two years of this time he was secretary of the board. In the legislation of recent years regulating the dealing generally with the medical profession, it is noteworthy that Dr. Mitchell drew up the bill which makes it compulsory for an applicant for license before the board of medical examiners in Texas to present credentials showing that he has a high school education or its equivalent as a pre-requisite to the study or practice of medicine in this state. His offices are in the Reynolds building.

Dr. Mitchell is a member of the Fort Worth Country Club, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Zetta Gatlin, daughter of W. L. and Virginia Gatlin of Abilene, Texas. They have one son, Douglas Gatlin Mitchell, born September 3, 1914.

SAMUEL L. HENDERSON. One of the most capable and successful of the automobile men of San Angelo is Samuel L. Henderson, who conducts a modern sales room and handles the sale of the Buick and Cole automobiles and accessories for the trade of San Angelo and vicinity. He has proved himself the man for the business in which he is now occupied, and his popularity and prominence in automobile circles is steadily increasing. Mr. Henderson was for a number of years engaged in ranching and belongs to a family which has been identified with the sheep industry of Tom Green county from the early days.

Samuel L. Henderson was born in Concho county, Texas, November 10, 1881, a son of James E. and Clara A. (Losten) Henderson. The Henderson family is of Scotch stock, and English on the mother's side. Both grandparents were southerners, and slave holders before the war. James E. Henderson came from Alabama to Texas, while the mother was born in this state. The father has long been a prosperous rancher of Concho county, where he settled at a time when it was necessary to fight off the Indians in order to pursue his industry, and to protect his home and family. He has been in the stock business for many years, is one of the best known cattle men in the western part of the state, and is still in the harness.

Samuel L. Henderson was educated at home by a governess, whom the parents provided for the training of their children in this west Texas country, at a time when schools were not to be had. He afterwards was a student in Howard Payne College at Brownwood, Texas, and also in the Southwestern University at Georgetown. After leaving school Mr. Henderson took up the ranching industry with his father, and at the age of twenty began for himself. He continued as one of the young and enterprising stockmen until August, 1912, at which time he sold his interests and established his automobile business at San Angelo.

Mr. Henderson has been a supporter and voter for the Republican party since he reached manhood. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the San Angelo Club. On June 14, 1905, he married Miss Rosamund Ede, of San Angelo, a daughter of Fred and Catherine Ede. Her father who died in November, 1897, was formerly a sheep man and also a merchant. Her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have one child, a daughter, Catherine Losten Henderson, born December 17, 1908.

GARLAND B. FOSCUE. Engaged in practice at Waco during the past thirty years, Dr. Garland B. Foscue has made continued advancement in his profession through his broad study and research, and in the practice of his vocation is showing intimate and accurate knowledge of the principles of medicine and surgery. Although devoted to his calling and confining his best interests thereto, he has also become widely known in business and social circles, and as a citizen has ever done his

share in promoting his city's welfare and advancement. Doctor Foscue was born at Jefferson, Texas, June 21, 1860, and is a son of Augustus W. and Ada V. (Brown) Foscue.

Augustus W. Foscue was born at Tallahassee, Florida, in 1835, and accompanied his parents to Texas as a lad of fifteen years, the family settling at Jefferson. There he grew to manhood and became a planter and merchant, and while thus engaged the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted under the Confederate flag in the Seventh Texas Regiment, continuing to serve as a first lieutenant of infantry until the close of hostilities. The effects of his army experience shortened his life, and his death occurred in 1867. Mr. Foscue married Ada V. Brown, who was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, in 1837, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Augusta A., Garland B., John W. and Augustus W. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Foscue married (second) S. J. White, a planter, in 1881, and he died in 1892, Mrs. White surviving until 1912. They were the parents of one daughter, Frances.

The early education of Doctor Foscue was secured in the public schools of Jefferson, following which he attended the Jefferson High school until his seventeenth year. After some preparation, he next entered the Long Island Hospital Medical College, New York City, and in 1883 was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At that time he opened an office at Callisburg, Cooke county, Texas, but shortly thereafter went to Mexico, and a little later, in 1884, came to Waco, which has since been his field of activity. A successful physician of wide and varied learning, his career has been one of signal usefulness to his fellowmen, and he has achieved more than an ordinary measure of success, due in large measure to the fact that he has kept in touch with the progress of the profession through broad reading and post graduate study at the clinics of America and Europe. He is, and has for a number of years been prominently identified with organized medicine, is a member of a number of medical societies and a constant attendant at their meetings. He has for several terms been elected president of McLennan Co. Medical Society, and has been honored with every office within the gift of the Texas State Medical Association, serving as its president in 1906-7. He is a fellow of the A. M. A. and a member and attended the last meeting of the International Medical Association.

He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the "One Board Medical Act," which became a law in Texas in 1907, and was secretary and was an executive officer of this board for the first two years of its existence. During the Spanish-American War he served as Surgeon and Major in the U. S. A., having been appointed to this position by the Surgeon General of U. S. Army. He is division surgeon of the H. & T. C. Ry. and local surgeon of the St. L. & S. W. Ry., the I. G. N. Ry. and the S. A. & A. P. Ry. He is ex-medical director of the Amicable Life Insurance Company, and has been state referee for a number of out of state life insurance companies, beside being chief local examiner for a great many of them. He was for years president of the Waco City board of health, of which he was one of the originators.

On November 25, 1886, Doctor Foscue was married at Jefferson, Texas, to Miss Sallie E. Rowell, a daughter of J. H. and Josephine (Hart) Rowell, of Jefferson, Texas, where Mr. Rowell is a prominent merchant. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Garland B., Jr., a lumber merchant at Welden, Texas; Bessie, who married Dr. N. C. Hamner, of Dallas, Texas; and Josephine H., who resides at home with her parents.

MR. JOHN HENRY HOUGHTON was born September 18, 1847. He was a son of one of those rare old aristocratic Southern gentlemen who continued to fight the battles

of the Confederacy long after Lee had surrendered at Appomattox.

Born in the lap of luxury and left desolate by the Civil war, young Houghton at the early age of twelve began that sturdy career which led him on eventually to fortune, place, and power. He acquired a wagon and team of mules by working out for two years on a farm, and began his financial career as a teamster hauling goods from the town of Hempstead, which was the nearest railroad point to Austin and Georgetown. He loved to tell of the privations he and his fellow teamsters met with during his early 'teens. Three of his comrades became wealthy later in life, and they frequently met and talked over the exploits of their youth.

At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Peay, who was the niece of President Polk, and after conducting a successful business for a number of years in Georgetown, Texas, moved to the city of Austin, and formed a partnership with John H. Robinson, under the firm name of Houghton & Robinson. His wife, Clara Peay, died at the age of twenty-nine, one of the best loved characters in the city of Austin, leaving a husband and two children, John Henry Houghton, Jr., and Josephine Houghton. In about ten years Mr. Houghton married Florence Seeligson of Galveston, who survived him only eight months.

About 1895 Mr. Houghton began extensive purchases of ranching lands, and his cattle interests soon began to take most of his time. The last five years of his life the firm of Houghton & Robinson was dissolved, and he devoted all of his time to his cattle interests, and to his duties as first vice president of the American National Bank of Austin, Texas. The death of his son, John Henry Houghton, Jr., affected him as nothing in life had, and he followed his son to the grave a broken hearted man three years after the death of his boy. He died at the age of sixty-three.

Mr. Houghton belonged to one of those pioneer types of Texans who saw the advantage of land investments, and he left vast estates in Jim Hogg, Runnels, Travis, and Bexar counties for his children and grandchildren to enjoy. He was as kind and tender hearted as a woman, and he has been seen to weep at the tale of a child. In business he matched his intellect with the masters, and his counsel and advice were sought far and wide. To him honor was the greatest virtue. His word was his bond, and no sacrifice was too great for him to make for those who kept the faith with him.

John Henry Houghton was a master builder; a dominant, forceful pioneer among a race of giants and pioneers, and the memory of his stainless life and far flung visions will endure.

GEORGE W. ALLEN was born in Jasper, Georgia, April 24, 1869. His father was Thomas W. Allen, a doctor of no small attainments, and his mother was Fannie M. Allen. The Allens were Scotch-Irish, and on their father's side traced their ancestry direct to Sir Robert Bruce of Scotland.

George W. Allen was left an orphan at an early age, and came to Texas, working his way through the University of Texas, and being among the first to obtain a law degree from that institution. His early struggles with poverty and sickness were well known to his friends, and at one time came very nearly causing him to give up the practice of his chosen profession. From out the bitterness of it all, however, he emerged stronger from the strife, his best friends being George W. Pendexter, perhaps the most brilliant advocate at the Austin Bar, Ex-Governor James Stephen Hogg, the Attorney General of the United States, T. W. Gregory, Postmaster General of the United States, A. S. Bursleson, for all of whom he maintained the most enduring regard. His ability as a lawyer was first demonstrated as Assistant City Attorney of the City of Austin, and on numerous

occasions he was appointed by the Governors of the State to sit on the various appellate courts and the Supreme Court. By the time he reached thirty-five years of age he was recognized as one of the foremost civil lawyers of Texas, and at thirty-eight was engaged as special counsel by the Attorney General of the State in the famous Waters-Pierce Oil Company controversy, which was carried through all of the State courts and the Supreme court of the United States.

George W. Allen was a deep student of the law, a wonderful and resourceful advocate, and his splendid abilities were never shown to better advantage than his argument of the Waters-Pierce Oil case before the Supreme Court of the United States. Soon after this litigation was over he submitted to an operation which his physicians had been urging upon him for years, but he put them off from time to time, pleading press of business. When he finally submitted to the surgeon's knife it was too late. He died at the age of forty-two, and was buried in the family lot at Oakwood Cemetery in the City of Austin. His wife, Elizabeth Hagar Allen, and two daughters, Mary Louise and Virginia Hagar, survive him.

No more universal sorrow was ever expressed at the death of a member of the Austin Bar than that shown by strong men at the grave of George W. Allen. He was universally admired, loved, and respected, and when, at the zenith of his mental attainments, he passed on, the City halted in sorrow to pay its last tribute to a good citizen, a great and honorable and resourceful lawyer, a loved and honored husband and father.

WILBUR PRICE ALLEN, born in La Grange, Texas, September 26, 1879, is the son of Fred Lowery Allen, one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of Texas, and Cylinda Whipple Allen. His father was a Captain of the 3rd Georgia Cavalry in the Confederate Army, and his people on the Whipple side were pioneers and fighters from the early days of Texas.

It is small wonder, therefore, that when the subject of this sketch was thrown on his resources at fourteen years of age he decided to obtain an academic education, and when asked how he intended to get it, replied that he would fight his way through.

He attended Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and then came to the University of Texas, where he took the academic and law degrees, entering upon the practice of his profession in 1902 at the City of Austin, Travis county, Texas.

During his college career the athletic and oratorical qualities of Wilbur Allen were acknowledged in many contests. He won several medals in debates in the University of Texas, and was twice chosen to represent his University in the Southern Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest. His ability as a speaker served him in good stead when he began the practice of his profession. When he hung out his shingle in the Capital City of the State he cast his fortunes with the most cultured and learned bar of the State. He was just a delicate slip of a boy, hardly past his majority, and he was told by Judge Allen, his cousin, and T. W. Gregory, later Attorney General of these United States, that he would starve to death in Austin. The first year out he made twice as much money as these gentlemen had made in their initial year, and from that time on he acquired as much practice as any member of the bar of his age and standing. The queer thing about Allen's practice to all of his brother practitioners is that he apparently made no effort to obtain practice, and yet he was retained in some of the heaviest litigation ever brought in Travis county, Texas. He was leading counsel for the Receiver in the case of the State of Texas vs. The Motion Patent Company, and was paid one of the largest annual retainers ever paid to a Receiver's attorney in this State. He was leading counsel in the Hunter Will

Suit, which involved the settlement of an estate well worth a million dollars. Allen has led one of the most interesting and well rounded lives of any lawyer at the bar, is an ardent sportsman, a devoted member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, to whose functions he has been an invited guest to speak all over the United States. He is also a loyal member of the Elk's Lodge, and his oratorical ability is in frequent demand at its open meetings.

On February 9, 1905, he married Josephine Houghton, daughter of John H. Houghton, and to them were born three children, Florence Clara Allen, John Houghton Allen, and Wilbur George Allen. Their home life is ideally happy, and if we were to emphasize his love for his home and family, his love for the few who were numbered among the inner circle of his friends, his capacity to do big things apparently without effort, his love of sportsmanship and fair play to all mankind, his ability to conserve and foster the best interests of several large estates that were left to his care and keeping, his ability to impress juries of his fellowmen with the sincerity of his cause, the ability to throw around his arguments the grace of a rare and poetic nature; these are some of the virtues that endear Wilbur Price Allen to those who are fortunate enough to know him. Mr. Allen's life is full of work, his interests being large and many. To express his occupation in the language of his friends, he is a ranchman, capitalist, banker, and a lawyer. He was for five years the President of the Texas Baseball League, and only resigned when the press of his many other affairs made his resignation imperative. He is at present a Director of the American National Bank of Austin, Texas, and has interests in many of the stock corporations of the State.

WALTER F. WOODUL.

HENRY C. KING. Between the year 1860 when he located in Texas and his death on March 24, 1911, at his home in San Antonio, Henry Clay King, as a citizen and as a man, was a notable figure in his home city and in the state at large. He was prominent in Texas public affairs in the early days, a lawyer by profession, at one time editor of the San Antonio *Express*, a successful man of affairs, and a gentleman of the old school who had hosts of devoted friends in all parts of the country.

Born in Wayne county, Georgia, in 1830, he was past fourscore years at the time of his death. Educated by attendance at the University of Georgia at Athens, graduating from Oglethorpe University in 1848, he studied law in Charleston, South Carolina, under James L. Pettigrew, who was the foremost lawyer of his day. The practice of law soon proved too confining for the energetic nature of the young man, and he discontinued it for a time to become a rice planter on the coast of Georgia near Savannah, in 1851. During the following eight or ten years Mr. King made several trips on hunting and prospecting expeditions into the far west, particularly the Rocky Mountain country, and passed through Texas once or twice. Among his wide acquaintance in the South and Southwest was George Wilkins Kendall, at that time living at Boerne, in Kendall county, Texas. Kendall county received its name from this conspicuous character of the southwest, a brilliant journalist and writer, founder of the New Orleans *Picayune*, subsequently gaining large interests in Texas, and from the material acquired by his experience as a member of the Santa Fe expedition, the author of the standard work and one of the most important volumes on early Texas annals, "History of the Santa Fe Expedition." It was on the advice of this friend that Mr. King in 1860 moved to Texas and first located at San Antonio. That was his home, with the exception of seven years, from 1869 to 1876, until his death. During those years his home was at Boerne in Kendall county. Much of his time at different periods was also

spent on his large cattle ranch at Leon Springs near San Antonio. Mr. King was engaged in the practice of law at Boerne from 1870 to 1876, and on returning to San Antonio continued practice for a number of years. The last few years of his life were spent retired from practice and active business cares.

In early years Mr. King was an active and influential figure in politics. In 1869 he made a horseback canvass for member of the state senate, over the large territorial district that at the time was about the same in extent as the present fourteenth congressional district. That campaign occurred in the midst of the reconstruction and carpet-bag regime, when most of the Democratic voters of Texas were disqualified, and it followed almost as a matter of course that Mr. King was defeated. In 1872 he returned to the fight, was candidate for the same position, and notwithstanding a strong Republican opposition was elected by an overwhelming majority, and took his seat in the senate without question. Perhaps at no time in its history did Texas need so much the disinterested services of able leaders as in the years immediately following the war, and as senator in the thirteenth legislature Mr. King was one of the leaders in the repeal of obnoxious reconstruction and military measures and restoring popular government which had been withheld for several years. He introduced and had passed a number of excellent laws, and did able and efficient work to save the state from financial ruin at the hands of irresponsible politicians. After the expiration of his first term he declined to stand for re-election. During his membership in the senate Mr. King was chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs, which was an important position at that time, when the people of west and northwest Texas were almost constantly at the mercy of murdering and pillaging Indians. He was also a member of the Judiciary and other prominent senatorial committees.

Mr. King returned to public life to play an important part in the final movements which brought about the restoration of constitutional and popular government. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention and was on several committees which framed important portions of the present constitution of Texas. Both Governor Coke and Governor Hubbard appointed Mr. King to the office of commissioner of canals and ditches for navigation and irrigation, and he also served as commissioner for the state for the sale and lease of school lands. By appointment from President Harrison he was Democratic alternate commissioner at large from Texas to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Mr. King during 1875 was for a time an active candidate before the primaries for the office of Governor of Texas, but finally withdrew in favor of his friend, R. B. Hubbard, who was elected.

While it was as a loyal and public leader that Mr. King was best known, he was also an able newspaper man, and for two years, from 1877 to 1879, was editor in chief of the San Antonio *Daily Express*. He possessed the ability to win friends, and his fine genial spirit made him greatly beloved by all who were fortunate enough to be included within his circle of acquaintance. Throughout his life he maintained a high standard of honor, and was a splendid exemplar of a gentleman of the old school in the best meaning of that time. He enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of hundreds of people, many of them of wealth and distinction, not only in Texas, but in various other sections of the United States. He himself was successful in his business affairs, and particularly in his active days of the early years in Texas enjoyed ample means from his law practice, his ranching and other business affairs.

Mr. King was a member of the First Presbyterian church of San Antonio, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest Masons in Texas. In 1856 he married Miss Jean Adams Parland of Georgia, who died

at San Antonio in 1891. Of their seven children five survive, four daughters and one son.

Henry C. King, Jr., the only surviving son of the distinguished lawyer and public leader sketched above, himself gained prominence as a member of the San Antonio bar.

Born, reared and educated in San Antonio, as a youth he served as a clerk in the postoffice under Postmaster Howard during the Cleveland administration, and was for some time connected with the business office of the San Antonio *Express*. He studied law in San Antonio, was admitted to the bar in 1899, and since that date has practiced his profession with growing success and prestige. In the fall of 1913 Governor Colquitt tendered him an appointment to the office of judge of the forty-fifth judicial district, including San Antonio, but he declined that honor in favor of his private interests.

Mr. King is a director and attorney for the Globe Fire Insurance Company of San Antonio, is director and attorney for the State Bank and Trust Company, and is one of the influential younger men in affairs in the Alamo city. Formerly he was a member of the Belknap Rifles, a notable military organization in its time. Henry C. King, Jr., married Miss Carolyn Harper, who was born in Louisiana. They have one daughter, Mary Carolyn King.

JOHN SCHARBAUER. If by the phrase "cattle king" is meant the owner of almost an empire of land, with herds of cattle aggregating many thousand of head, then to no one is the title more justly applied than to John Scharbauer of Fort Worth. To all who are acquainted with the live stock industry of Texas, and of the United States, for that matter, the name of Scharbauer has a significance which requires no explanation. As a factor in Texas industrial history, he has long been one of the most prominent and has few equals as a cattle man anywhere in the country. At Midland and other points in west Texas hundreds of thousands of acres are devoted to the great ranching enterprise conducted under his name and management. His chief industry for many years has been cattle raising, although more than thirty years ago he began his career in west Texas as a sheep man. Mr. Scharbauer has spent almost unlimited money, patience, and labor in laying the foundation of what is the largest and the most splendid herd of Hereford cattle in the world. While his interests lie in many parts of Texas and the southwest Mr. Scharbauer has for a number of years had his home at Fort Worth.

John Scharbauer is a native of New York State, born in the city of Albany, December 28, 1851, a son of Ferdinand and Roseanna (Fells) Scharbauer. He had a public school education, and a good practical training during his career in the east.

It was in 1881 that Mr. Scharbauer first came to Texas, locating at Eastland county. Practically all of west Texas was then without railroads, and the one industry of its scattered population was cattle raising. Mr. Scharbauer engaged in the sheep business in Eastland county, and after several years moved his flocks west to Midland in Midland county. As a sheep raiser he conducted operations on a large scale, and at one time had as many as one hundred thousand head ranging over his pastures. During one year he shipped to the Chicago market over forty-seven thousand head of mutton sheep. Between 1887 and 1893, Mr. Scharbauer was interested both in sheep and cattle, but in the latter year directed all his efforts to the raising of fine beef cattle.

The Scharbauer cattle are now known the country over, and his ranch is famous for its facilities, and in its improvements and profitable operations probably has no superior anywhere in the west. The land controlled and devoted to the cattle business of Mr. Scharbauer comprises two hundred and eighty-six thousand acres,

and Mr. Scharbauer is himself the owner of one hundred and forty thousand acres, the rest of it being leased. His aim through many years has been to develop his herds by the highest grade of Herefords, and in point of number his cattle herd is now the largest individual aggregation in the United States, numbering more than one hundred thousand head. Another distinction that belongs to Mr. Scharbauer, is that on his ranch may be found more registered fancy cattle than on any other farm in the United States. He has also handled and sold more genuine registered Hereford bulls than any other owner or dealer in the country.

For a number of years, there probably has not been one among the thousands of visitors at the Worth hotel in Fort Worth who has not admired and been attracted by the splendid paintings which adorn the walls of the hotel lobby. These paintings are illustrative of scenes on the Scharbauer ranch at Midland. The canvases cover a space of more than forty-five feet in length, one of the paintings being more than twenty feet long, and showing a herd of white-faced Herefords. Every cattleman who stops at the hotel has a glance of appreciation at these paintings, and they have served an excellent purpose also in illustrating to the general public the unexampled facilities not only of the Scharbauer ranch, but also of pictures as a great stock raising country. Much has been said and written of these paintings, and they are the most distinctive decorative work to be found in any Texas hostelry. While for many years Mr. Scharbauer's chief interests have been directed to cattle, he is also a great lover of good horses, and has many first-class animals on his ranch.

Personally Mr. Scharbauer appears to a casual acquaintance as a man of much dignity and reserve, but with his friends and associates he is regarded as exceedingly affable, a kind-hearted gentleman, and a philanthropist in many quiet and effective ways.

His business enterprise as one of the greatest of Texas' cattlemen has also brought him into connection with a number of financial and industrial undertakings. He is president of the Fort Worth Gas & Oil Company, is vice president of the Bankers' Trust Company of Fort Worth, is vice president of the Commonwealth Bonding & Casualty Company, vice president of the Texas Pottery Company, a director in the First National Bank of Fort Worth, and interested in many banking institutions throughout the state. His interest in banking began in 1888 at Midland with the firm of Connell Brothers & Scharbauer, and since then he has been a stockholder, director or other official in a number of financial enterprises. Mr. Scharbauer is owner of the Worth Hotel at Fort Worth, and has other extensive real estate interests in the city.

He married Miss Kate Tomkins, a daughter of Henry Tomkins of Albany, New York. Their one daughter is Ubesia, wife of W. C. Stonestreet of Fort Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Scharbauer have their home in the Worth Hotel.

JOHN P. GILLESPIE. About five years after the first railroad came to Dallas, a young Tennessean, twenty-five years of age, who had finished his law studies at the Old Trinity University at Tehuacana, Texas, in 1877, was admitted to the bar at Dallas. He at once became a factor in the sterling activities of the growing town, and after thirty-five years of successful practice now ranks as one of the oldest established attorneys of the North Texas metropolis, though only in the prime of his years. Besides the general success which has attended his private practice Mr. Gillespie is well remembered for his able administration of the office of county attorney some years ago.

John P. Gillespie was born near Somerville, Fayette county, Tennessee, July 10, 1852. His parents, A. J. and Julia Ann (Wright) Gillespie, now deceased, were

natives of Tennessee, and their two oldest sons served throughout the war in the Confederate army under the great cavalry commander, General Nathan Bedford Forrest. A. J. Gillespie brought his family to Texas in 1866, locating on a farm in Colorado county, and died there in 1868. His wife died in 1900.

John P. Gillespie was about sixteen years old when his father died. On that account and because of the dissipation of the family resources during the war he early began his own support, and worked hard to realize his ambition to become a lawyer. In those early years his labors were directed to the farm, in cultivating and raising the staple crops of cotton and corn, and such time as could be spared from his duties in assisting to support the family was devoted to the local schools. He secured some law books, kept them at home, and after a hard day's work would spend several of the night hours in prolonged and serious study. At the age of twenty-five, in 1877, he stood the examinations and was admitted to the bar at Dallas, which has since been his home. His practice began shortly after locating in the city, and he has seen practically all of his one-time contemporaries either retire from the active work of law or pass to their long reward. Mr. Gillespie's practice is a general one and takes him into all the courts of the state.

In 1892 he was elected to the office of county attorney of Dallas county, and by re-election in 1894 served two full terms. The splendid record he made in that four years has given rise to the statement often made in later times that Mr. Gillespie was one of the best prosecuting attorneys the county ever had. To a large degree the enforcement of law and order depends upon the efficiency of the county attorney, and there has never been a period when the instruments of law were used more effectively and persistently against the law breakers, and Mr. Gillespie was noted for his absolute fearlessness in combating all the criminal agencies then active in Dallas county.

Mr. Gillespie was married in Dallas in 1880 to Miss Emma Dickason, daughter of the late John S. and Mary L. Dickason, formerly of Shelby Co., Tenn. They are the parents of five children: Jack D. Gillespie, who is assistant cashier of the City National Bank of Dallas; Eloise, wife of B. R. Fewell; and Gladys, Julia and Emma Gillespie.

JOHN EDWARD STONE. A successful lumberman at Pine Hill, John E. Stone was born in that locality, was left an orphan in childhood, made his home among various families of the neighborhood, has been the architect of his own fortunes. His education was a fragmentary training in the country schools, and it was actual contact with the world and business experience which finally opened for him the avenue to success. Mr. Stone is big of body, energetic, a man of purpose, and has demonstrated that he can succeed in his business. At the present writing he has three million feet of lumber in his yard, waiting for the right price, and though only thirty-five years of age, is practically independent, and has accomplished more than many men in a lifetime.

John Edward Stone was born January 23, 1878, in Panola county. He is a son of Joseph Stone, and a grandson of John Stone. John Stone came to Texas as a pioneer from Georgia, settling in Panola county, was a farmer, served as a soldier in the Confederate army, and immediately after the war left this part of Texas and nothing was thereafter known of his whereabouts. John Stone married a Miss Leech, and their children were Joseph and Mrs. Ella Woods. Joseph Stone was born in Panola county, Texas and died when a young married man. The maiden name of his wife was Saughter, who died in 1884. Their children were John Edward and Adelia, the latter dying in childhood.

As a youth of eighteen years, John E. Stone went to

work as a farmhand at thirteen dollars a month, following that vocation for two years. He had a little land of his own, and divided his attention between its cultivation and operating a gin in that locality, but hardly laid the basis of a fortune in either occupation. His ambition did not allow him to remain in a rut, and about ten years ago, he broke away from the farm altogether, and in 1905, aided by men of means, he entered the lumber business near Beckville, where he erected a saw mill. In two years the adjacent supply of pine had been used up, and he then built a plant near Pine Hill with an increased capacity. This venture proved a failure at the end of two years, and the panic of 1907 also occurred while located there. He moved to a new location, in the hope of recuperating his loss, and prices soon began to favor him, and in two years his profit was ten thousand dollars. In 1912, Mr. Stone erected a planing mill at Pine Hill, and his saw mill six miles west of town has a capacity of twenty thousand feet a day. He employs a considerable force of men in his saw mill, and in the planer, and his payroll adds about eighty dollars a day to the circulating medium of Pine Hill.

Mr. Stone is affiliated with the Beckville Lodge, of Masons. He is a Baptist. On November 10, 1898, occurred his marriage with Miss Mary E. Jackson, a daughter of J. P. Jackson, a Texas farmer who came from South Carolina. Mrs. Stone is the only surviving child of her parents. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stone are Clyde, Fannie May, Irene, Monnie Fay, and Pauline.

JEFF L. REECE. In the fall of 1912 one of the progressive young business men and native sons of Coleman county was elected to the office of county treasurer. Jeff L. Reece belongs to one of the old families in this section, and since attaining manhood has himself gained a popular place among the people of his native county.

Jeff L. Reece was born in Coleman county March 5, 1885, a son of W. F. and Nora (Mills) Reece. The father came to Texas with his parents, locating in Hill county, Texas, many years ago, while the mother was a native of this state and was reared in Bell county. W. F. Reece is a prosperous farmer and stock raiser still living in Coleman county, to which county he moved from Bell county in 1884, and has participated in its development from pioneer conditions. There were six children in the family, five sons and one daughter, and all are yet living.

Jeff L. Reece, the third in the family, was first educated in the public schools of Coleman county, and received a practical equipment of a business career in Draughton's Business College at Fort Worth. On leaving school he became a clerk for D. H. Call & Company at Talpa in Coleman county, and later was with the firm of B. F. Farman & Son at Talpa for three years. In 1912 came his election to the office of county treasurer, a position which he now fills with honor and credit. Mr. Reece has always been a staunch Democrat, working whenever possible for the good of his party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Order of Pretorians. His church is the Baptist.

Mr. Reece was married at Talpa, August 19, 1905, and has a son, born September 6, 1907.

JOHN EDWIN WILSON, M. D. This well known physician and citizen of Shiro is a native of Grimes county, and represents a family of Irish Wilsons who were originally from Belfast. His father, John Hamill Wilson, was a Belfast boy who at the age of seventeen years came alone to the United States. John H. Wilson was born in 1832, the son of John Wilson, who was a baker who furnished his goods to the government. John Wilson married a Miss Hamill, an English woman, and among their children were: Hugh, who died in Navasota, Texas, in December, 1913, leaving a family; Walter,

who died in Dunedin, New Zealand, in August, 1912, having originally come from Ireland to the United States, and after service in the Confederate army, emigrated to New Zealand; David, who also moved to New Zealand and lives at Dunedin; Thomas, who was drowned on the voyage to New Zealand; William, who emigrated from Ireland to New Zealand, which country is still his home; Mary Ann and Ellen, one of whom went to New Zealand and the other died in Ireland.

John Hamill Wilson was a self-made man, and from the time he left the Old World was dependent upon his own efforts. For several years his work was in the printing trade, and in the course of his employment he worked as a journeyman on the *New York Tribune* while Horace Greeley was its manager and editor. From the east he came into Texas during the '50s, became a merchant at Anderson, was somewhat prominent in local politics, serving as county judge during the early '70s. During the war he was collector and tax assessor, and though his early political affiliations were with the Republican party, he became a Democrat before his death. He was prominent and an active worker in the Masonic order, and was brought up in the faith of the Presbyterian church. Personally he was a reserved man, well informed, and deserved the respect and esteem always paid him. On leaving as a merchant he was proprietor of a cotton warehouse at Navasota, where his death occurred in 1884, when still in the prime of life. John Hamill Wilson was married at Anderson, Texas, in 1859, to Miss Mary Graves. Her father, John Graves, was a Kentuckian who settled in Texas in 1847 and spent his career as a farmer. John Graves married a Miss Patrick, a sister of Dr. G. M. Patrick, one of the pioneers of Grimes county. Mrs. Wilson was born in Kentucky in 1837, and her children are: Dr. John E.; Theodore W., a stockman at Navasota; and Robert H., of Navasota.

John Edwin Wilson grew up in Grimes county, attended the schools at Anderson and Navasota, and for one term was in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan. When about seventeen years old he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. L. Kilpatrick, later took lectures at the University of Louisiana, and graduated M. D. in 1882. Since then he has combined his vocation as a doctor with farming and has a comfortable home at Shiro. Dr. Wilson has been especially successful in the raising of game chickens, and at his farm has bred a number of prize birds and battle winners. Among the strains which he specially favors and keeps in his pens are the Arkansas Travelers, the Irish Flat-heads, the Texas Rangers and the Hercules. Dr. Wilson has never interested himself in politics except as a voter.

Dr. Wilson was married at Shiro, May 14, 1890, to Miss Mattie Florence Rea. Her father was Judge A. F. Rea, a merchant of Shiro until he retired from business. Dr. Wilson and wife have the following children: Clara, at St. Agnes Academy in Houston; Elise; Evelyn and Edwin, twins; Christine; and Ferdinand Hamill.

JUDGE J. O. WOODWARD. The identification of Judge Woodward with Coleman and Coleman county began in 1878, very soon after the organization of the county, and it has continued up to the present time. The years have brought to Judge Woodward professional honors of rather more than average order, and he has come to have a place of no little distinction among his fellow men in these parts, where his life and work has been marked by a high order of service, both in public and private capacities. As an official, he is deserving of some praise and as a citizen he is one who well merits the esteem of all.

Judge J. O. Woodward was born on September 24, 1855, in Cass county, Texas, and he is a son of Samuel P. and Melissa (Pruitt) Woodward, natives of Alabama and Mississippi, respectively. The father came to Texas

in about 1850, settling in Cass county, then known as Davies county, and he was active and prosperous as a farmer and stockman. He came of a slave holding family in Alabama, where the family is widely known, and many of the name served in the Confederate army, as did he. He continued a farmer up to the time of his death, which occurred on July 17, 1885, in Queen City, Cass county, Texas. The mother died in 1857, leaving four children. The father married a second time, and eight children were born to him and his wife. Judge J. O. Woodward was the youngest child of his father's first marriage. He was educated in the private schools of his community, being trained in early life by Samuel Ray, Robert Haynes and Rev. I. W. Clark, the latter a Methodist minister and all of them well known educators in their day in Cass county. These tutors brought the boy to years where the choice of a career was incumbent upon him, and he made the law his choice. In 1876 was admitted to the bar in Mount Pleasant, Texas, his first practice being with Judge William McLean, who was afterward one of the first railroad commissioners appointed by Governor Hay. In 1878 the young attorney came to Coleman county, then but recently organized, and here he found a wide field for his splendid energies. His first two years here were spent in practical retirement from professional activities, however, the state of his health being so precarious as to preclude any real efforts on his part, but in the fall of 1880 he felt himself sufficiently recovered to again enter the lists with the best of the legal talent in the county, and he was in that autumn elected to the office of county attorney of Coleman county, serving two consecutive terms in the office. Then, in 1888, after a short interval of non-service in public office, he was elected district attorney of the Thirty-fifth district, serving there for two terms also. In 1892 he was elected district judge, and he retired from the office in 1900, since which time he has been active in the practice of his profession.

In all his public service Judge Woodward brought to bear upon his duties a high sense of stewardship, which in combination with his undeniable professional ability, made him a factor to be reckoned with in the proper administration of his respective offices. A staunch Democrat, he has done good work for the party in the county and state. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Coleman Club, and his church relations are maintained as a member of the Christian church.

On February 23, 1876, Judge Woodward was married in Mount Pleasant, Texas, to Miss Fannie Dillard, a daughter of Col. John D. and Martha (Lamb) Dillard. Col. Dillard was a farmer of means who came to Texas from Tennessee at an early date, and who was a veteran of the Confederate army, who served throughout the war. He died in 1876, the mother passing away in 1880.

The Judge and his wife have six children,—four daughters and two sons. Willie, the eldest, became the wife of J. K. Baker, an attorney and the partner of the Judge for some time; Mabel married James A. Henson, and now resides in Fort Worth, where Mr. Henson is prominent in real estate activities; Walter C. Woodward is a practicing attorney of Coleman; Jessie Woodward lives with her parents; Garland Woodward is also a lawyer, and engaged in practice in his home city of Coleman; and Miss Nadine also shares the parental home.

No better citizen or more loyal Texan may be found within the borders of the state than is Judge Woodward. In his professional and public life he has performed well and faithfully, and in all other relations of life as well he has measured well up to the southern standard of citizenship and manhood.

NICHOLAS J. BAGLEY. The career of Nicholas J. Bagley, now a well known business man of Rockdale, has encountered almost all the changes and vicissitudes of Texas industrial life within the last forty or fifty years. He was a sheep raiser and cattleman, had success and also adversity in that business, but wherever his home has been he has borne an honest name and a reputation for integrity and fair and square dealing.

Nicholas J. Bagley was born in Mississippi, December 14, 1850, a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Davis) Bagley. His father, who was born in Talladega county, Alabama, in 1824, came to Texas in 1850 and died in 1906, having spent all his life as a farmer. The mother was born near Huntsville in Butler county, Alabama, in 1825, and died in 1909. Their seven children were Nicholas J., Mattie, Nannie, William D., Emma, Franklin and one that died in infancy. The daughter Mattie, now deceased, was the wife of William Knight, who lives at Cisco; Franklin died as a child; Nannie is deceased; Emma is the wife of H. Lockwood, a lumber merchant at Rockdale, and the mother of six children; William D. is at the head of the W. D. Bagley Lumber Company of Rockdale, and by his marriage to Minnie Lee Mins has four children.

Nicholas J. Bagley came to Texas when an infant, and as the old home was on the frontier his only instruction up to the time he was fifteen years of age was obtained from his mother, who was a cultured woman, and who in addition to the many burdens of household management found time to instruct her young. At the age of fifteen he began attending a common school in Burleson county, and afterwards was in Cottonwood Academy until nineteen years old. Employment was given him regularly on his father's farm until 1876, and he then went out to Coleman county, at that time on the frontier, and engaged in the sheep business with his father. In 1879 a blizzard came and practically the entire flock was frozen to death or subsequently died. This was a disaster which reduced him to bankruptcy, and he had to begin all over again. He then removed to another county, of which he was one of the organizers and had a prominent part in its affairs, remaining until 1886, when he moved to Nolan county, and was in the sheep business there until 1889. Selling out his interests, he lived on a small farm in Taylor county until 1894, and in 1895 first took up his residence in Rockdale in Milam county. For several years after that he lived in San Saba county, and in 1899 returned to Rockdale, and has since been identified with the W. D. Bagley Lumber Company.

Mr. Bagley has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1881, is a Royal Arch Mason, and also belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Honor. His church is the Presbyterian, and in politics he is a Democrat. Besides his comfortable home in Rockdale he owns twenty acres of land in Milam county.

In San Saba county, Texas, in 1892, Mr. Bagley married Mattie F. Senderfitt. Two children were born, and the one now living is Mattie Mae, who in 1910 was granted a first grade certificate and has since been a successful and popular teacher.

HENRY ELWOOD OLDFATHER. Mr. Oldfather has been identified with the business community of Cleburne for more than twenty years, and is well remembered as having been a successful newspaper man for some years, but since 1894 has been principally identified with the abstract business, and conducts a large and flourishing business in that line. His career has been one of much variety, spent in various states of the Union, and he has never been afraid to leave one occupation and venture his abilities in a different line.

Henry Elwood Oldfather was born in Madison county, Ohio, August 15, 1860, a son of Jacob P. and Mary Ann (Wilson) Oldfather. His father was born in 1828, was a farmer, and died in Kansas July 1, 1901, while the mother, born in 1831, died July 4, 1911. Their eight children were: George W., Ellen J., Eli S., Henry E., Elmer

D., Etta M., Belle and Clare E. The son George is a teacher of manual training in a Chicago training school; Ellen is the wife of Ed B. Lutz, a farmer in Kay county, Oklahoma; Eli married Dinah Dickerson, is a farmer at Abingdon, Illinois, and has two children; Elmer married Miranda, and is a farmer at Harper, Kansas, and has seven children; Etta married Irving Klough, a cattleman of Manhattan, Kansas, and they have six children; Belle is the widow of John J. Clutter, a former ranchman and banker, and she now lives in Abington, Illinois, the mother of seven children; Clare, who lives at Abington, Illinois, is the wife of W. H. Ganson, a carpenter, and has one child.

Henry E. Oldfather grew up in Illinois, received his education in the schools of Abington until he was seventeen years old and at that place got his first experience in the newspaper business, which he followed there from 1874 until 1878. Moving out to Kansas, and locating at Harper, he continued newspaper work from 1878 to 1881, spent six months in the same line at Kingman, Kansas, went east and lived for a year in Montgomery county, Ohio, then returned to Kansas, and was located at Coldwater, from 1886 to 1891, and in the latter year established his home at Cleburne. Here he started the *Johnson County Review*, built it up to successful proportions with a good patronage, and in 1894 sold the plant and good will and then entered the abstract and title business. He has a good business, gives all his attention to its management, and among other interests is a stockholder in the Cleburne Street Railway Company. He owns fourteen vacant lots in the city, besides his attractive home. Mr. Oldfather is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias, and is a Democratic voter. He holds no particular church affiliation.

On June 19, 1902, at Cleburne, he married Bertie Clements, a daughter of Peter and Susan Clements. Her father was a prominent attorney and died in 1878. To their marriage have been born three children: Dorothy Due, Grace E., and Marion.

WILLIAM ZOELLER. For many years engaged in the customs brokerage business at El Paso and vicinity, William Zoeller has spent nearly all his active business career, either on the International Boundary, or in old Mexico, and is one of the best posted men in Texas on international trade relations between America and the Republic on the South.

William Zoeller is a native of Boerne, Texas, where he was born April 26, 1868. His family belonged to the old German colonists, who located in Texas during the forties. His father was Phillip Zoeller, born in Germany and coming to America in 1845, locating at Boerne. He was an architect, but spent the greater part of his career as a farmer and stock raiser. He died at Boerne when eighty-four years of age. The maiden name of the mother was Margaret Schneider, who came over in 1847, and was met at Galveston by Mr. Zoeller, and there they were married. Her death occurred at Boerne in 1906. There were eight children born to the parents and William was next to the youngest. He attained his education in the Boerne public schools up to the time he was fifteen years of age, and those early days were spent on a farm. When he started out in life on his own account, his first position was as clerk in a wholesale merchandise house at Pecos Negras in old Mexico. He was given no salary during the period while he was learning the details of the business, and the first regular salary which he did receive was thirty dollars a month in Mexican money. He remained in the employ of others up to 1894 and from that year to 1897 was in the custom house brokerage business at Juarez. He then was a clerk in Customs Agency of the Mexican Central Railway from December, 1897, until February, 1906, after which he was appointed customs agent at Manzanillo, Mexico. He was agent there for six months and then occupied the same position for the Mexican Central at Juarez again for one year. At the end of that time he formed a partnership with Thomas J. Woodside in the general brokerage

business and as custom house broker. This is the business with which his name is associated at the present time and the offices are Second and Leone streets.

Mr. Zoeller on October 4, 1910, was appointed by the Department of State as vice-consul at Juarez. He is a Republican in politics, and is well known in business and social circles in this city. On November 28, 1912, at Waring, Texas, he married Miss Otilie Zoeller, who was born at Waring, Texas, a daughter of Adolph Zoeller. Their home is at 215 West Overland street. Mr. Zoeller besides his business interests in El Paso is the owner of a small tract of land near Boerne, his native town.

LOUIS F. ROGERS. A citizen of Texas who has had a varied and eventful career, including the service in the Spanish-American war, and varied and different places in the state and railroad service, Mr. Rogers is now agent of the Gulf Refining Company at El Paso.

Louis F. Rogers was born May 12, 1876, at Chapel Hill, Texas, and belonged to a family which has long been prominent and well known in the south. His parents were Ben S. and Mollie E. Rogers. The late Ben S. Rogers, his father, whose death occurred in July, 1911, was one of the best known Texans in public life and as a member of the bar. He practiced law at Berneham for many years, and was representative of his district in both the lower house and the state senate. For ten years he served as county attorney, an ardent Democrat, he worked for the party in its campaign, and received many official and unofficial honors at its hands. He was also prominent in fraternal affairs, being grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Texas and grand master of the state lodge of the Odd Fellows for several years. Mr. Louis F. Rogers attained his education in the public schools of Berneham, and on leaving school entered the service of the Southwestern Telephone & Telegraph Company at his home town, where he remained until 1898. On April 28, 1898, he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, with the Texas volunteers at Austin, and became sergeant of his company. He was mustered out at Fort Sam Houston on November 14, 1898. His next experience was with the International and Great Northern railway and the Mexican National Railroad in a clerical position, which he held until 1907. In January of the latter year he was appointed assistant quarter-master general for the state of Texas, under Governor Campbell. He continued in that capacity until December, 1909, at which date he was appointed assistant financial agent of the state penitentiary, and gave his attention to that branch of the state service until December 1, 1910. He was then reappointed to his former office as assistant quarter-master general of the state, but left state employment in 1911 to accept a place in the auditing department of the G. H. & S. A. Railroad. In September, 1911, he took the agency for the Gulf Refining Company at El Paso, and has managed the local affairs of this large corporation ever since with complete satisfaction to all concerned. The plant in El Paso is located at Dallas street and the Southern Pacific tracks.

Mr. Rogers is a Democrat by heritage and personal belief. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Southern Methodist church. On February 22, 1900, at Laredo, Texas, he married Miss Lupe Morton, a daughter of George W. Morton, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and for many years a planter in old Mexico, owning some of the largest tracts of land held by any American in the Republic. Mrs. Rogers' parents both died about 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have one child, Elizabeth, who is twelve years of age and now in the fifth grade of the public schools.

* **G. W. HARRIS.** In the annals of south Texas no family is more conspicuous in the actual betterment and improvement of the region about the shores of Galveston Bay than that of Harris. The county in which the city of Houston is the metropolis and county seat, has perpetuated the

name of this family. The Harris' were among the first American settlers along the shores of Galveston Bay and Buffalo Bayou, and the old town of Harrisburg, once the capital of the Republic of Texas, is also a memorial of this noted family. One of the descendants in the third generation from those original settlers is Mr. G. W. Harris of Palestine, and in his own career he has represented many of the fine qualities which distinguish the best settlers.

George W. Harris was born in Harris county near the Bay shore on October 6, 1862, a son of W. P. and Emily (Coit) Harris. Both parents were natives of this state. It was the grandfather, David Harris who founded this branch of the family from which the Palestine business man is directly descended. David Harris was one of three brothers who came by boat from New York and in 1832 landed on Galveston Island. Galveston Island, at that time and for a number of years previous, during the Spanish and Mexican occupations, had had only one mark to distinguish it from the low-lying desolate shore which stretched all along the gulf coast of Texas. That one mark was an old rough house which had various times served as a custom-house and fort during the Spanish and Mexican regime. It was four years after the Harris brothers landed on the island that the foundation of the present city was laid. Grandfather David Harris did not choose his settlement upon the island itself, but crossed the bay to the mainland shore and there set up an establishment as a rancher and also did considerable boating during the early years of settlement up and down the bay and the tributaries. He owned a large tract of land but his large herds of cattle roamed unheeded over the free range which extended backward for miles. It was in this way that he laid the foundation for the Harris fortune.

During the revolution of 1836 he fought in Sam Houston's gallant army of Texans, and the famous battle of San Jacinto, in which he participated, was fought on land not far from his own homestead. By his privileges as a settler and as a soldier of the patriot army he received a grant of two leagues of land, all of which was situated along the shore of Galveston Bay and Buffalo Bayou. The death of this honored old pioneer of Texas occurred in Harris county. W. P. Harris, the father, spent practically all his life near Galveston Bay, and was one of the large farmers and stock raisers of his time. He owned a large amount of land, and for a number of years also served as ranch foreman and manager for the great cattle king Sam Allen. Among the stockmen of his day he was one of the best riders and was very popular among his large group of associates. He conducted a boating and general transporting business, especially in wood, up and down the waters of Galveston Bay. During the war he enlisted in Captain Hair's Company of Cavalry and saw much arduous service in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. After a long and useful life he passed away at a ripe old age. The wife and mother still resides an honored resident at Seabrook, Texas, along the shore of Galveston Bay. Of the four children Joseph and William are now deceased, and besides George W. the other survivor is Mrs. Josephene Rogers of Houston.

It was along the shores of the Bay that George W. Harris was reared to manhood and when a boy he engaged in farming and also in boating on the bayou. He earned his first shotgun by cutting cord-wood. Soon afterward he became a typical Texas cow-boy, and was able to ride his pony and rope cattle with the best of the "cow-punchers" of his time. The Gulf country of Texas was just then beginning to be developed, and Houston was still a small town, although a very important place as a cotton shipping center. As an incident of his boyhood, Mr. Harris recalls having hauled sand at fifty cents per day and board for the construction of the famous old Rice Hotel of Houston, the landmark of that city and a site which marks the place of the first capitol of Texas. On quitting the range life, he took a position as newsboy on a train, and was advanced after a time to manager of the I. & G. N.

Railroad lunchroom at Houston, which he conducted for four years.

In 1876 Mr. Harris came to Palestine to take charge of the I. & G. N. Railroad lunchroom, and was manager and proprietor of this business for a period of twenty-six years, a record seldom excelled in the history of the business. The lunchroom under his management had a reputation all over the entire system for excellence, and it was with many regrets on the part of the steady patronage along the road that he was finally retired from the business through the influence of the Interstate News Company. Since leaving that business, Mr. Harris has devoted much of his time to the management of his large property interests. He is one of the prosperous men of Anderson county, and owns valuable city property and farm lands. During his residence in Palestine he has always been behind every movement for the betterment and progress of the city, and has enjoyed the highest esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was one of the four organizers of the new water company. A number of years ago Mr. Harris served as baggage-man on the I. & G. N. Railroad.

He married in 1886 Miss Jennie Fisher, whose parents John and Christina Fisher came from Germany and were old residents of Houston. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Harris are: Will F., who resides at home; and Mrs. Mary Morrow, wife of W. M. Morrow of St. Louis. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Congregational church, while he was one of the organizers and an active member of the Elks' Lodge, though no longer affiliated with this organization.

THOMAS C. FOSTER, M. D. The late Thomas C. Foster, M. D., who died at Navasota, Texas, as a farmer, came to the Lone Star state in childhood with his father, Dr. Robert B. S. Foster, who settled near Old Washington, Washington county. There the Doctor grew up until the outbreak of the war between the South and the North, when he entered the army of the Confederacy as a member of Colonel Mills' regiment of Hood's Brigade. He acquired a liberal literary education, graduating from Soule's University at Chapel Hill, and prepared for medicine in New Orleans, completing his medical course in Galveston. He had entered the practice at the outbreak of the war, and spent a term as a teacher in Soule's University, in the department of mathematics, and entered the army directly from school. Doctor Foster's army service comprised activities in Arkansas after going to the front, and his command crossed the Mississippi and became a part of the Army of the Tennessee. The Doctor, however, was captured by the enemy at Arkansas Post, and was taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained in prison until the spring of the following year, when he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment. He next participated in the Atlanta campaign and returned under General Hood to Franklin and Nashville and was on a furlough into Alabama, when the war closed with the surrender at Appamattox.

Returning to Texas, Doctor Foster joined his father's family in Grimes county, above Roan's Prairie, and there began the practice of medicine. He followed it less than two years there, when he moved to the Brazos bottoms and rented land for one year on which he carried on general farming. In 1868 he moved to Navasota and resumed the same vocation, remaining so until his death. He raised cotton as well as corn, and his operations became somewhat extensive, while he demonstrated good business ability, acumen and foresight. His political inclinations were manifested by his attendance upon conventions of the Democratic party, the principles and candidates of which he never failed to stanchly support, although he was not inclined to seek personal preferment in the public arena. His religious connection was with the Methodist church, but he belonged to no fraternal organizations.

On June 13, 1865, Doctor Foster was married to Miss

Annie R. Blackshear, daughter of Gen. Thomas E. Blackshear, who came to Texas from Thomas county, Georgia, in 1855, was a slaveholding planter near Navasota, and was born in Georgia, August 18, 1809. He was liberally educated at Athens, Georgia, and passed his life as a farmer, although he also had some military experience, holding a commission as general during the Florida War. He took no active personal part in the Civil war, but had four sons in the Confederate service. He married Emily G. Raines, who was born February 18, 1814, and died June 19, 1865, and the General passed away October 20, 1867, of yellow fever. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Robert B., a farmer of Grimes county; James J., who died at Thomasville, Georgia, after the war; Edward T., who died during the war there as a soldier; Annie R., who is now Mrs. Foster; Duncan R., who died at Dallas, Texas, August 12, 1906, a Confederate soldier of the Fourth Texas; Sallie F., who married Frank R. Jones and died at Elgin, Texas; Emily G., who married W. J. Foster and resides at Navasota, Texas; William P., who has spent his life as a farmer and carpenter and now makes his home at Navasota; and Frank, who died single in 1875. Doctor and Mrs. Foster had no children.

Robert B. S. Foster was born at Forsyth, Georgia, and died in March, 1901, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a practicing physician and made his last home at Navasota. His wife was Charlotte Pinckard, and to them there were born: Dr. Thomas C.; Sarah L., who married R. D. D. Blackshear and died in 1908; William J., who died at Navasota in that year; Georgie, who became Mrs. William E. Edwards and died at Roan's Prairie; Robert B. S., Jr., who died near Navasota in 1899; and John, of Navasota; and James Pinckard, who died in childhood. This branch of the Foster family came originally from Scotland and settled first at Hampton, Virginia, from whence they scattered all over the South, the greater number being found in Alabama and Texas, where they have ever been foremost in the professions, in business, and in public, military and civil life.

ALLEN C. McDONALD. Mr. McDonald is now serving his third term as city secretary, tax assessor and tax collector of San Angelo, and is one of the most capable and energetic of the official corps of this flourishing west Texas. Mr. McDonald stands very high in the esteem of the local people, and his choice for his present office is a tribute to his ability and many sterling qualities.

Allen C. McDonald, who is of stanch Scotch stock on his father's side and English on his mother's side, was born February 21, 1873, in Limestone county, Texas. His parents who are both now residing in Dublin, Texas, were Thomas and Mary (Lasswell) McDonald. His father was a native of Tennessee, but the mother was born in Texas. The father is by trade a millwright and machinist and many years ago came from Tennessee to Texas, where he was for several years engaged in farm labor but has given most of his time to his regular trade. There were six children in the family, of whom Allen C. was the oldest. As a boy he grew up in Bosque county, attaining his early education in the public schools. When a little more than a boy he entered the railroad service, learning telegraphy and becoming an operator, and being stationed in that work in different parts of the states. He was actively identified with railroading until about 1905. He first came to San Angelo in 1901, and was stationed here in his regular work and was also in the real estate business for a while. In 1908 he was elected clerk and tax assessor and collector, and has been re-elected to that office so that his service has been continuous.

Mr. McDonald is a loyal Democrat, and has had an influential voice in the party councils. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. On March 25, 1896, he married Miss Dee Wood, a daughter of John and Eugenia Wood of Taylor county, Texas. Her father was a stock raiser, and died about 1911, while her mother is now living in

Abilene. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have one daughter Hazel, aged fourteen, and attending school.

DR. J. H. DOWNIE. That San Antonio may claim distinction as the home of a manufacturing laboratory turning out some of the most popular dental supplies in America is a fact that may occasion some surprise, but is demonstrable by actual facts. Some years ago Dr. J. H. Downie, who had begun his work as an inventor and manufacturer of dental goods in Detroit, was forced by trust methods of competition to seek a new field, and in San Antonio started all over again and has developed a business which is one of the largest of its class in the country.

Born in St. Clair county, Michigan, in 1864, reared on a farm and educated partly in the country schools and the high school at Romeo, Michigan, J. H. Downie began the study and later the practice of dentistry under his father-in-law, Dr. Douglas, at Romeo. Two years were spent as a student in the dental department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, until graduating in the class of 1890. In 1892, removing to Detroit, he founded and was the senior partner of the Detroit Dental Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of dental supplies. This concern, under his management, proved highly successful and developed a prosperous business which continued for a number of years. On account of the unfair methods of most of the other manufacturers of similar goods, who had organized into what became known as the Dental Trust, his independent business was injured and finally became unprofitable. Dr. Downie ceased his business connections at Detroit in 1904.

In 1897, seven years before that, Dr. Downie had established a home in San Antonio, Texas. In connection with his business at Detroit he occasionally made trips to the north, usually in the summer. It was on an exceedingly small scale that Dr. Downie began his manufacture of dental specialties in San Antonio. Seventeen years ago, on coming to the city, he was practically "without a dollar" and had to begin at the bottom. By hard, unremitting work and constantly pushing his business in the new field, he has developed an industry that commands a trade that extends from coast to coast, and in the spring of 1914 began a revised system of business extension that will carry his goods into every part of the world where there are dentists and dental supply houses. Orders have already been received from South Africa and South America. In the United States, although his laboratory is located so far south, and so far from the center of population and demand, he receives more and larger orders from dental supply houses in Boston and Chicago than from the entire southern states.

A notable achievement for his business and one indicating the merits of his goods was the large sale made to the United States government in April, 1914. At that time the medical supply department of the United States army at New York city placed with Dr. Downie an order for nearly twelve thousand dental instruments of a special make for use by the army dental surgeons. That was the largest order for a single kind of instrument ever placed by the government, and since January, 1914, Dr. Downie has filled three such orders. The device ordered in such large quantity by the government is one of Dr. Downie's numerous inventions, and is known as the Lone Star Spiral Broach, used by dentists for extracting nerves and cleaning the nerve canals. He originated this device and first put it out in 1890. It has been and continues to be the most popular of his specialties and the most profitable article of manufacture.

Since beginning business in Detroit Dr. Downie has invented and put on the market a great number of dental devices, and is widely and favorably known for his achievements in that direction. It is undeniable that Dr. Downie has originated more dental devices than any other manufacturer. Not only that, but he originates and builds the machines by which his goods are made. That places him in a position of peculiar advantage for the manu-

facture of his instruments at a lower cost than other concerns. He is constantly improving his machinery with the idea of turning out his products faster and at possibly less cost. Within the limited space of this sketch it is impossible to give a complete list or description of the Downie dental specialties. It should be stated, however, that among other things he manufactures and sells more impression compound than anyone else in the business. His first invention in the dental supply line was Downie's bridge furnace, which at that time was the most popular thing he ever made. During the years when porcelain fillings and porcelain crowns were being experimented with and somewhat extensively used by dentists, Dr. Downie was a large manufacturer of that material and of successful implements for its application. One of these was the Downie gas furnace and also the Downie electric furnace, both of which have since gone out of use on account of the decline in the use of porcelain by dentists. Another popular part of dental equipment which he originated is the Universal bridge tray, which has a swivel enabling it to be used in any part of the mouth. This has had a very large sale, as has also the Downie flexible aluminum impression tray, an improvement on the old style, and which is now extensively used.

The success which Dr. Downie has had as a manufacturer and business man has won illustration in the beautiful home which he built and owns at 402 East San Pedro Place at the corner of Paschal Street. It is a handsome two-story frame structure, of modern architecture and convenience. At the rear of his residence is his manufacturing laboratory, a two-story stucco building, containing besides the workrooms his private office. The lot is 165 feet front by 156 feet deep. Here he raises a great variety of fruit, of nearly every known species that can be grown in this section of the state. Horticulture has become a serious study of Dr. Downie, and his many experiments have been undertaken chiefly in order to get the proper varieties of fruit adaptable to this section. His object in this is eventually to make a fine fruit farm out of a piece of rich land owned by him in Nueces county in the vicinity of Corpus Christi. At the present time he raises fruit in such abundance as to supply his home generously the year around.

Dr. Downie's wife before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Douglas. They have a daughter, Mrs. Jeanne Smith. Both the wife and daughter have been of much assistance to Dr. Downie, especially during the years of vicissitudes and the building up of his industry, and have taken their part in superintending work, both in his office and in his laboratory.

WILLIAM THOMAS DUNCAN. Among those prominent cattle men in southwest Texas who were pioneers in this section, none ranks higher in the esteem of his fellows than William Thomas Duncan of Reeves county. He located here in the early days of this country and his prosperity has grown with the growth of the country. He is now one of the wealthy and influential stockmen in the section, and also holds an important position in the business world of Toyah, Texas, near which town his ranch is located.

William Thomas Duncan was born in Ellis county, Texas, on the 17th of March, 1869, and so he is bound to the state by the double ties of affection and birth. He is the son of James and Elizabeth Jane (Thomas) Duncan, both of whom were born in the state of Tennessee. They were among the early pioneers in Texas, coming to this state in the forties. They located in Kaufman county and there James Duncan became a rancher and a raiser of stock. This was during the years when the Indians were actively contesting the right of the white man to settle in their hunting grounds and the days and nights were lived in hourly expectation of an Indian attack. For fifteen years Mr. Duncan lived in Kaufman county and he then moved to Brown county and later to Kimball county. In 1882 he came out and settled in Jeff Davis county, where he spent the last sixteen years of his

life, dying in 1898. He had lived an eventful life and had played a conspicuous part in the pioneer history of the state. As a stock raiser he had been extremely successful, owning large herds of cattle. He served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war and participated in a number of the great battles. In politics he was always an active member of the Democratic party.

The following children were born to James Duncan and his wife: William Thomas; George D., who is a merchant in Toyah; James Lafayette, who is engaged in ranching and stock raising in Jeff Davis county, Texas; Joseph D., who is a stockman near Toyah, and Lela, who is now Mrs. Frank Billingslea, of Toyah. William Thomas Duncan received the greater share of his education in the schools of Reeves county, and he attended school until he was seventeen years of age. He then went into the stock raising business in Jeff Davis county. He began in a modest way and the hardships and trials which he had to face made a man of him before his time. In the earlier days of stock raising in this country, the rancher had the open country on which to graze his stock, but as the country began to be settled up it was necessary to buy or lease land and this made stock raising a much more costly occupation. With the energy and pluck that has always been a characteristic of Mr. Duncan's, he devoted himself to his business, and he has been steadily successful.

He has always employed the most modern methods on his ranch, and has thoroughly proved the practicability of using up-to-date methods. He now controls sixty sections of grazing lands in Reeves county, and at present is engaged in buying and selling cattle, making Toyah his home, going and coming to and from the ranch in an up-to-date automobile of the latest make, somewhat of an improvement over the cow pony of not so very many years back. During the life of the First National Bank, that is during 1910, 1911, and 1912, before it was combined with the Citizens State Bank of Toyah, Mr. Duncan was its vice president, and he is a factor in the business world of Toyah today. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen of the World.

On the 29th of July, 1889, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Annie L. Chalk, a native of Texas. Four children have been born to this union, namely: Alice Zillah, who is now Mrs. Albert Tinnin, her husband being a prominent ranchman of Culberson county; James C., who is associated with his father in business; William K. and Aubrey, who live at home with their parents.

R. E. TAYLOR. One of the prominent members of the legal fraternity of Clay county is R. E. Taylor, who began the practice of his profession in Archer county in 1891, and who has since 1898 made his home in Clay county and here has carried on his legal and other activities. He is one of the successful men of the town and county, and has served two terms as District Attorney for Clay county, in which office he acquitted himself most creditably and capably. Mr. Taylor was born in Butler county, Kentucky, in August, 1863, and is a son of Robert M. and Elena (Reed) Taylor, both of whom were born in Kentucky and came to Texas in early life. They located in Archer county and there the father was for years identified with lumber activities in that county. He died in June, 1899, aged sixty-nine years. The mother was educated in Kentucky, her native state, and there married Mr. Taylor. She was a school teacher in her maiden days, and a woman of many excellent qualities of heart and mind. She is still living at Henrietta, and is now at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, though she retains much of the vigor of earlier years. She became the mother of five children, of which number the subject was the third born.

R. E. Taylor attended the public schools of Kentucky, finishing his common school training in the high school in Rochester, Kentucky. He further prosecuted his studies by reading law in the office of a well known and most able

attorney of that time and place, and in 1891, so faithfully had he applied himself to the task in hand, Mr. Taylor was admitted to the bar. He began his practice in Archer county, continuing there successfully until 1898, when he was elected to the office of District Attorney for Clay county. Since that time Mr. Taylor has confined his activities and his residence to Clay county, and he has served two full terms in the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Taylor is a Democrat, and active in the work and interests of the party. He has fraternal relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. He has passed through all chairs in the first named order, and in all of them is he prominent and popular, as becoming a man of his type. He is a member of the Baptist church.

The first marriage of Mr. Taylor was solemnized, in 1891, when Miss Kate Trumble became his wife. She died in Henrietta, Texas, in 1904, and she was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Trumble, both of whom are yet living in Clay county, this state. One child was born of their union, Cedric Taylor, born in Archer City in 1896, and now attending Terrell School in Dallas, Texas. In 1907 Mr. Taylor married Miss Grace Lanham, a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lanham. The Lanham family pioneered to Texas in the early days of her history, and have been prominent in the state ever since.

Two children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Mildred and Alberta, both born in Canadian, Texas, in 1908 and 1910, respectively.

It is interesting to contemplate the career of Mr. Taylor when it is remembered that he made his way alone in the world, gaining his professional training as best he might, but carrying out that work in a manner such as to permit his steady and persistent rise in his profession. Today he is at the top of the legal fraternity in these parts, and is known as the ablest attorney in Clay county. His reputation for integrity and civic pride and general good citizenship is a most enviable one, and one that is not the least part of his assets in this community.

E. A. CARLOCK. Proprietor and editor of the *Paducah Post*, Mr. Carlock is one of the vigorous and enterprising young newspaper men of northwest Texas, and has built up a very successful weekly paper in Cottle county, with a circulation and influence throughout the territory adjacent to Paducah.

Mr. Carlock was born in Madison county, Arkansas, October 17, 1883, the fourth in a family of five children, born to John A. and Nancy (Waldon) Carlock, the father a native of Tennessee, and the mother of Arkansas. From Tennessee, the father moved to Illinois, then to Arkansas, and finally to Texas, in 1885, locating in Wise county. He has been a farmer all his active life, and was one of the early settlers of Wise and Jack counties, where he became owner of extensive lands. He is now living retired at the age of seventy-four. During the war he was living in Arkansas, and enlisted in the Confederate army from that state under General McCulloch. He participated in the great battle of Elk Horn and was in a number of other engagements, but went through his service without wound or capture. The mother is also living and is now sixty-three years of age. The other children of their union were: Miss Ollie Carlock, born in Arkansas; Miss Rosie, born in Jack county, Texas; Darrett T., now deceased; and Zuella, also deceased.

E. A. Carlock from the age of two years was reared and educated in Texas, attending the common schools, and also the high school at Paradise. He afterwards graduated from the Denton Normal School in 1904 in the literary course, and after completing his education took up school work for two terms in Wise county, and in Oklahoma. His ambition was for newspaper work, and after his brief experience as a teacher, he conducted for two years the *Paradise Echo* in Paradise, Wise county. He then came to Paducah in Cottle county, and acquired the *Paducah*

Post, and under his proprietorship he has made it one of the live journals of Cottle county.

Mr. Carlock was a member of the first city council of Paducah, and his citizenship has always been of a public spirited order, and both through the columns of his paper, and as an individual he has done everything possible to promote the welfare of this vicinity. In politics he is a Democrat. His fraternal membership includes the Masonic Order, and the Knights of Pythias. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has filled all the chairs in the Blue Lodge, including Master.

At Paducah, on December 22, 1911, Mr. Carlock married Miss Elsie Blake, a daughter of S. L. Blake, who now lives in Paducah, and belongs to one of the old families of Texas.

WILLIAM H. TUTTLE. The largest business of its kind in the southwest, the Tuttle Paint Company, Incorporated, represents the splendid business enterprise and accomplishment of William H. Tuttle, president of this company, and for more than thirty years actively identified with El Paso. Mr. Tuttle came to this city when it was a pioneer town on the western borders, was a poor young man, a painter by trade, and established himself in business in a very small way. It has been his fortune and that of the city where he makes his home to have since developed an establishment which is a matter of pride to all local citizens, and which has a trade extending throughout the southwest.

William H. Tuttle was born in Indiana, but near the city of Louisville, January 29, 1859. His parents were John R. and Amelia (Hagins) Tuttle. The family is one of the oldest in America, two brothers of the name having come from England and established themselves as merchants early in the seventeenth century, and one of them owns the grounds on which Harvard University was subsequently founded. The family has contributed a number of its members to the Mission wars, and Mr. Tuttle is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His grandfather Tuttle was a drummer boy during the war of 1812 and was in Washington when the British captured that city and burned the capitol. John R. Tuttle, the father, was born in Ohio, and moved to Indiana, during the early fifties. He became a resident of El Paso in 1892 and continued in this city until his death in 1906. His business was that of contracting and he was very successful in all his enterprises. During the Civil war he answered the first call of Lincoln for volunteers, but owing to physical inability was not accepted for service. The mother of Mr. William H. Tuttle was born near Washington, Kentucky. Her father, William Hagins, was one of the followers of General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans when the British troops made their final attempt in the war of 1812 and when they were decisively defeated by the American army, consisting largely of Tennessee and Kentucky backwoodsmen. William Hagins also served in the Indian war in Florida during 1835-36, and his death occurred very soon afterwards. He was a farmer by occupation, and his father was a soldier under George Rogers Clark in the campaign of 1777-79, by which the northwest territory was conquered by the British. The mother of William H. Tuttle died in 1869 at Topeka, Kansas, at the age of thirty-five. The father was again married and had children by both wives. Amelia Hagins, the mother, was of Irish ancestry, and was born at Culpepper Courthouse in Virginia.

Mr. William H. Tuttle, who was the second of his father's family by the first marriage received an education in the public schools of Indiana and Topeka, Kansas, and at the age of nineteen began learning the carpenter's trade. An accident prevented his following that business, so he next directed his attention to the trade of painter, which he actively followed in connection with contracting for a period of twenty years. Mr. Tuttle in 1882 came out to El Paso, only a year or so after the first railroad had reached this town, and here established himself in

business as painting and contractor and also the nucleus of what is now the Tuttle Paint Company. Besides himself as president, the other principal officers of this corporation are B. J. Tuttle, treasurer, and H. M. Tuttle, secretary, the two latter being the half-brothers of William W. The firm has twenty-five employees, and the store occupies a floor space of fifteen thousand square feet. It was in a small shop and one of the obscure enterprises of El Paso when first started, and a single workman made up the working staff. At the present time besides the central store, the company maintains two large warehouses.

Mr. Tuttle is a public spirited citizen, uses his support for community enterprises, but has never sought office or taken active part in politics, though a good Republican. Fraternally he has gone through all the chairs of the local Odd Fellows lodge, and is a member of the El Paso Country Club. In the early days he was one of the organizers of the Volunteer Fire Department, and was at the head of this organization for some years. He and his family are active members of the Episcopal church, and he is related to the Rev. Bishop Tuttle of Missouri.

On July 4, 1892, Mr. Tuttle was married at Nevada City, California, to Miss Constance Small, daughter of Benjamin Small, a native of Nevada. The three children born to their marriage are as follows: William B., born at El Paso in May, 1894, and now a student in the Agricultural College of New Mexico; Norma Hagins Tuttle, born in El Paso in December, 1898, and now a student in the El Paso School for Girls; and Joslin P., born in El Paso in July, 1900, and a student in the El Paso Public Schools. The offices of the Tuttle Paint Company are at 210-212 North Stanton street.

Mr. Tuttle has attained his success by his own energy and efforts. When he was a boy he worked as a call boy, drove stage, prospected in the mining regions, hauled freight, and saw every side of life and both good and hard times. With the success which has come to him in El Paso, he is one of the most loyal of the local citizenship, and uses excellent argument in upholding his proposition that El Paso will some day become the largest city in the state. He points to the fact that sixty per cent of El Paso's development has been due to the mining industry. The mining industry is now only in its infancy to what it will be in the near future. The future, with the development of Mexico and the great trade which will flow back and forth across the border between the two countries El Paso will probably benefit more from this source than any other city on the international boundary. Hence, in his opinion, El Paso is bound to grow, and with the great farming, mining and cattle resources situated all around it, its destiny is secure.

HORACE M. ADAMS. Now a prospering real estate and insurance man of El Paso, Mr. Adams has had a career of much diversity and varied experience, and started life a poor boy with very meagre education, and has made his own way to a fair degree of success and prosperity.

Horace M. Adams was born March 22, 1866, on the Delaware Indian Reservation in the state of Kansas. His father was William Adams, a native of Kansas and a three-quarter Delaware Indian, and a hereditary chieftain of the tribe, although in his own lifetime he never filled that office. His ancestors had been prominent members of the race and the oldest male member of the family had served as chief of the tribe. The father was a minister of the Baptist church, and gave the greater part of his life to religious work among the Indians, and also did much to promote schools among his people. He died at Kansas City, Missouri, August 30, 1902, at the age of seventy. The maiden name of his wife was Kate Woodfield, a daughter of George Woodfield, who was of German stock. She died in 1870 near Chetopa, Kansas. Of their three children, the El Paso real estate man was the youngest.

During his youth he educated himself largely, and had

little opportunity to attend schools of regular instruction. From the age of twelve he became self-supporting and his first work was on a farm. In 1903 Mr. Adams became interested in the oil business in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and through his operations in that field he got a very substantial start in life. In 1908 he took up his residence at El Paso and for several years was engaged in stock raising in this vicinity. In 1912 he became the associate of J. T. Cassidy in the real estate and insurance business and their office at 211 Mesa street has since been the center of a very large and prosperous business for both partners.

Mr. Adams in politics is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He and his family worship in the Baptist church. On July 29, 1892, at Alluwe, Indian Territory, he married Miss Maude Bramwell, who was the daughter of John Bramwell, a native of Kansas. They are the parents of three children, one son and two daughters. The family reside at 1507 N. Kansas avenue.

OTIS A. CRITCHELL. A mineralogist, chemist and assayer, Mr. Critchell is senior member of one of the leading firms of assayers in West Texas. He has been identified with Mexico and the southwest United States throughout his active career, and has served as chemist and assayer in El Paso since 1901. Otis A. Critchell was born in Monroe, Michigan, August 17, 1875, a son of Otis A. and Guilletta (Warner) Critchell. Both parents were born in Michigan and are now deceased. The senior Critchell during his lifetime was a prominent attorney and held the office of probate judge for fifteen years in Monroe. He was in practice of the law for more than thirty years, continuing up to the time of his death. In politics he was an active Republican and for twenty-two years was a trustee of Albion College. He held the degrees of A. B., M. A., and LL. B. There were four children in the family, one daughter being deceased. James C. Critchell, a brother of Otis A., is superintendent of road work in El Paso county, and a resident of the city of El Paso, and for ten years was a United States customs inspector. Another brother is superintendent of the Mazapitel Copper Company of Conception Delore, Mexico, in the state of Zacatecas.

Mr. Otis A. Critchell was reared and educated in Michigan, and from the public schools of Monroe entered the University of Michigan, graduating with the class of 1897, and with the degree of Ph. C. Somewhat later he came to Mexico and for a year and a half was employed as chemist for the Sierra Mojada Mining Company. In 1901 he located in El Paso as chemist for the Candelaria Mining Company, being with that company for one year. In 1902 Mr. Critchell established himself in business with Mr. George Ferguson, under the firm name of Critchell & Ferguson, assayers. They have laboratories and assaying offices, and by their technical experience and thorough reliability have gained a clientage second to none in this field. They number among their clients many of the largest mining corporations of Mexico, New Mexico and West Texas.

Mr. Critchell thoroughly believes in the future greatness of El Paso and all the valley up and down from this city. He has shown his faith by making extensive investments in valley land in El Paso county, and among his other interests he owns a pleasant home at 1515 Montana street. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Order of Beavers. He belongs to the Wigwam Club in El Paso, and is fond of all manner of athletics, especially of bowling. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war, Mr. Critchell was in Michigan, and enlisted at Ann Arbor in Company A of the Thirty-First Infantry, serving thirteen months as a private before being mustered out.

In 1901 he married Miss Belle C. Ferguson, whose grandparents were both of Scotch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Critchell had one child, which died in infancy. Among the reasons which Mr. Critchell assigns for the continued

growth and prosperity of El Paso, is the fact that there is no town of importance between El Paso and Fort Worth, a distance of six hundred miles, and also of greater importance is the fact that at the present time and on a much larger scale in the near future is being developed many thousands of acres of irrigated land in the valley adjacent to El Paso.

C. E. HAYES. With initiative and constructive genius of a high order, Colonel Hayes has proved a veritable captain of industry and stands as a fine type of the world's productive workers. He served as a soldier in the Civil war when a mere boy, and in later years he has gained high reputation as a civil and mechanical engineer, as an expert horticulturist, and as a promoter of civic and industrial development and progress. He has maintained his home in Texas during the major part of the time for the past quarter of a century and is today one of the best known and most highly honored citizens of Crockett, the thriving metropolis and judicial center of Houston county. His career has been marked by varied and interesting experiences and has been guided and governed by those high principles of personal integrity and honor that ever beget objective confidence and esteem.

His intellectual ken has been broadened alike by well directed study and reading and by extensive travel, and in his civic attitude he is emphatically liberal, loyal and progressive.

Colonel Hayes claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, as he was born in Williams county, Ohio, on the 6th of August, 1852. He is a son of H. B. and Ellen (Campbell) Hayes, the former of whom was a native of Connecticut and the latter of Tennessee, both representatives of families founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. The father was a man of high attainments as an architect and civil engineer and was prominently engaged in the work of these professions in Ohio and other parts of the middle West. He rendered gallant service as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and his activities during this climacteric period in the nation's history transcended those of the private in the ranks, as he did effective work as a civil engineer in connection with military operations and also gained prestige as a sharpshooter and scout. Incidental to his army service he was a member of the intrepid band of soldiers who boldly confiscated a locomotive engine at Big Shanty, Georgia, and with the same made a hazardous race through the enemy's territory. He participated in the battle of Crab Orchard, the second battle of Bull Run and that of Antietam, besides many minor engagements, and he was thrice wounded while in action. In later years he manifested his abiding interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. After the war he resumed his labors as a civil engineer and railroad builder, and at one time he was treasurer of a minor railway company. He finally removed from Ohio to Michigan, and he became a representative in the legislature of that state, as well as an influential factor in civic affairs of a local order. He passed the closing years of his life in the city of Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, secure in the high esteem of all who knew him, and he was ninety years of age at the time of his death.

Colonel C. E. Hayes was a lad of about nine years at the inception of the Civil war and after his father went to the front as a soldier he remained with his mother at the old home in Northern Ohio until after the famous raid made by the gallant General Morgan in the southern part of that state. Concerning the attitude of his noble and fearless mother at this time the following statements have been made: "Fearing the depredations and vengeance of the intrepid Confederate raider, the farmers of the neighborhood in which Mrs. Hayes was residing fled in all directions, offering their horses, cattle and fodder at any price they could secure. Mrs. Hayes, of

Scottish lineage and imbued with much of the shrewdness of the Scotch type, utilized her appreciable fund of ready money in buying largely of the stock and produce of her panic-stricken neighbors, and later she disposed of the greater part of this property to Morgan and his men, who paid her large prices, as the gallant Confederate commander absolutely forbade any plundering of the noble woman who had thus fearlessly stood her ground. After the disappearance of the Confederate raiders the neighbors returned to their farms and, mastered by chagrin, cupidity and jealousy, they began threatening Mrs. Hayes and her family, maintaining that she was a sympathizer with the cause of the Confederacy, even though her husband was at the time gallantly fighting in defense of the Union. Finally, fearing for her life in view of the manifest hostility of those who should have been her friends, she removed with her children to Maryland and settled in Charles county, near the Potomac river. There her son C. E., though a mere boy, began carrying messages back and forth across the river and in time his sympathy turned to the southern cause, with the result that he enlisted in a Confederate regiment, with which he continued in active service for nine months, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run, as well as in many sharp skirmishes. He was finally captured, in company with his commanding officer, General Skinner, by General Sickles, the venerable Union officer whose financial and family affairs are attracting much attention in the present year, 1913, and the young soldier was taken to Glymont, Charles county, Maryland, where his mother was still residing, and there he took the oath of allegiance to the United States and joined the Union army, with which he continued in active service until the close of the war."

Colonel Hayes had availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native state and of Maryland, but his studies were early interrupted by his determined efforts to take an active part in the war, so that the present liberal education which is his has been gained through self-discipline and close association with the practical affairs of life. After the close of the war he secured employment as purser upon a steamboat, and after having been employed on various boats in this capacity he became a marine engineer on the boats. Finally he assumed the position of locomotive engineer on the old Chicago & Port Huron Railroad, in Michigan, and he thus served for three years. As an expert mechanical engineer he then entered the employ of the great J. I. Case Machinery Company, of Wisconsin, by which corporation he was sent to the newly opened rice fields in Louisiana, for the purpose of assisting in the development of the infant industry and bring about the adoption of the machinery manufactured by the company. After two years of effective work for the Case company, Colonel Hayes engaged in independent business as a civil and mechanical engineer, and as such he installed many rice mills in Louisiana, where he assisted in erecting and equipping the first plant of this kind, besides doing other important work in the line of his chosen vocation.

After Colonel Hayes came to Texas he continued effective service in his profession, the while he became deeply impressed with the resources and advantages of the state. He finally began to give much attention to horticulture, and in connection with this industry he has made many important developments, the most important of which has been the propagation of the purple-leaf cotton and the successful crossing of the red raspberry with the common dewberry, besides which he has made successful experiments in the propagation of hybrid plums and potatoes. He finds recreation and pleasure in his work along these lines and is the owner of a finely improved farm lying contiguous to the city of Crockett, the same engrossing much of his time and attention. He gives a personal supervision to all of its operations as well as to the evolving of improvements which keep the place a veritable model. He has given considerable attention to

the real estate business during his residence in Houston county, and he is one of the promoters and builders of the new town of Latexo, this county. Colonel Hayes has been distinctively a man of thought and action, and he is to be credited with the development of many enterprises that are of enduring value and importance and that give him a secure place as one of the world's constructive workers. Taking a lively interest in all that touches the general welfare of the community and ever ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of progressive measures and enterprises, Colonel Hayes has never been a seeker of public office, though he is unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party.

On the twenty-seventh of November, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Hayes to Miss Alice E. Rice, who was born and reared in Maryland and who is a daughter of the late Absalom Rice, a prominent figure in educational and religious activities in Maryland and a man of the highest ideals. Under home environment representative of the finest culture, Mrs. Hayes was signally favored, and thus was early promoted her love of the best in literature. She received a liberal education and prior to her marriage had been a successful and popular teacher in the schools of her native state. She has proved a valued acquisition to the leading social circles of Crockett, has traveled extensively in both America and Europe, and as a gracious gentlewoman she presides as the popular chatelaine of an attractive home that is known for its generous hospitality. She is zealous in the support of church, charitable and benevolent work, and both she and her husband are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Their only child died at the age of five years.

PHILO M. INGRAHAM. Now serving as deputy collector of customs at the Port of Sabine in Jefferson county, Mr. Ingraham has been a resident of this state for nearly twenty years, and has had an active career largely of public and social service.

Mr. Ingraham was born in Wright county, Missouri, in 1870. His parents were T. C. and Mary (Fortune) Ingraham. His father was born in Franklin county, Georgia, and the mother of Ingraham, Clay county, Illinois, a place named for her father, Daniel Ingraham. Philo N. Ingraham was reared and received his education in Wright county, Missouri, and for several years followed school teaching both in his native state and in Texas. Coming to Texas in 1894, he taught school awhile at Ladonia, in Fannin county. He has always been ambitious for the best of equipment, and training for his life's work, and after coming to this state attended the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth four years. He graduated there in 1903, and then engaged in Y. M. C. A. work, being secretary of the associations of Temple, Galveston and Port Arthur. At Port Arthur he took the civil service examination in April, 1907, and having qualified, was appointed in June of the same year to his present office as deputy collector of customs for the Sabine district, with headquarters at the town of Sabine. His service in this capacity has been so efficient that no change in his tenure of office was suggested after the change of administration in office at Washington, in March, 1913.

Mr. Ingraham has membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. He was married at Galveston to Miss Maryetta Woolford. She was born at Sabine Pass, her father, Captain J. B. Woolford having been a well known bar pilot of Galveston.

ROBERT TERRY STUART. Even in a community which can boast of numerous business men who have attained eminent positions in the commercial and financial world almost before the flush of youth has left their cheeks, there are to be found but few to whom has come so great a success as that which has attended the efforts of

Robert Terry Stuart, of Fort Worth and Dallas. Although at an age when the average citizen is but fairly entering upon his career, Mr. Stuart has reached an acknowledged and enviable position, where his influence is a decided factor in business and financial circles of the Lone Star state, and his success is all the more remarkable in that it has been entirely self-gained, for he has fought his way up within a few short years from obscurity and indebtedness, has worked with his hands, and trod the familiar but difficult self-made road to independence.

Robert Terry Stuart was born near Terrell, Kaufman county, Texas, January 24, 1880, a son of Champ T. and Betty (Raines) Stuart, native Texans. His paternal grandfather, Terry Stuart, and his uncle "Bob" Coutts, came to Texas prior to the Civil war. The former located in Terrell, while the latter settled at Weatherford, and was one of the pioneer leaders in business and civic affairs. Both were known as pioneer ranchmen and noted Indian fighters.

When Robert T. Stuart was but twelve years of age, his father, who had been the owner of an extensive and prosperous cattle business, lost everything in the great cattle panic of 1892, and the plans he made for the education of his children had to be abandoned. Young Stuart, however, continued to attend the country school at Chico, and when seventeen years of age went to the Sam Houston Normal School, the excellence of his examination gaining for him a life certificate from that institution, which is equal to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his vacations he had worked in the harvest fields and accepted every opportunity to earn money with which to continue his studies, but when he graduated at the age of nineteen years, he found himself eight hundred dollars in debt. His energetic and ambitious spirit was shown when he promptly accepted a position on a rock crushing machine, at a salary of forty dollars per month, and after two months, seeing the possibilities of the business, he contracted for and received twenty-five cents per yard for stone from the railroads, having embarked in the business on his own account, although he found it necessary to go into debt still deeper in order to buy mules, harness, wagons, camp outfits, etc. The wisdom of his venture was shown within the next six months, during which time he cleared more than \$4,500. When the winter came on, Mr. Stuart, having had a chance to look around and choose a position of a more congenial nature, accepted an appointment as teacher, at a salary of \$100 per month.

It was during the time that he was employed as educator that Mr. Stuart started writing life insurance. It has been stated by good authority that the successful life insurance man, like the poet, is born—not made. At any rate, Mr. Stuart at once recognized that he had found the field for which his abilities were best adapted, and in his new line he began to forge rapidly to the front. In speaking of his phenomenal success in the insurance field, a recent article in the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* said in part: "Mr. Stuart was formerly general agent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company in this city, in whose service he led the entire United States in general agencies, as well as in personal business produced last year (1912). His record as a business producer with the Pacific Mutual and with the Equitable, the only two companies with which he has heretofore been identified, attracted the attention of the heads of these companies through his having won every prize offered by them for business in this state, together with two national prizes offered in competition with the agencies of the whole country." Mr. Stuart's trophies won thus in competition include a handsome loving cup presented by the Equitable Life of New York for breaking the world's record for getting business.

Mr. Stuart founded the International Fire Insurance Company of Fort Worth and the Commonwealth Bonding and Casualty Company of Fort Worth. He is also president of the R. T. Stuart Company, Incorporated. It is his

distinction to have been the president of the first million dollar life insurance company in Texas. In 1909 in Fort Worth, at a meeting of over two hundred stockholders, there was organized the American Home Life Insurance Company, with a capital and surplus of \$1,000,000, which chose for its slogan, "Keep Southern Money in the South." The organization is an especially strong one from top to bottom and comprises the strongest and most substantial insurance men, business men, bankers and cattlemen in the state. Mr. Stuart was elected president, and in addition was made a member of the finance and executive committees and the board of directors, and continued to direct the company's affairs with the greatest ability until his resignation in 1910.

In all his undertakings Mr. Stuart has shown himself a shrewd, capable, energetic business man and financier, worthy the confidence of his associates and the public at large, and possessed of the qualities which at all times in this country have qualified men for leadership. Mr. Stuart's work as an organizer and promoter has probably its best example in the founding of the Bankers Trust Company at Fort Worth in 1910, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Stuart was president of the company until its removal to Dallas in 1913, when the business was reorganized, with Colonel C. C. Slaughter as chairman of the board, Judge W. B. Slaughter as president, and Mr. Stuart as active vice-president. The present capitalization of the Bankers Trust Company is five million dollars. Mr. Stuart now has his home and business headquarters in Dallas.

On June 30, 1904, at Vernon, Texas, he married Miss Maude Elizabeth McKibben, daughter of H. F. McKibben of that city.

GEORGE I. TERRELL. A retired farmer, banker and business man of Deport, George I. Terrell represents the finest moral character and substantial business success of his community. It has been his privilege to witness the development in the Red River Valley from pioneer times. He was a soldier for the South during the war between the states. He returned and engaged in farming, and by the process of honorable dealings and insistent industry gradually extended his operations and his possessions until he became one of the wealthiest men in his immediate community. The weight of years has since divorced him from active affairs, and he now enjoys that esteem and admiration which attain to the older men, whose lives have been useful and honorable in every relation.

Mr. Terrell has resided in this community since 1859, when he came from Marshall, Kentucky, as a young man. He was one of the Terrell family who made the journey from the old home state in a wagon, being one of the seven children of Joel Terrell. A few slaves accompanied the family on its migration, and settlement was made upon land which cost them \$2.50 per acre. Few of the settlers at that time were farmers in the modern sense, their requirements for land being for grazing purposes, and they cultivated only enough to provide for the immediate needs of the household. The whole country was practically a public pasture, and no one was crowded for room.

Joel Terrell was born in Virginia in 1812, and was taken to Kentucky by his father, William Terrell, when a child. Settlement was made in Marshall county, where the senior Terrell died as a modest farmer in 1839. William Terrell married Esther Bledsoe in Virginia and the representative of a family name which has long been prominent through the middle bulk of Southern states. Joel Terrell, who was the only one of the three children to come to Texas, married Mary M. Davidson, a daughter of Asa Davidson, who was also a Kentucky settler. Mrs. Terrell died in 1850 and Joel Terrell passed away in 1877. They were both members of the Methodist church, and Joel Terrell was a man of quiet industry, a good neighbor, thoroughly honest in all his dealings, and while never conspicuous in public affairs, he always bore the responsibilities of life with great credit. He sympathized with the

attitude of the South during the war, and saw his son put on the gray uniform and attempt the establishment of a new republic upon an American continent. The children of Joel and Mary Terrell were: George I., of Deport; John J., who died in the military service of the Confederacy; Adaline, wife of the late Captain W. T. Gunn; Catherine, who married Theodore Haydock, and died in Lamar county; Martha B., wife of Elisha K. Gunn, of Deport; Mary E., who married J. N. Grant, and is a resident of Arkansas, and Joel Milton of Jones county, Texas.

George I. Terrell attained his majority in Marshall county, Kentucky, where he was born on November 20, 1837. The local schools gave him little more than the bare superficial training of books, and he practically learned from experience the best lessons of life. A short time before the beginning of the great war between the states he was one of those who helped to pilot the family caravan across Arkansas, crossing the Mississippi river at Columbus, Kentucky, and reaching the new home in Texas when the rumblings of war were already heard. The family had scarcely settled itself securely in North Texas when he responded in 1861 to the call to arms, as a member of Company K of the Ninth Texas Infantry, under Captain M. A. Dillard and Colonel Sam Bell Maxey. The company reached the scene of operations at Shiloh and took part in that famous battle on April 6 and 7, 1862. He was also in the engagement at Murfreesboro, and continued in the Mississippi Valley campaign at Chickamauga, where he was captured on September 19, 1863. Removed as a prisoner of war to Camp Douglas in Chicago, he remained in that Federal prison until the end of the war. The prison grounds, now almost in the heart of the city of Chicago, were enclosed and heavily guarded by sentinels, pacing a wall sixteen feet high, and commanding every point of the camp. The features of the daily life were answering roll call, "boiling out" and the routine of keeping clean and providing themselves with food. To those who had no mechanical genius and no initiative in devising pursuits for killing time, camp life became hum-drum indeed. The barracks were twenty by one hundred feet and usually housed from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. When an epidemic of smallpox chanced to break out there were anxious times in that old camp. A few attempts were made in the direction of liberty through escape, but these were nearly always frustrated and the attempts finally abandoned. While a prisoner at Camp Douglas Mr. Terrell employed himself in making trinkets for sale to the curious visitors who usually hung about the prison. These trinkets were manufactured from gutta percha and ornamented with silver settings gathered from various sources. From his fellow prisoners he acquired a sort of trade as a ring and breastpin maker, and improvised some tools from which he fashioned his coat buttons into rings and decorated them with settings cut from an old fork. These were crude ornaments, but found some sale, and with the money supplied by this source he purchased some new gutta percha and new silver and continued the making of rings and other jewelry. In this way he found that he was converting his enforced leisure into real money, and had a small amount of capital when he left prison at the end of the war.

Released in June, 1865, Mr. Terrell was provided with transportation as far as Shreveport, Louisiana, and from that point was fortunate in getting a ride as far as Marshall, Texas, and while walking on west was befriended by a resident, who loaned him a saddled horse upon the back of which he reached home about the first of July. Taking up the routine of civil life, he put his hands to the plow and continued from that time on as a farmer until 1911. He began his independent career with a team and a hundred acres of prairie land, and from time to time extended his farm boundaries, established new farms from his successive purchases, equipped them with substantial improvements, and by his individual enterprise

contributed much wealth to the community and made it a better place for later settlers to live. When he retired after nearly fifty years of husbandry, he owned six hundred acres of land under cultivation and eight hundred acres of pasture, and held stock in various enterprises, so that he ranks as one of the foremost men in the business enterprises of this section of the state. In 1900 Mr. Terrell took stock in the Deport Cotton Oil Company, and has since been its manager. The disastrous cyclone of a few years ago demolished the mill and Mr. Terrell's home was crushed over his head, and himself and wife seriously injured. This disaster made it necessary to close up the business of the oil mill company, but the property was purchased by a few citizens and the plant rebuilt and it has since existed as a vigorous industry in Deport. For several years Mr. Terrell was engaged in merchandising as one of the firm of the Deport Dry Goods Company. He is now a stockholder of the First National Bank, and its vice president, and was the first president of this important financial institution.

On January 5, 1867, Mr. Terrell married Miss Frances F. Patterson. Mrs. Terrell was born in Alabama, July 3, 1843, and was a daughter of George McD. Patterson, who was of Scotch stock and who moved from Alabama to Texas in 1866. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Terrell are John J., of Paris, Texas, who married Miss Aileen Flew-hart; Ida, who is the wife of W. P. L. Duncan of Paris; Mary, who married V. C. Oliver, a farmer and merchant of Deport; Catherine, wife of Charles Harvey of Honey Grove, Texas; Joel F., of Seattle, Washington; Blanche, who married Ernest Pool and is a resident of Fort Worth; Noel, who married Catherine Teague and Martha Frances, the widow of W. W. Nobles, who was a partner in the leading mercantile house of Nobles-Read Dry Goods Company of Deport.

Mr. Terrell has never taken any active part in party politics, but is a loyal Democrat, and fraternally is a chapter Mason.

HON. JOHN W. MINTON. A well known citizen of Sabine county, and a member of the Hemphill bar since 1906, Mr. Minton represents a family or rather a group of families whose lives and activities have been centered about the old town of Geneva in the northern portion of Sabine county since pioneer times.

John W. Minton was born at Geneva, in Sabine county, December 31, 1875. His parents, W. H. and Lucena (Maddox) Minton, are both living at Geneva. His father has served as county commissioner of Sabine county, and has always been a man of influence in his community. He was born in Shelby county, Tennessee, and in 1858 came to Texas with his father, William Minton, settling in the northern portion of Sabine county, in the neighborhood where the family residence has ever since been. W. H. Minton, through his mother, was a nephew of Rev. John C. Woolam, a noted Methodist minister of the early days in Texas, who for some time served as chaplain of the State Penitentiary at Rusk. Mrs. Woolam, his wife, has been twice married to notable characters. Her first husband was John J. Porter, an Arctic explorer, one of the very first to attempt to penetrate the icy barrier between the temperate zone and the North pole. He made a voyage in 1824. Later he and his wife came to Texas in 1836, the year of the revolution, and settled in Sabine county. After the death of John J. Porter, his wife married Rev. Littleton Fowler, a pioneer Methodist minister, who is buried in Sabine county, and concerning whom much has been said in the history of Methodism in Texas. Mrs. Woolam was herself one of the noted pioneer women of East Texas. Mrs. Lucena (Maddox) Minton is a daughter of J. J. Maddox, who was born in the neighborhood of Anniston, Alabama, and came to Texas in the early forties. He served throughout the war between the states, as a lieutenant of his company, and practically all his campaigning and fighting was done in Texas. On her mother's side, Mrs. Lucena Minton is a granddaughter

of Lawson Reeves, another Texas pioneer, who was born in Georgia, lived in Alabama, and from that state moved to Texas in 1838, locating in Sabine county. The old town of Geneva, about which so many of the associations of the Mintons center, is one of the oldest settlements in Texas. There was a little colony there during the Spanish days, and the village is built of land contained within a grant of four leagues, granted in 1797 to Juan Ignacio Pifirno.

John W. Minton received his education in the local schools of Geneva, and was liberally trained in the literary and art departments of the University of Texas. For eight years during his younger career he engaged in teaching school in Sabine county. In 1906 he graduated as an LL. B. from the law department of the University of Texas, and since that time has practiced with unusual success at Hemphill, the county seat of Sabine county. For about a year previous to his taking up active law practice he had served as deputy sheriff, during 1901. In June, 1910, he was elected to fill an unexpired term in the Thirty-First Legislature, and in November of the same year was elected to the full term of the Thirty-Second session. He acquitted himself well in both sessions, and made his influence felt for beneficent legislation, both on the floor of the house and in the committee rooms.

Mr. Minton was married at his old home town of Geneva, to Miss Florence Dean, who was born at Geneva. They are the parents of five children: Tenny D., John Henry, Marguerite, Hugh and Morris Sheppard. Mr. Minton is prominent in the Baptist church, being a deacon, and has membership in several fraternal orders.

BRAINARD J. LINDSAY. Now in the general insurance business at Denison, Mr. Lindsay has spent practically all his life in Grayson county, and for many years his name has been associated with various phases of Denison's commercial activities. He is a successful man who has created his own prosperity, from comparatively humble beginnings, and at the same time has never been selfish or lacking in public spirit, having served his community and being always ready to promote movements for the good of the locality.

Born August 10, 1866, at Sherman, Texas, he is a son of George F. and Sarah (Smith) Lindsay. His father, who came from Missouri to Texas about 1855, being then a small child, grew up in Collins county, near Ray's Mill, learned the trade of saddle and harness maker, and about 1865 at the close of the war moved to Sherman, where he was in active business the rest of his career. At the time of the Civil war he volunteered for service in the Confederate army, under General Throckmorton, and as he was still a boy he went out as a drummer boy, and was in that service all through the struggle. His death occurred in April, 1912. His widow is still living at her home in Sherman. They had ten children, three sons and seven daughters; and Brainard J. Lindsay is the oldest.

Growing up in the city of Sherman, he enjoyed sufficient advantages at the public schools to give him a substantial foundation for his business career, and as the oldest of the family eagerly sought an opportunity to earn his own living. His first occupation was driving an express wagon in Sherman. Later he had some experience in the furniture and second-hand business at Bonham, where he lived from 1884 to 1886, and in the latter year moved to Denison. Here he continued in the second-hand trade for a year, and then undertook a larger field of enterprise, as a wholesale merchant, a line which he successfully pursued for about eighteen years. He was next in the wholesale and retail grain business for about two years, and in 1912 opened his office as a general insurance agency. Mr. Brainard Lindsay represents a company insuring for fire, plate glass, tornadoes, live stock and bonding and liability insurance.

Mr. Lindsay for four years served in the city council,

and is now in his second term of school trustee. In politics a Democrat, he has for many years voted and supported the party, and is highly pleased with the present administration of national affairs. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and as a live business man he has his place in the Chamber of Commerce.

At Bonham on October 6, 1884, he married Miss Louisa Flitsch, a daughter of John Flitsch. Her father came from Germany to Texas many years ago and followed the trade of shoemaker. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay have one child, now Mrs. Fay Greer, whose husband, J. Z. Greer, is manager of the Denison *Daily Herald*. Mr. Lindsay usually spends his vacation in travel, and also considerable time on his ranch in Colorado. His office address is at 425½ West Main street, and his home is on West Gandy street.

SAMUEL H. GRANT. Samuel H. Grant is one of the well-known and prosperous farmers of the county, located some two miles distant from the town of Deport, in the vicinity of which he has lived since 1868. He was born at a saw-mill in the northern part of Red River county in Texas, on October 4, 1860, and is the son of Stephen Grant, the first of this numerous and important family to come to Texas and identify himself with this section, an account of whose family appears elsewhere in this volume, so that further details concerning the parentage and ancestry of the subject are not required at this juncture.

The first eight years of the life of Samuel Grant were spent in the community wherein his birth occurred, three miles west of Clarksville, and since 1868 he has lived in the Deport locality. While growing up on the farm he attended the country schools and continued a member of the home family and an important factor in its maintenance until he came of age, when he launched out in life for himself. At the age of twenty-three he married and began life at his present location. Here he bought the George Barnett tract of one hundred and twenty acres, sixty-five of which were under cultivation, and with the raising of corn and cotton, the favorite crops of the East Texan, prosperity smiled broadly upon his efforts from year to year. He has sold cotton at a price as high as fifteen cents a pound, and as low as five, but the average price has been sufficient to provide a surplus for the enlarging of his farm from time to time. He has managed his affairs so as to produce annually more stock than he used on his place, and has added to his holdings until he has five hundred acres of black land in the most fertile district in the state. He has brought a large portion of his land under the plow and into a productive state, the whole giving employment to three families of tenants, who find on the Grant domain an opportunity to earn the necessities of life, and not a few of the comforts and even luxuries. Mr. Grant's own sons have been potent factors in bringing about the vast improvements that have come to pass in the home estate, aiding him in his plans for the furthering of the work and in extending the borders of the estate.

On December 26, 1883, Mr. Grant was married to Miss Bettie Bolton, the daughter of William P. Bolton and his wife. The Boltons came from North Carolina to Texas, spending some time in Tennessee on the way, and their children are Thomas Bolton, of Rosalie, Texas, Dr. Lee, of Anderson county, Texas, Miss Frances, of Rosalie, and Mrs. Grant. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Grant are as follows: Mack H., a farmer near the old home, married to Helen Jeffus, and the father of Marshall Wellington Grant; Prella C., is a farmer and stock man in the vicinity of the home place, and is married to Stella Elliot; Samuel Bertram is also following the vocation of his father, and is married to Etta Moore; they also have two unmarried sons at home, Troy and Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant are members of the Presbyterian church, active and energetic in its varied work, and Mr.

Grant is a Democrat in his political faith. They have long enjoyed the most enviable reputations in their community, where they are known for honest, hard working people, who confine their principal attention to their own affairs, and as a result have the wholesome respect and esteem of all who know them.

GEORGE W. WOLCOTT. In the cattle business of western Texas no name within the past quarter of a century has become better known than that of Wolcott, and of the different members of the Wolcott family in this industry the most prominent is George W. Wolcott, whose landed possessions, and great herds of live stock are among the prominent features of this industry in the region about Midland.

George W. Wolcott, who is a younger brother of William H. Wolcott, whose sketch is given above, was born in Alabama, December 10, 1851. The details of the family history are given in the preceding article. The family came to Smith county, Texas, in 1853, and the father died in 1860, when George W. was nine years of age. He received most of his education in the public schools of Ellis county, and later was a student in a commercial college at Dallas. After leaving school he went into the stock business in Ellis county, and soon became well known for his enterprise and successful management. He remained in Ellis county until 1883, and by that time his interests had increased to large proportions, although he had begun on a modest scale. In 1883 he moved out to Tom Green county, and continued to develop his business on a large scale and each year increasing the pasture range of his many herds. He subsequently moved his headquarters to Midland county, in which vicinity he purchased many sections of grazing lands, extending over into Martin county. He now owns and controls some of the finest pasture lands in West Texas, and his herds graze over thousands of acres in this locality.

On March 6, 1888, Mr. Wolcott married Miss Ida Herring, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Major Calvin Herring. Major Herring was a Confederate soldier who attained official title and made a brilliant record as a soldier of the South. The six children in the Wolcott family are named as follows: Frank F., who is a stock-raiser in Martin county; Juliette, a graduate of Belmont College at Nashville, Tennessee, and now at home with her parents at Midland; Edith, who is a student in Belmont College; Henry; Elsie; and Kitty Bell. The family reside in one of the most attractive homes of Midland and are well known in the social circles of this city. Mr. Wolcott himself is devoted to the interests and activities of his home, and it has been his successful ambition to provide well for his family and to give his children as much education as they desire. The family are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Wolcott is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He owns a large amount of stock in the Midland National Bank, and has numerous evidences of material prosperity, as well as the high esteem which is paid to a man of influence and honor.

THOMAS H. MARBERRY. The recent widespread interest in banking and currency laws and reforms along these lines has brought to the notice of the general public the great importance of the bank in the business world of today. Many important concerns could not operate were it not for the support of some bank, and when some bank becomes involved and fails people are prone to forget the many times when the bank has come to the aid of some struggling firm and placed it on a solid foundation. It takes a man of keen business ability, both progressive and at the same time cautious, to successfully handle the affairs of a bank, and one of the most successful men of this type in Clay county, Texas, is Thomas H. Marberry, the president of the Merchant and Planter's Bank of Henrietta.

Thomas H. Marberry is the son of Thomas J. Marberry, who was born in the state of Tennessee. The latter grew up in his native state and then moved to Kentucky, where he entered the mercantile business and continued in this line of work during his entire business career. He was a member of the Methodist church and was an active Mason. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army and took part in many engagements, being in active service almost continuously. He died in 1900, at the age of sixty-four, and is buried in Kentucky. He married Miss Mary Rowlett after coming to Kentucky to live, his wife being a native of this state. She was a member of the Methodist church, and her death occurred when she was but twenty-eight years of age, in 1874. She is buried in Kentucky. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Marberry, of whom Thomas H. Marberry was the third child.

Until he was about nineteen years of age Thomas H. Marberry lived in Kentucky. He was born in the latter state, in Callaway county, on the 13th of April, 1870. He received his early education in the public schools of Kentucky and later entered the National Institute of Mathematics, at Madisonville, Kentucky, where he was a student for a time. When he left Kentucky he came directly to Texas, and his first position in the state was as deputy in the county clerk's office in Archer county. He remained in this position for about two years and during this time he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and began the practice of his profession in Archer City. He remained here for twelve years, not only engaged in a large legal practice, but also prominent in various business enterprises. He organized the First National Bank at Archer City and was its president and active head for three years. Then, in 1904, he came to Henrietta, Texas, and here organized the Merchants and Planter's Bank. He was first cashier of this institution, but was later made president, and during the entire life of the bank he has been its active head. The bank does a general banking business in all its branches, and its reputation for strength and stability is largely due to the wisdom with which Mr. Marberry has invested its funds and has directed the policy of the institution.

In his religious affiliations Mr. Marberry is a member of the Methodist church. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and belongs to the Democratic party, but takes no active interest in local politics, although, like most men of important interests, he is keenly interested in national politics. His chief recreation is horseback riding, but his home and family occupy most of his spare time.

Mr. Marberry was married in Farmington, Kentucky, on the 17th of November, 1890, to Miss Oina Hendley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hendley of Farmington. Mr. and Mrs. Marberry have had four children, three girls and one boy, namely: Bessie, who is deceased; Ruby, Allie and Joy.

Mr. Marberry is an active member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the Blue Lodge and to the Commandery. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN L. MCGEEHEE, M. D. Dr. John L. McGehee is a Mississippian by birth, and all his life was passed in that state, with but little exception, until he came to Burkburnett, in 1907, where he took up the practice of his profession, and has since continued with excellent success.

Born in Amite county, Mississippi, on April 19, 1872, Dr. McGehee is the son of Hansford J. and Matha (Gardner) McGehee, both native Mississippians. The father, who was a farmer and miller by trade, died in his native state in 1898, aged sixty-three, and is there buried. He was a staunch Baptist and a Democrat, and he lived a life of singular uprightness and integrity. His widow, who survives him still, has spent all her days in her native state. She, too, is a Baptist, and a woman

of fine character, possessing all the Christian virtues. They were the parents of six children, Dr. McGehee being the fourth child born and is now the eldest living son.

Until he was twenty-seven years of age Dr. McGehee lived in Mississippi, barring the time spent in New Orleans when in pursuit of his medical studies. He gained his early education in the public schools of his native community, following the same with a three years' course at the East Fork Academy, in Mississippi, finishing his studies there when he was twenty-one years old. It was his wish that he might study medicine, but the status of the family exchequer made it incumbent upon him to provide the means for his studies, which he proved himself wholly equal to. He took a position in a loan office in Meridian, Mississippi, and after a year's work and saving he entered Tulane University, in New Orleans, and was graduated therefrom with his medical degree in 1900. He returned to Mississippi following his graduation, but did not engage in practice there, preferring to start in a newer territory, and so came to Texas, where he located in Tazewell, and was for five years engaged there in practice. He then came to Burkburnett, in 1907, and here he has since continued in his professional activities, having in the years that have passed come to be regarded as the leading physician of the place. He is local physician for the railroad, and in the matter of public service he has been active as city health physician, as well as being now assistant county health officer. He stands well with the profession in these parts and enjoys the unqualified esteem of the best people of the community.

Dr. McGehee has been twice married. He was married first at Gloster, Mississippi, on June 2, 1897, to Miss Ruth Toler, who died in 1902 at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving one child, Pansy Matlyde. In Sulphur Springs, Texas, the Doctor was married a second time, on June 18, 1895, when Miss Ola L. Formby became his wife. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Formby of Sulphur Springs, well known and highly estimable people of that place.

Of this later marriage there have been born four children—three girls and a boy. They are named as follows: Alleene, Louise, Edward S. and Johnnie Mae.

Dr. McGehee is a member of the Baptist church, as is his wife, and he has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is a Democrat, but the demands of his profession are such that he devotes little attention to political affairs of the community beyond the demands of good citizenship, in which quality he is not surpassed by any.

SAMUEL A. ROBERTS. As editor, owner and publisher of the Burkburnett Star, Samuel A. Roberts took up his residence in this community on April 1, 1913, and already he has made a deal of headway in his enterprise. Long familiar with newspaper work, or one might better say identified with it since his boyhood, Mr. Roberts is thoroughly familiar with his enterprise, and in connection with the publication of his paper he carries on a general job-printing business.

Samuel A. Roberts was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, on August 4, 1888, and he is the son of Joseph G. and Adele (Arnold) Roberts, both natives of the state of Tennessee, where they married and settled in Bedford county, the father identifying himself with farming activities. He came to Texas in 1891, and died in 1905 at the early age of about forty-four years, his widow still surviving him. He was a devout Baptist and a worker in the church, as is also his widow, who now maintains her residence at Byers, in Clay county. They were the parents of nine children, and of that number the subject of this review was the second born.

Samuel Roberts was three years old when his parents moved to Texas, and he has made the state his home since that time. He was given fair educational advantages in the common schools, with a commercial school

training, and at the age of seventeen he took his first position, as a bookkeeper in a general store. He worked at that for eighteen months, when he became assistant editor and reporter of the Byers *Searchlight*, remaining thus occupied for perhaps a year. Since then he has, with the exception of a year when he was connected with the Petrolia bank, been identified solely with newspaper business, his labors being confined to the towns of Byers, Petrolia and Burkburnett.

When he was twenty years old Mr. Roberts made his first independent business venture, when he bought the Petrolia *Roundup*, running the paper with fair success for about two years. Since that time numerous business ventures have held his attention, and it was in April, 1913, that he bought his present plant, the *Star*. This paper, a most creditable news sheet for the town, circulates widely in this part of Texas and in Oklahoma, while it goes to some extent into practically every state in the Union. The plant is equipped with modern machinery, and the job-printing department is a feature of the establishment.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and, while he has no church membership, he favors the Baptist church to some extent, though he supports all denominations in a most liberal-minded manner. A Democrat, Mr. Roberts is active in the political activities of the county, and, altogether, is known for one of the enterprising young men of the community.

THOMAS VARDEMAN WOODRUFF. The only son of Judge Woodruff, and now one of the leading members of the Nolan county bar, Thomas Vardeman Woodruff was born in Anson, Jones county, Texas, June 3, 1887. As a boy he was reared in what is known as west central Texas, and attended the public schools, graduating from the high school at Abilene. He then entered the state university at Austin, and after a course of study there at the age of twenty-two took the bar examinations and was admitted to practice in August, 1910. He then joined his father, Judge Woodruff, at Sweetwater, where he is successfully engaged in practice, and has attained distinction on his own account. He is associated with J. McAllister Stevenson in title examination and abstract work, and in this line the firm, known as the Nolan County Abstract Company, has practically a monopoly of the business in this section, and has given a perfection of service for all its patrons. Mr. Woodruff is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and with a Greek Letter fraternity of the Chi Phi.

THOMAS PEYTON STEGER is one of the leading members of the legal profession at Bonham, to which point he came in 1889 from Memphis, Tennessee. He was born near that city, in Fayette county, March 15, 1852, and is of German blood. His father, Edward Harris Steger, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1809, was educated there, and migrated to Tennessee about 1830, taught school there, while getting his bearings for a business career, was connected as a contractor with the construction of the Memphis & Charleston Railway, and settled down to the life of a farmer forty miles east of Memphis several years before the Rebellion. He became a strong character among the forces for advancement, was thrifty, educated his children, and contributed through his family to the success of the Confederate arms during the struggle between the North and South. Through his sons, also, his family has been actively identified with the politics of Tennessee, one of them having served in the Legislature as a Democrat of the Carmack following and aided in the election of Governor Hooper, while another son was

sheriff of Fayette county, subsequently came to Texas, and is now a business man of Bonham.

Edward Harris Steger was a son of Peyton Steger, born in Virginia, where his father, Gen. John Steger, settled with his English wife before the War of the Revolution. Gen. Steger was a German soldier, married an English woman through whom he acquired title, or a grant, of land on the James river, at what was called Parrot's Nest, and he settled upon it and spent several years there. He had a number of children, among them Peyton, John and Edward Harris. Peyton was the grandfather of Thomas Peyton Steger, of Bonham, Texas, and when he abandoned the parental home he moved to Alabama and settled near Huntsville, where he finally passed away. Peyton Steger married Frances Jefferson, a daughter of John Jefferson, brother of Thomas Jefferson, the Sage of Monticello, and the third president of the United States. Of their union the children were: John Jefferson, who was highly educated by his father, became a teacher and educator, was a member of the State Legislature of Mississippi, and lived and died as one of that State's scholarly citizens, having founded Marshall Institute, in Marshall City, Mississippi; Edward Harris, who died on his farm near Moscow, Tennessee, in 1888; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Hill, came to Texas during the frontier period, and lived and died in Caldwell county; Katherine, who became the wife of Thomas Stratton, who died many years ago, leaving a large family, and Frances, who married Dr. Joseph E. Douglas, a Methodist preacher, and resided in Marshall county, Mississippi, where her husband assisted in founding Marshall Institute.

Edward Harris Steger married Miss Virginia Allen, a daughter of Darling Allen, a thrifty planter of Virginia. She survived her husband until 1891, when she passed away in the locality in which she had resided almost from her bridal days. Their children were: Elizabeth, who married Dr. John S. Hill, a Confederate soldier and who died, a martyr to duty, having fallen a victim of yellow fever, at Moscow, Tennessee, after having nursed as a physician hundreds of cases, and his widow is buried at Paris, Texas; Frances, who became the wife of Dr. R. L. Knox, and died at Memphis, Tennessee; John Jefferson, who is the successor of his father upon the Tennessee family homestead; Robert E., ex-sheriff of Fayette county, Tennessee; William Allen, who died at Bonham, Texas, in 1896; Thomas P., whose name introduces this sketch; Gus F., who is president of the Steger Lumber Company, of Bonham, Texas, and manager of the Steger Milling Company; Edward Darling, a member of the Bonham bar, who gave up his profession and engaged in business and politics, stumped Texas in 1887 with Jo Bailey, in support of state-wide prohibition, became an admirer and friend of the young statesman made common cause with him in all of his subsequent political battles and victories, and sat in the councils of the leaders of Texas Democracy for many years, subsequently demonstrated his success as a financier, built the Denison, Bonham & New Orleans Railway, became its president, sold it to the M. K. & T. Railway Company, of which he is a director, is one of the large land owners of Fannin county, and has become extensively interested in industrial and financial concerns in this county; and Virginus, the youngest member of the family, is a merchant of Bonham and manager of the Steger Opera House.

Thomas Peyton Steger obtained his education in private schools of Tennessee and Mississippi and through the aid of his sister Frances, in the parental home. His earliest and youthful efforts were given to the plantation which brought him up from childhood, and he chose telegraphy and railroad work when he reached years of responsibility. He learned the telegraph code at Moscow, his home town, with the old Memphis & Charleston Railroad, afterwards entering the service

of the Mobile & Ohio Railway Company, had positions at Macon, Tupelo, Meridian and Baldwin, Mississippi. At Tupelo he read law in the office of "Private" John Allen, who later became a member of Congress from Mississippi, and was admitted to the bar there in 1873. He continued his service as an operator and ultimately reached Memphis as day operator and day manager of the Associated Press office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was engaged in that work from 1883 to 1889, and when he left the "key," he began a career in Texas and took up the practice of law.

Mr. Steger's career as a lawyer covers a period of a quarter of a century, an era prolific and fruitful of litigation in the State and Federal courts, and during almost a third of this he was associated with P. C. Thurmond in practice. Among the first cases with which he became connected as counsel was one of the famous law suits of Fannin county and it dragged over a period of many years and was transferred to Grayson county upon a change of venue before the case ran its course. The case above referred to arose by reason of the death of Col. Thomas C. Bean, one of the most eccentric characters as well as one of the most mysterious citizens ever connected with human affairs. Mr. Steger was appointed by the judge of the district court as one of the attorneys for the unknown heirs of Col. Bean's vast estate. The Colonel had died intestate, and Mr. Steger was associated with his brother, Edward D. Steger, in the case from the filing of the first papers until the verdict of the last jury.

This case attracted so much notoriety that some history of Col. Bean will, no doubt, be of interest at this point. The Colonel was one of the oldest lawyers and oldest surveyors in Texas. He is believed to have been born at Palmyra, Missouri, about 1818, and was a young man of about twenty-seven years when he accompanied his father, Colmore Bean, to Fannin county. They came here directly from Fayetteville, Arkansas, and cabined themselves about, eking out an existence by raising a few head of live stock and by the earnings of the son as a surveyor. Where the young man was educated is a matter unknown, but he was acquainted with logarithms, latitude and departure, and such other features of higher mathematics as are required to do efficient work in his line. He was a man of mystery from the beginning, but as age crept upon him he grew more reticent about himself and finally reached a point where he resented mildly any attempt of his few friends to gain information about himself or his affairs.

Upon current subjects, Col. Bean was sociable and companionable with those who chanced to attract him and seems to have offered no offensive speech except when the privacy of his life was threatened with invasion. His services as a surveyor were in demand, and he took land at twenty-five cents per acre in settlement for his fees for his work. During his life he gathered together many thousands of acres which he refused to put to his own use, to lease or to sell. When approached by those wishing to lease land from him, he generally used his famous expression: "Damn a rat! The poor folks need the pasture." He wished to accumulate nothing but land and was frequently hard pressed for money to pay his taxes and to provide for the few wants of his body. He wore the same plug hat for twenty-five years, always carried an umbrella, and wore a long, black, sleek coat that served for him from the vigor of manhood until his death. He made his home in a cabin about fourteen feet square, back of which lived some of his old slaves, and they ministered to him during the lonely hours of his last existence, and when he died, in 1887, the book of his life was closed and sealed and the struggle for his estate began.

With the legal announcement of his death, some

fifty claimants appeared for his estate. Some came with records purported to show blood relationship and others brought wills as evidence of their interest in the estate. At the threat of prosecution for perjury by the attorneys for the estate, the wills all wilted and the court began to grind upon the claims of the others. It was finally decided by the claimants to go to trial with the plaintiff having the strongest case. The robbery was so apparent to the populace of Fannin county that the claimants believed such prejudice as to warrant a change of venue existed and the court removed the case to Sherman for trial. There, after some seven or eight years from the death of Col. Bean, and after one hung jury, his vast estate was handed over to supposed relatives, assignees of claimants, and lawyers, as flesh to wolves, and one of the historic suits at law in north Texas came to an unholy end.

Thomas P. Steger has maintained himself a Democrat, and his personal activity has been given in behalf of his friends. He managed the congressional campaign for the Hon. Sam Rayburn for the nomination in 1912, and won a plurality of 600 votes in a race having eight entries. He is a director of the Steger Lumber Company and its attorney. On January 1, 1873, Mr. Steger was married at Baldwin, Massachusetts, to Miss Alice Scales, the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Pleasant A. Scales. Mrs. Scales was formerly Harriet Clayton, and Mrs. Steger was reared under most favorable educational and social environment. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Steger were: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Robert S. Rodgers, of Bonham, and Harry Peyton, who married Miss Dorothy McCormick, who came to this country when eight years of age, from Dublin, Ireland, and now resides in Freeport, Long Island, New York. In the untimely death of Harry Peyton Steger, which occurred January 5, 1912, in New York City, the American world of letters suffered a loss that will be felt long and poignantly. With his never failing enthusiasm and his cheerful kindness, Mr. Steger had made a host of friends throughout the country, to whom he was a constant inspiration. As literary advisor of Doubleday, Page & Company, and editor of *Short Stories*, his activities in the publishing world brought him into close contact with every phase of the life, and to everyone—authors, statesmen, scholars, journalists, editors, publishers and a host of others with whom he came into contact—he was a marvel of energy, an inexhaustible well of enthusiasm and a never failing encouragement.

Mr. Steger had packed into his thirty short years enough incidents to fill several times over the span allotted him. He was born March 2, 1882, at Moscow, Tennessee, near Memphis, to which city his family soon removed. As Mr. Steger himself expressed it one time, he "fed squirrels in Court Square, for seven years, and then moved to Bonham, Texas." He attended private and public schools and was graduated in 1897, delivering as his final high school address, "Character vs. Reputation." Mr. Steger told his friends that he entered the University of Texas in 1897, "having donned long trousers especially for that event." As a matter of fact, as he was only fifteen years old, a special permit had to be obtained for a boy so young to enter the University. At the University of Texas, Mr. Steger was president of the Sophomore class, business manager of the University magazine, editor of the University newspaper, editor-in-chief of the University annual, *The Cactus*, Key Orator, member of the Phi Delta Theta, the Theta Nu Upsilon, and the Goo Roos. He was a fellow in Greek and Latin, and was graduated with a M. A. Degree for a Metrical translation of Aristophanes' Greek Comedy, "The Wasps." On account of his high scholarship, he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Steger taught Greek and Latin in the Mineola

(Texas) high school for one year, and later was instructor of Latin in the Bonham high school, after which he went to Johns Hopkins University to study Sanskrit, having passed the examination for the Rhodes Scholarship. While in Baltimore, he received word that the scholarship, beginning in 1905, had been awarded him. He immediately took passage for Europe, entering the Balliol College, Oxford. There he became president of the Arnold Literary Society, and contributed to the Oxford periodicals. During this time he traveled extensively over the continent. Mr. Steger did considerable free lance work on the strength of his sociological investigations. He lived for a season in Toynbee Hall, a Whitechapel settlement in the London slums, serving the London Relief Committee as a parochial visitor. It was a bitter winter, thousands of men were out of employment, and the young student saw something of the grinding of the "wheel", where it grinds most cruelly. Articles describing his observations in the London slums were published in English, German and American magazines. Then he undertook a new experiment in sociological studies. He wanted to know something about life from the tramp's point of view. Accordingly, he became a tramp. He walked 250 miles, going from Queensboro to London, with no means of resources of any kind, except the resource of his own personality. He was dependent on back-door hand-outs for his food, and slept in the Parks or under hay lofts or in rural barns, spending not a cent for anything during the entire "tramp." He realized some financial gain from his experiment, in addition to the experience, for he wrote a series of articles for magazines, narrating the personal adventures of a hobo.

When he had played these varied parts in life, his thoughts turned homeward and he was eager for America. He had been Oxford scholar, German newspaper man and lecturer, London reporter and special correspondent, poor relief worker in the London slums and tramp! He would not lose the opportunity to continue his studies of the under-crust even on the voyage home and took steerage passage for Quebec.

"Then," said Steger, in telling this part of his life to a friend, "I scrambled to New York and shaved at once." For a time while staying in Germany, Mr. Steger had written for the *Koetner Zeitung*, of Cologne, Germany, and again lectured before an organization of business men in Bonnam Rhein, on "Texas Niggers and Cotton." After leaving Oxford, he began journalism in earnest and became connected with the *London Express*. During this time he did considerable independent writing, and was sent to Monte Carlo by the newspaper, "where," said Steger once to a friend, "I got arrested by the Italian Army, or most of it, for constructing a wind whistle on a rock in the Mediterranean."

Soon after returning to this country, Mr. Steger became connected with Doubleday, Page & Company, in the service of which house the balance of his years were spent. Perhaps the part of his work for which Mr. Steger was best known was the position of literary editor of O. Henry. A friend and advisor of the late Sidney Porter in life, Mr. Steger became administrator of his estate when that famous short story writer died. Almost the last work that he did was the gathering together and editing the twelfth and last O. Henry volume, "Rolling Stones," which was published only a fortnight before Mr. Steger's death. He had gathered the material from all the sources, having gone to Texas and North Carolina for most of it, and having interviewed every person who he thought it likely could give him any information of O. Henry's early life and writings. It had been Mr. Steger's intention to write a biography of Sidney Porter within a few years.

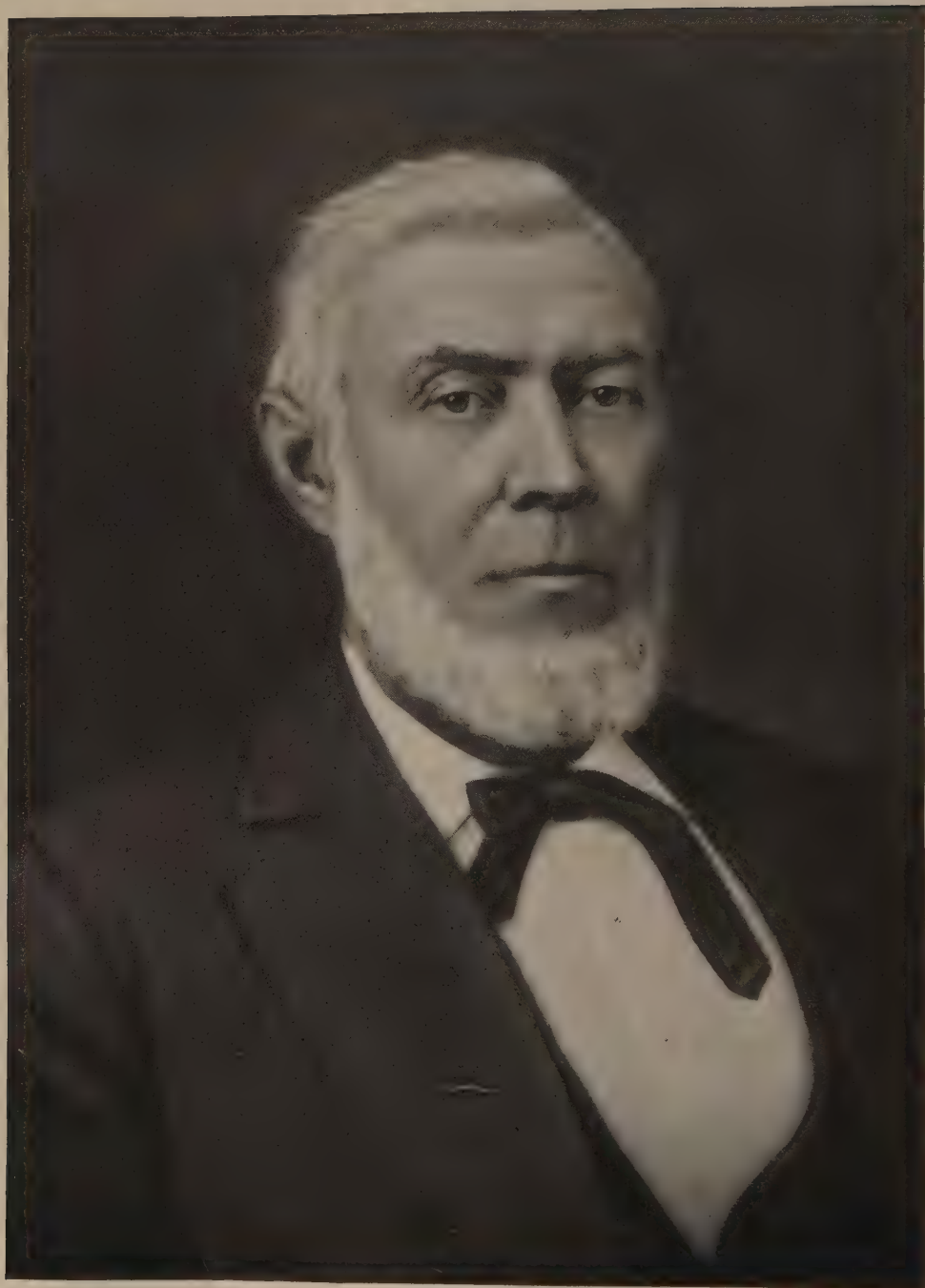
COL. STEPHEN W. BLOUNT. At Washington on the Brazos on the 2d of March, 1836, Stephen W. Blount, who had settled at San Augustine in the preceding year and had been elected a delegate to the convention, stood up and proposed the motion for the adoption of the Texas Declaration of Independence. In the subsequent proceedings of that body he was one of the signers of the immortal document, and for several years prior to his death, in 1890, he enjoyed the unique distinction of being the last surviving signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Colonel Blount was in many respects a most remarkable man. His forebears for generations had in their times been men of prominence and influence in different localities, and in his family of sons Colonel Blount left men who have conferred additional honor upon the name.

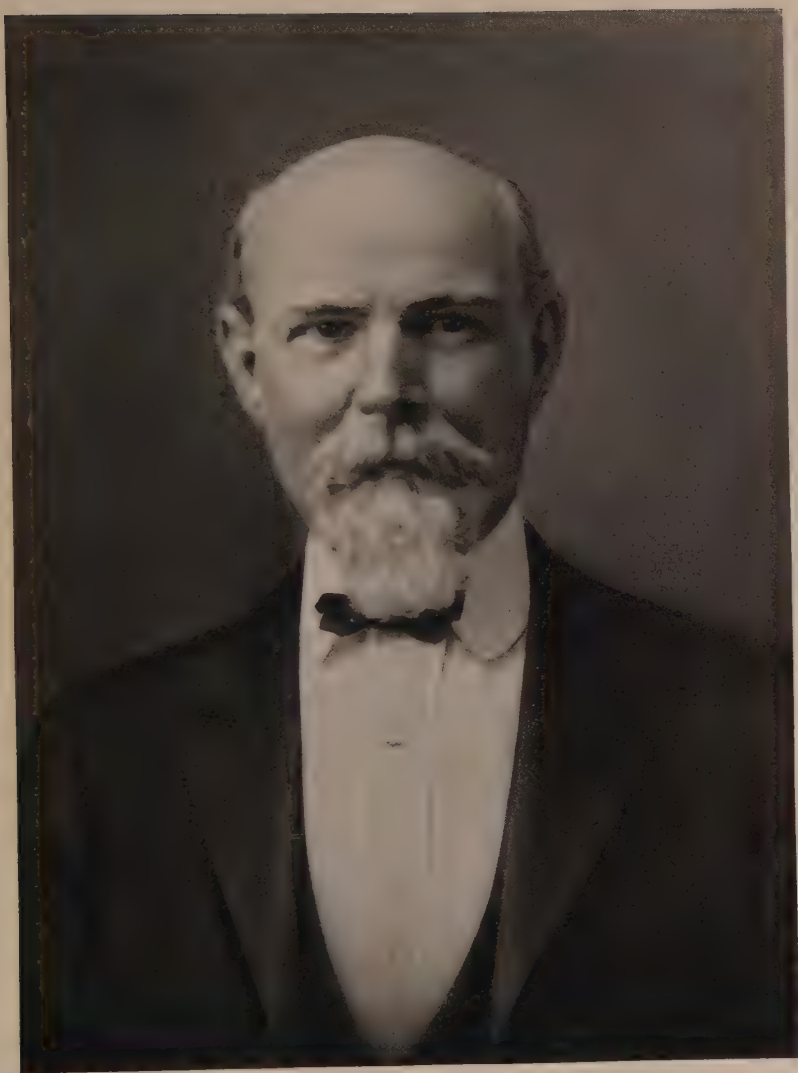
Stephen W. Blount was born in Burke county, Georgia, in 1808. The progenitor of the Blount family, William Blount, came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and his descendants, adherents of Charles I, were driven from England by Cromwell and settled in the American colony. The grandfather of the late Colonel Blount was Gen. Stephen Blount, a revolutionary soldier in the Continental line, who was wounded in the battle at Eutaw Springs, and in the siege of Savannah lost his leg. He was made customs collector at Savannah by President Washington during the latter's second administration. The Blount family has given other notable characters to American history, including Congressman Blount of Georgia, Governor Blount of Tennessee (who also was United States Senator from that state), and others. When Colonel Blount was a young man he served as sheriff in Burke county, Georgia. In 1835, while on a visit to Montgomery, Alabama, he made the acquaintance of Archibald Hotchkiss, one of the Texas impresarios, who gave Blount such a glowing prediction of the future of Texas that his auditor decided to make the journey across the Sabine with Hotchkiss. He arrived at San Augustine in the autumn of 1835 and continued thereafter to make that town his home until his death. Soon after locating at San Augustine came his election as a delegate to the convention at Washington on the Brazos, and there he was prominent in the proceedings of that body of delegates. While returning from Washington to San Augustine, he met Ratcliffe's company, which he joined on its way to the battle of San Jacinto. Only those of this company who had good horses were enabled to reach San Jacinto in time for the battle, and Colonel Blount had the honor of being among those Texas patriots who stood on the banks of Buffalo Bayou until the arrival of Santa Anna's army, and then marched forth to give them battle, resulting in a complete victory for the American forces.

From the winning of Texas independence up to the war between the states, Colonel Blount was a planter at San Augustine. During his young career in Georgia he had served as colonel on the staff of Governor Schley of that state, and thus gained the title by which he was always known. At San Augustine he served as postmaster from 1846 to 1849. He was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention of 1850 at Waco.

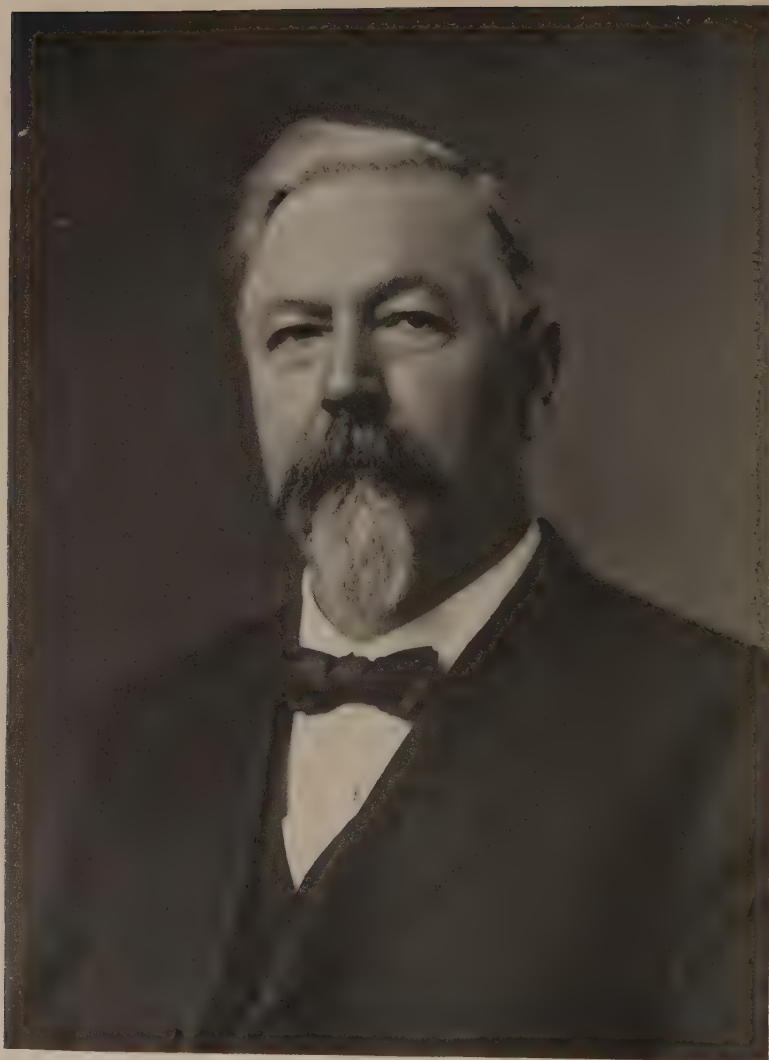
Colonel Blount was the first county clerk of San Augustine county after its organization. He was one of the charter members of Redland Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., at San Augustine. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and was always prominent in public affairs. During the war between the states he served as a fiscal agent for the Confederate government, and after the war and up to the time of his death he was a merchant at San Augustine. His home, which he built in 1837, still stands in good condition and is now owned by his sons. He attended many conventions and public gatherings and during his later years, as the last surviving signer of the declaration of independence, always attracted much attention and was made much of.



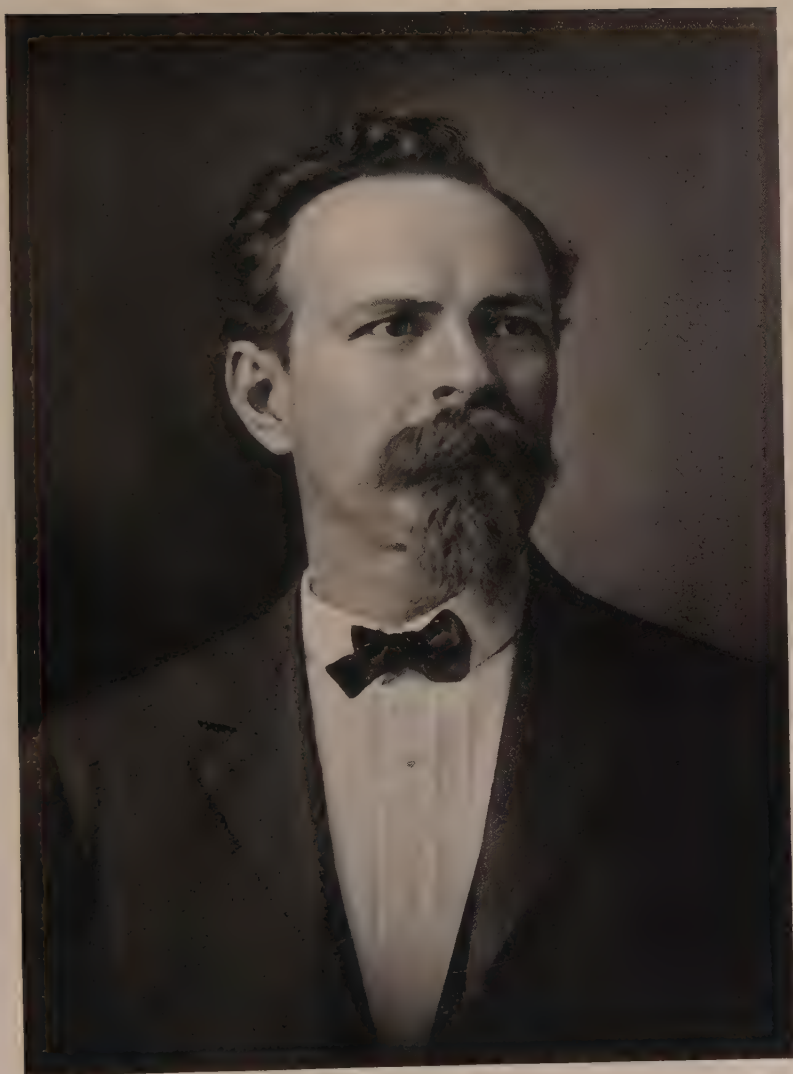
S W Blount



Thos W. Blount.



Yours Truly
E. A. Blom



S. W. P. Hunt

Colonel Blount married Mary Landon, who was born in Vermont and at the age of twenty, in 1835, came to San Augustine, her people being earlier settlers there than the Blounts. Mrs. Blount died in 1892. Colonel Blount reared a fine family of six children, all of whom are still living. They are: Capt. T. W. Blount, of San Augustine; E. A. Blount and S. W. Blount, of Nacogdoches; Mrs. Jennie B. Holmes, of Waco; Mrs. Mary Thomas, of Washington, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Emma B. Shindler, of Dahart, Texas.

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. BLOUNT. Bearing an old and distinguished name in East Texas, Captain Blount has himself well performed the responsibility and creditably lived up to the expectations of his family history. During the war between the states he earned distinction as a Texas soldier and officer. He was admitted to the bar, but never practiced, and during all the years since the war has been prominent as a planter in San Augustine county. He has been honored with various offices in the gift of his fellow citizens, and it may be said without any exaggeration that Captain Blount is now as he has been for many years one of the most highly esteemed men of the state of Texas and a worthy representative of its history. Capt. Thomas W. Blount is a son of the late Col. Stephen W. Blount and his wife, Mary (Landon) Blount. The career of Colonel Blount, who was a member of that notable group of Texans who signed the declaration of independence in 1836, is given in detail on other pages of this history. Captain Blount is in every respect except one a native son and Texan in all his character and training. He should have been a native of San Augustine, but at the time of his birth, in 1839, his parents were on a visit at Talladega, Alabama, so that Alabama is his native state, although from infancy he has lived in Texas.

Captain Blount was reared at San Augustine and for his early education was sent to Kentucky Military Institute at Lexington, where he was graduated in the class of 1857. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar after the war, but never practiced, preferring plantation life. During the Civil war Captain Blount well won his title and made a record of distinction as a soldier. Before the actual hostilities began he was commissioned in the latter part of March, 1861, as a lieutenant by President Davis, and was sent to Pensacola, Florida, where he was assigned as instructor of volunteers in artillery practice. His training in military schools stood him in good stead. When the bombardment of Pensacola took place he was by order of General Bragg placed in command of two batteries. On this and on two subsequent occasions during his war service he was reported to commander officers for distinguished and meritorious conduct. At Pensacola he was assigned to duty as a member of the staff of General Gladden. Later he was made chief of staff under General Villepigue, and as such took part in the battle at Fort Pillow, above Memphis, on the Mississippi River, where for bravery in action he was promoted to captain of artillery on the recommendation of General Villepigue. Later he was with General Allen in the battle of Baton Rouge and was complimented for gallant and meritorious conduct, and still later took part in the battle of Port Hudson. Upon the surrender of Port Hudson he was carried a prisoner to Johnson's Island, where he was detained until the close of the war.

After the war in 1866, Captain Blount was elected to the legislature during the Throckmorton administration, and had an important part in the reconstruction era in Texas. As soon as settled conditions had been brought about, he engaged in planting, and that is still his regular vocation, although on account of rheumatism he was compelled to retire from active charge of his estate in 1910, and since that time has had his home in the town of San Augustine. With the exception of this minor affliction, he is still in the best of health and spirits, and

is one of the well preserved veterans whose record both in war and peace has been one of great honor. Captain Blount owns a fine farm three miles from San Augustine. Like his father, he has always had a reputation of being a first class plantation manager, and his place shows the best of care and has been brought to a high state of productiveness. Some years ago, out of his generous accumulations, he gave a thousand acres of land to his children. He has always lived a life of strictest honor and integrity, true to the traditions of the Blount family. The wife of Captain Blount is now deceased. Before her marriage she was Miss Mary Rather, a native of Shelby county, Texas, and a daughter of Dr. Rather. Captain Blount has four children: Captain Frank Blount, of San Augustine; Dr. Stephen L. Blount, of Fort Worth; Thomas W. Blount and Miss Emma Blount, of San Augustine. Captain Blount has a membership in the old Redland Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., at San Augustine, and is also a Royal Arch Mason.

EDWARD A. BLOUNT. While one of the sons of the late Col. Stephen W. Blount turned his attention to farming and planting, another to the law, Edward A. Blount has been throughout his entire active career strictly a business man, and is undoubtedly one of the most successful and enterprising in East Texas. For the past nineteen years his home has been at Nacogdoches, where he has been known as a banker, and connection with extensive interests especially in lumbering. While he has devoted himself to the rigid routine of business, Mr. Blount has seldom exacted the same rigid requirements from others which he has accepted for himself. He has been generous, not only as a public spirited citizen, but also through his liberal relationships with many less successful men, and by free extension of credit has assisted many deserving men to buy homes and farms and establish themselves as prosperous and industrious citizens in different sections of East Texas.

Edward A. Blount was born at San Augustine, in the old homestead, in 1849, a son of Col. Stephen W. and Mary (Landon) Blount. Concerning his distinguished father a sketch appears on preceding pages.

Edward A. Blount manifested his tendency and inclinations for business early in life and has been very busy, and up to the present time gives active personal supervision to his large and important financial and industrial enterprises. He was educated in the Kentucky Military Institute at Frankfort, Kentucky, where he graduated at the end of his third year, having crowded four years' work into three and standing at the head of his class each year. He remained at Frankfort the entire three years of his schooling without coming home for a vacation. This exhibition of energy and industry is the chief characteristic of all his subsequent business career. He grew up in the mercantile business at San Augustine, associated with his father, and carried the enterprise on after the latter's death. About 1894 Mr. Blount moved to Nacogdoches and bought a controlling interest in the Commercial National Bank, of which he became president. In the early part of 1911 he changed this bank to the Guaranty State Bank, of which he is president and manager and principal owner. Mr. Blount is widely known among financiers as one of the most successful bankers in Texas. He is also largely interested in other affairs in East Texas, especially the lumber industry. He is president of the Blount-Decker Lumber Company at Alto, also president of the Blount-Summers Lumber Company at LaTexo. He has accumulated a large fortune through his own capacity and effort.

STEPHEN W. BLOUNT. A son of the late Colonel Blount and a worthy bearer of his name, Stephen W. Blount has since 1876 practiced law and for many years has had foremost rank in the bar of East Texas. For the past fifteen years his home and center of practice has been at Nacogdoches.

Stephen W. Blount was born at San Augustine, Texas, in 1854, a son of Col. Stephen W. and Mary (Landon) Blount. Reared at the old homestead in San Augustine, he continued his education beyond local schools, first at the Kentucky Military Institute at Lexington, then in the University of Virginia, and studied law in the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. He graduated LL. B. at Cumberland in 1876. Returning to Texas and being admitted to the bar, he established himself in practice at San Augustine, where he remained until 1898, in which year he moved to Nacogdoches. Advancing years have brought advancing and increasing prominence and success in his profession, and few members of the bar of East Texas equal in prominence and success in the law Stephen W. Blount. Mr. Blount served as a member of the Texas legislature during the sessions of 1883 and 1885.

Mr. Blount has a fine home and family at Nacogdoches. He married Miss Mary Price, a daughter of Lieut. B. F. Price, of Benton's Company, Hood's Brigade, in service throughout the war. Mrs. Blount is a granddaughter of William Garrett of Tennessee, who was one of the first American settlers of San Augustine county, having located there in 1828. To Mr. Blount and wife have been born ten children, all of whom they reared and are all still living.

SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE COMPANY. As an agency that has had powerful influence in furthering industrial and commercial progress in the Lone Star state, this strong and ably managed corporation is consistently made the subject of specific mention in this publication.

The telephone business in Texas had its inception through the medium of the Western Union Telegraph Company, operating under the Edison patents. Exchanges were installed in the cities of Galveston and Houston, the former by David Hall and the latter by James W. Stacey, who were managers for the Western Union in the respective cities in 1879. Arthur B. Homer, a representative merchant of Galveston, was probably the first to exploit the Bell telephone system in Texas, but by reason of certain misunderstanding with the parent company, in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, he withdrew from this field of enterprise without building any exchanges. By the close of the year 1879 the differences between the owners of the Bell telephone patents and the Western Union Telegraph Company had been adjusted and the latter corporation then withdrew entirely from the telephone field.

At the beginning of the year 1880 the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company was organized, at Little Rock, Arkansas, by Logan H. Roots, Edward C. Newton, P. K. Roots, and W. P. Davidson. Shortly after the incorporation of the company Jasper N. Keller became one of its interested principals and its field of operations was expanded to cover the state of Texas. Under Mr. Keller's effective management the new company purchased and assumed control of the Western Union exchanges at Galveston and Houston and immediately instituted the construction of exchanges in all of the important cities of the state, besides making provision for the building of toll lines between exchanges, wherever such expansion seemed to promise a profitable business. The exchange in the city of Dallas was opened for business on the 1st of June, 1881, and within the same period exchanges were installed at San Antonio and Austin. During the year 1882 development of substantial order was made, by the establishing of exchanges at Brownsville, Brenham, Cleburne, Colorado, Corsicana, Gainesville, Greenville, Jefferson, Marshall, Paris, Palestine, Sherman, Denison and Texarkana.

In the spring of 1883 the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company's holdings were sold to a syndicate organized at Lowell Massachusetts, and among

the leading members of the new corporation were William A. Ingram, Charles J. Glidden, and Loren N. Downs. A reorganization of the original company was immediately effected, and James K. Dunbar, of San Antonio, was made general superintendent, with headquarters temporarily established at Little Rock, Arkansas. The territory was separated into operating divisions and superintendents were appointed with headquarters in the cities of Dallas and Austin. On the 31st of August, 1883, the respective number of subscribers listed at the various exchanges in Texas was as here noted: Austin, 125; Brownsville, 60; Brenham, 97; Cleburne, 42; Colorado, 57; Corsicana, 71; Dallas, 259; Fort Worth, 168; Gainesville, 68; Galveston, 330; Greenville, 38; Houston, 148; Jefferson, 44; Marshall, 56; Paris, 87; Palestine, 42; Sherman, 114; Denison, 75; San Antonio, 323; Texarkana, 52; and Waco, 87.

When the Lowell syndicate had effected the reorganization of the operating force of the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, the name of the same was changed to the Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company, but the original title was restored a few years later.

During the years 1884 and 1885 the following was the personnel of the executive corps of the Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company: Southwestern division,—William A. Ingram, president; Charles J. Glidden, secretary; and Loren N. Downs, general manager, all of these officials being residents of Lowell, Massachusetts. John K. Dunbar was general superintendent, with headquarters at Austin, Texas; Earle K. Baker, superintendent of the First district, with headquarters in the city of Dallas; and Thomas W. Milburn, superintendent of the Second division, with headquarters at San Antonio. Within the year 1885 James W. Bennett became president of the company, at Lowell, Massachusetts; J. P. McKinstry, general manager at Cleveland, Ohio; and Joseph E. Farnsworth was appointed auditor at Austin, Texas. During the period from 1884 to 1886 the officials of the company gave their attention principally to the development of the local-exchange business. The construction of long-distance lines was not pushed to any great extent, by reason of the fact that such service was at that time unsatisfactory over a distance beyond fifty or seventy-five miles. In 1886 the official roster of the company was as here noted: Levi Sprague, president; Charles J. Glidden, treasurer; J. E. Farnsworth, general auditor; J. P. McKinstry, general manager; J. K. Dunbar, general superintendent; E. K. Baker, superintendent First district, at Dallas, Texas; and G. W. Foster, superintendent of Second district, at Galveston.

At this time an added impetus was given to long-distance service by the invention of the bridging bell and the granulated-carbon electrodes for long-distance transmitters. In 1890 the two Texas divisions of the company were permanently separated and the heads of the divisions reported direct to the general manager at Cleveland, Ohio. At this time E. K. Baker was transferred to Galveston and G. W. Foster to Dallas. Arthur F. Adams was in charge of the Arkansas division, at Little Rock. On the 31st of December, 1891, the principal exchanges in Texas listed their respective numbers of subscribers as follows: Austin, 314; Galveston, 608; Houston, 397; San Antonio, 603; Waco, 252; Dallas, 536; Fort Worth, 355; and Paris, 136.

The rebuilding of all of the important toll lines in Texas was initiated in 1893, and from that time onward all toll-line construction was of the very best order, and this doubtless aided greatly in the development of the local telephone business throughout the state. However, up to 1898, there were somewhat less than ten thousand subscribers' stations in Texas. Since that time the growth has been phenomenal, and at the time of this writing, in 1913, there are upward of

one hundred and seventy-five thousand subscribers' stations in Texas.

On the 1st of June, 1896, J. E. Farnsworth became general superintendent of the North Texas division, G. W. Foster having assumed a position with the Postal Telegraph Cable Company in Texas. On the 1st of June, 1899, H. J. Pettengill was elected vice-president of the company, with headquarters in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and on the 8th of January, 1900, C. A. Gates came from Michigan to Texas to assume charge as superintendent of the long-distance service. Since 1909 many changes have taken place in the personnel of the official corps of the company, and at the opening of the year 1913 the executive officers are as here noted: Heman J. Pettengill, president; E. D. Nims, first vice president; Edgar S. Bloom, second vice president; Joseph E. Farnsworth, vice president; Charles A. Gates, general manager; Frederick E. Bedlow, division auditor; W. R. Faught, assistant treasurer; A. P. Wozencraft, general attorney; W. S. Bramlitt, D. A. Frank, and S. P. English, assistant general attorneys; P. K. Baker, general commercial superintendent; F. W. Yensen, general superintendent of traffic; and A. B. Elias, general superintendent of plant.

JUDGE THOMAS B. BUTLER is president of the Guaranty State Bank of Tyler, a successful business man and a retired member of the bar of Smith county. He is one of the few self-made men of modern times whose life has been devoted to affairs wholly within his county, and he has demonstrated a many-sidedness in business and professional channels that marks his peculiarly successful career. A native of Smith county, his life is an open book to the people in this section of the state, and few there are more worthy of the generous measure of esteem and confidence that is bestowed upon Judge Butler.

Born in the Starville community of Smith county, eleven miles east of Tyler, the birth of Thomas Booker Butler occurred on January 14, 1867. His pioneer ancestor settled there about 1855, coming from Chambers county, Alabama, and the resultant posterity has spread the name of Butler well over the face of East Texas. James Wiley Butler is the father of Judge Butler, and he was for many years Deputy United States Clerk of the Tyler district. He was the son of William Booker Butler, who passed his life as a farmer, and who died in the Starville neighborhood where he had established his family.

The family is a most interesting one to contemplate from a biographical standpoint, and some few details concerning the ancestry of the subject are not amiss at this juncture. William Booker Butler was born in Georgia, and came of ancestry, who, it is believed, settled in that commonwealth from the state of Virginia. He was the son of Samuel Butler, and was born in 1799. His education was of the rural type, and while yet in his twenties he married Elizabeth Downs. He died in 1872, his widow surviving him until about 1880. She was six years his junior and with him was a member of the Baptist church. During the Civil war period William B. Butler avowed his allegiance to the Union and advocated the settlement of the political differences under the flag, and for these utterances his life was threatened and his influence in his community undermined. His early political allegiance was with the Whigs, and when that organization disappeared he took an independent stand rather than follow in the wake of the party whose leaders had conspired previously against his life. Although regarded as an enemy of the South during the Rebellion, it is a fact that few avowed secessionists furnished more sons and better soldiers in support of the Confederate cause than did he.

The issue of James Booker and Elizabeth (Downs) Butler were as follows: Mary, who married three husbands and by them reared children, namely: Elias Ivey;

Dr. James Wilcoxon; and John A. Powell. Jesse S. Butler served in General Walker's division of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate Military establishment during the Rebellion; he spent his subsequent life as a farmer and married Mary Lott, dying later in Smith county, Texas. William Booker Butler was a soldier in the same command. He devoted his later life to farming activities, and now lives in Troup, Texas. He married M. Black. Levi F. enlisted for service in the Confederate army in Mississippi and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg; James Wiley later became the father of Judge Butler; Alphonso F. was also a Confederate soldier for a brief period toward the close of the war, and is now a merchant farmer and banker of Winona, Texas, where he married Carrie Dean; R. Henry Clay is a Smith county farmer, and the husband of Ella Gray.

James Wiley Butler enlisted in May, 1862, in Company G, Captain B. B. Long, in Colonel O. M. Robert's Second Texas Infantry, and served in Randall's Brigade of General Walker's Division in the Trans-Mississippi Department. His first skirmish was at Burbow, Louisiana, and his real engagements were at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Jenkins Ferry. Long and rapid marches up and down the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Vicksburg and across the department characterized the activities of the command so strongly that the Federals named it "Walkers' Greyhounds". The troops finished service in Texas after the surrender of General Lee, and disbanded near Hempstead in June, 1865. Mr. Butler was offered a lieutenant's commission when he entered the army, but he concluded to remain in the service as a private. He passed through the entire war period without being once captured or wounded.

Upon taking up civil life once more Mr. Butler resumed the vocation of a farmer, to which he had been trained in his youth, and he continued therein until his election to the office of Sheriff of Smith county in 1870. He served four years and then returned to his rural calling for another four years. In 1878 he was again elected to the same office, being reelected in 1880, and again in 1882. In 1884 he retired to take up civil life again and engaged in the grocery business in Tyler, soon after which he was elected city marshal of the town, in which capacity he served for four years. After leaving that service he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal by A. J. Dickerson, and served through his administration and under Marshal John Grant until 1902, when he was appointed United States Court Clerk to fill a vacancy caused by death. He served as clerk under the consolidation of the various offices under one head, when he was made Deputy Clerk for the Tyler Division of the Federal Court, and he has held that office since until the present time. He was also appointed United States Commissioner of this district about that time, and holds that office today.

On December 20, 1866, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Sallie F. Holt, a daughter of Thomas S. Holt, one of the early settlers of Smith county and a farmer. Mrs. Butler passed away in 1882 and her three surviving children are: Judge Thomas B., of this review; Miss Berta Butler, and Lee Butler. In October, 1884, Mr. Butler married Mrs. Mary Deweese, a daughter of Carey Askew, and the children of this union are Elizabeth, the wife of J. M. Biscoff, chief engineer of the Cuban Central Railroad at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and Clarence Butler, who is in the service of the same road. Mr. Butler is a Royal Arch Mason, is Past Chief Patriarch of Tyler Encampment of Oddfellowship and Past Grand Patriarch of the Texas Encampment of the Order.

Judge Thomas B. Butler was educated in the public schools, finishing his schooling in the Tyler schools. He chose the profession of law for his life work, and

without college training, prepared himself for his admission to the bar in the offices of Hogg & Marsh, and was their student when these attorneys went to Austin, the former as Attorney General of the state, and the latter as his assistant. Judge Butler was formally admitted to the bar before Judge McCord in 1887 and began the practice of his profession alone. He subsequently became a member of the firm of Finley, Marsh & Butler, and when the former was appointed to the bench continued as a member of the firm of Marsh & Butler until his own appointment to the bench of Smith county as county judge in 1894. Judge Butler served in this capacity for one term and then resumed private practice. He became a partner of Mr. Lasseter as one of the firm of Butler & Lasseter, and subsequently, with the addition of his brother, Lee, the firm became Butler, Lasseter & Butler. Judge Butler was removed from this firm in 1902 by the action of Governor Sayers, who appointed him to the bench of the district court of the Seventh Judicial District. He served the few remaining months of an unexpired term and again sought his law office for the further prosecution of his profession, entering into partnership with Judge J. W. Fitzgerald, under the firm name of Fitzgerald & Butler, and he is now a member of the firm of Fitzgerald, Butler & Bullock, but does not give the law business his personal attention.

In February, 1910, Judge Butler retired from active law practice and turned his attention to business affairs, which had lately been calling for more and more of his attention. He had demonstrated his success as a dealer and trader, and had amassed, chiefly through the medium of real estate, a competency sufficient to permit him to engage in financial pursuits. He accordingly organized the Guaranty State Bank of Tyler, with a capital of \$100,000 and was elected president of the bank. W. D. Swann and A. P. Moore were chosen vice-presidents and J. D. Shelton was made cashier. To the direction of the affairs of this well established institution Mr. Butler is giving much of his busy life, and the bank enjoys a solid reputation in Smith county. In addition to the banking interests, Judge Butler is president of the Burk-Walker Furniture Company, owns a controlling interest in the *Courier-Times*, a daily and weekly paper of Tyler, is president of the Butler-Cain Hardware Company of Terrell, Texas, is a director of the East Texas Investment Company, and the Swann Wholesale Furniture Company and of the Commercial Club of Tyler, all of which would indicate something of his importance and activity in the industrial and commercial world. Judge Butler is a Democrat, and a member of the Baptist church.

On December 26, 1889, Judge Butler was united in marriage, in Tyler, with Miss Sallie Cain, a daughter of Robert M. and Carrie Cain, early settlers from Alabama. The issue of Judge and Mrs. Butler are Carrie Lee, Sarah, Emma Eloise and Thomas, Jr.

PAUL E. WILLIAMS. The most remarkable epoch of commercialism and industry in Texas has been within the last quarter century, and largely the result of the introduction of so many varied forms of wealth producing enterprises. One of the citizens of Northeast Texas who deserves especial credit for this new phase of Texas' business is Paul E. Williams of Texarkana. His prominence is largely in the development of the peanut industry. When in 1904 Mr. Williams came into Texas and located at Paris, he was the leader in co-operation with the Frisco Railroad and the Paris Board of Trade in establishing the first peanut factory in this state. The Paris factory has had an enviable career since its establishment. In June, 1911, Mr. Williams in partnership with James and Robert M. Hubbard, of New Boston, Texas, and under the corporate name of the Williams-Hubbard Peanut Company, established a peanut

factory at Texarkana, which like the Paris plant, has been highly successful. The company owns and operates both plants at Paris and Texarkana. These plants have a combined capacity of two thousand bushels of peanuts per day. The principal business is grading and shelling peanuts, supplying the wholesale candy markets west of the Mississippi river, and peanut butter, which is sold to the jobbing trade, although considerable business is done in Peanut Bran and salted peanuts.

As the first industry of its kind in the state of Texas a brief description of the Texarkana plant, derived from a local publication, will have a fitting place in this work. The factory shells and grades peanuts, popcorn and cocoanut products, and sells this product in all states west of the Mississippi river to candy and peanut butter manufacturers. The plant at Texarkana is situated on the tracks of the Kansas City Southern Railway and in point of equipment is modern throughout. Its floor space is fourteen thousand square feet and in order to load and unload goods in any kind of weather it has been connected by a private switch. About fifty employees are on the pay roll of the company in both plants and it can be readily understood that the industry is one that is closely related with the growing agricultural prosperity of northeast Texas.

Mr. Williams was the pioneer in inducing the farmers of Texas to grow peanuts for commercial purposes. It has long been a more or less familiar crop in various parts of Texas, but its commercial possibilities have never been realized to any extent in Texas previous to the establishment of the Paris factory, and it is easily possible to foresee that with continued development of the business that peanut growing will take a high rank among the agricultural activities of the state. It adds another productive industry, which is not only profitable for the increase of the current income of local farmers, but adds much to the general value of the land, and it is one more possibility to complete the diversification and rotation of crops of the south.

Mr. Paul E. Williams was born in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1878. His father James M. Williams, who was born in New Kent county, Virginia, was a captain in the Confederate army and served with distinction throughout the Civil war, after which he located at Petersburg and was there engaged in business during the remainder of his active life. His chief activity for many years was the manufacture of peanut products, and after his death the business was continued by his two sons, Mortimer and Paul E., the former still conducting the business at Petersburg.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN MUNSON. Should a thorough and conscientious search be conducted throughout the length and breadth of the state of Texas, it is doubtful if a better example of self-made American manhood could be found than that illustrated in the career of William Benjamin Munson, one of north Texas' captains of industry to whom this part of the state owes a lasting debt of gratitude. No fortunate family or pecuniary advantages aided him at the outset of his business life. On the contrary, he was forced to begin work at a tender age in order to earn the means by which to secure an acceptable education. Obstacles and difficulties have confronted him, but these he has overcome by determined and well-directed effort and, as the years have advanced, he has worked his way steadily upward until today, still active and vigorous, with powers undiminished, he is accounted one of the foremost figures in the business world of a state which does not lack for forceful and able men. It is impossible in a sketch of this kind to detail minutely each step of a career that has been so crowded with activities and achievements; the biographer must content himself with merely noting the salient points which have marked the life of an extremely busy and successful man.



Th. B. Munson

Mr. Munson was born near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, January 7, 1845, and is a son of William and Maria (Linley) Munson. The father, a native of New Hampshire, moved to Illinois as a young man and engaged in farming in Fulton county until his retirement, then moving to Astoria, where he spent the remainder of his life. The mother was born near Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, daughter of Joseph and Sybilla Linley, and came to Illinois in young womanhood. She passed away one week before the death of the father, in 1891. There were six children in the family: Mrs. Louisa E. Douglas, now a resident of Fremont, Nebraska; Thomas Volney, who died in January, 1913, a vitaculturist of national reputation, a sketch of whose career will be found on another page of this work; William Benjamin, of this review; Miss T. M., and Miss M. G., in connection with a charitable school for the young, founded by Mrs. Catherine Tingley, at Point Loma, California.

The early education of William B. Munson was secured in the public schools of the districts in which his father made his home, and showed himself an industrious and ambitious youth, with a thirst for knowledge and a determination to make a success of whatever he undertook. He supplemented his early training by a course at Abingdon College, Abingdon, Illinois, where he spent one year, and then, in order to earn funds to complete his education, entered the country schools as a teacher. Afterward he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College, then a department of the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, Kentucky, but was often crowded to meet expenses, and during the first year he and his brother, Thomas V., boarded themselves and did their own cooking, being thus able to live at an expense of one dollar per week each. These early struggles, no doubt, proved an excellent training for the youth, and when he graduated from the university in 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, he was fully prepared to meet whatever the world had in store for him.

Mr. Munson entered upon his career as a railroad man in civil engineering and contract work for the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railway, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, then being built through the state of Illinois. About one year later he joined his brother, J. T. Munson, in the drug business, at Astoria, Illinois, but after a brief period he decided to cast in his fortunes with those of the rapidly growing state of Texas, and in September, 1871, came to the town of Sherman, a move he has never found cause to regret. There he applied himself to the study of law and was admitted to the bar, and as a young and untired practitioner came to Denison. In order to add to his small income, he embarked in the real estate business, and this proved so profitable that in 1873 he practically put aside his practice and formed a partnership with Jot Gunter, which during the next ten years proved a most profitable one in the field of real estate, the firm handling more realty than any other in the state. During the latter part of this period, the firm engaged in the cattle business, and when the partnership was dissolved, in 1883, purchased the interests of his associates and became sole owner of 75,000 acres of land, with 250,000 additional acres under lease. Of this he disposed two years later, with 25,500 head of cattle, a large number of horses and much ranch property and paraphernalia, and at this time began to invest heavily in Denison real estate. Here he purchased the First National Bank, of which he had been made president in 1876, but after about two years sold out his controlling interest to other parties and retired at that time from active banking. The next few years found him one of the foremost organizers, promoters and executive officers of his locality, and to his efforts the city of Denison owes much of its present prominence and prosperity. He organized and was president of the Denison & Washington Valley Railroad Company and likewise organized

the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company, through which he operated coal mines at Colgate, Indian Territory; was elected president of the Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railroad and of the Light and Power Company of Denison, and in 1905, in connection with his brother, purchased the property of the Denison Cotton Manufacturing Company and organized the Denison Cotton Mill Company. This mill has since been successfully operated, and at this time is one of the largest cotton mills west of the Mississippi river. Mr. Munson was mainly instrumental in securing for Denison the Texas & Pacific Interurban Railway; the Denison, Bonham & New Orleans Railroad, of which he was at one time vice president; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and the M. O. & G. Railroad. He was the organizer of the Red River Bridge Company that built a wagon bridge across the Red river and secured the reconstruction of this bridge recently to replace the one which had been swept away in the great floods of 1908. In 1886 Mr. Munson became a member of the firm of Munson & Brother, which has continued to handle large real estate deals in and around Denison to the present time. He was one of the organizers of the Southwestern Surety and Insurance Company, with a capital and surplus of over \$800,000, and is president of this great enterprise at this time.

Mr. Munson has never had the time nor inclination to enter actively into political life, yet supports democratic principles and candidates. He has been active fraternally as a member of the Elks, is connected with the Chamber of Commerce, and readily contributes his co-operation and financial aid to any movement which promises to be of benefit to his adopted locality. In his religious belief he is an Evolutionist, believing in the unfolding and growth of our finer individualism from our inherited natures to a full stature of man and womanhood. His faith is based on what may, perhaps, be called "Natural Philosophy."

In September, 1876, Mr. Munson was married at Sherman, Texas, to Miss Ellen Newton, daughter of J. M. and Levinda Newton, the father being a farmer and cotton merchant of Grayson county. Of the children born to this union, five are now living: Linley A., who married S. J. Tonkin, of McAllister, Oklahoma; Theda, who married R. L. McKinney, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. Maud, the wife of Dr. C. D. Ferguson, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; W. B., Jr., who is manager of the Denison Cotton Mill Company; and Eloise, who lives at home with her parents. The beautiful Munson residence is situated at No. 1127 West Morton street, which is a fitting monument to a successful business life.

GEORGE ALEXANDER. For sixteen years prominently connected with educational work in Archer county, George Alexander in 1912 relinquished that service to assume the duties of county clerk of Archer county, to which he had been elected. He is serving in that important office today, and has in his official capacity brought to bear those excellent qualities of mind and character that made his work in the schools of the county so successful and of such value to the county at large. A man who in his youth received but the fewest of educational advantages, he is one who, through rigid self-discipline and careful study, fitted himself for the duties that he successfully performed for years, and those sturdy qualities that have entered largely into the character building of the youth of the county under his supervision, in the various communities with which he was identified.

Born in Humboldt, Tennessee, on July 28, 1876, George Alexander is a son of N. W. and Missouri (Miles) Alexander, both natives of Tennessee. The father moved hence in the year 1858 and located in Williamson county, this state, when he returned to Tennessee

and remained there for five years. Again he sought the freedom of Texas, coming to Williamson county in 1876, in the same year removing to San Saba county, where he continued until 1890. In that year he came to Archer county and devoted himself to stock-farming. He is still living in Archer City, aged seventy-three years. He was a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting with a Texas company in the Confederate army, and serving throughout the entire four years of the war. The mother, who was reared, educated and married in Tennessee, died in San Saba county in 1905, when she was in the sixty-first year of her life. She was the mother of four sons and three daughters, of which number George Alexander, of this review, was the second in order of birth.

In his boyhood George Alexander attended the schools of Denton, Texas, but his education was by no means a sufficient one to warrant his later work in life. That deficiency, however, he supplied by a thorough course of home study, and in 1896, when he was just nineteen years of age, he felt himself prepared to take up educational work in the county. He began as a teacher and for sixteen years continued, holding the position of principal in many of the leading schools of the county. He continued in the work with enthusiasm and pride, only giving up the work in 1912 when he was elected to the office of county clerk, since which time he has efficiently filled that office. He was elected on the Democratic ticket, of which party he has always been the adherent, and in which he has manifested a good citizen-like interest since he reached man's estate. In a fraternal way, Mr. Alexander is active as a Mason, who has taken his Master's degree, and as a member of the Woodmen of the World. He has membership in the Methodist Episcopal church also.

On August 18, 1898, Mr. Alexander was married to Miss Bennie Rayborn, a daughter of J. E. and Mary (McKay) Rayborn, of Dundee, both of whom died in 1876, and were Texas pioneers. Five children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander: Marie, born March 5, 1900, at Dundee, Texas, and now in school. McKay Alexander, born April 11, 1903, in Dundee, Texas, in school at Archer City. Anna Jean, born July 1, 1905, and Berta Alexander, born in 1907, both of whom are attending school; and George Alexander, Jr., born in 1910.

The family is a popular and prominent one in the city, taking a leading place in the best social activities of the place, and sharing the genuine esteem of a wide circle of friends. Mr. Alexander is widely known as one of the young men of the county who has made his own way in the world and taken a worthy part in the world's work.

VERY REV. DAVID H. DUNNE. Among the men who have consecrated their lives to the ministrations of the Catholic priesthood none, perhaps, is better known than is the Very Rev. Father Dunne, the head of the Catholic church in the Panhandle. Coming to northern Texas in 1900, he has remained much longer than any of his predecessors, and during the past thirteen years his labors have resulted in the accomplishment of a wonderful work. Father Dunne was born in Queens county, Ireland, July 20, 1869, a son of Michael and Mary Dunne, the former of whom died on April 2, 1900, at the age of eighty-three years, while the latter died on March 18, 1913, having then attained the remarkable age of ninety-seven years.

The youngest of a family of eleven children, Father Dunne was brought to the United States as a youth, and after spending two years in St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, became a student in St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained four years. He completed his theological studies at Baltimore, Maryland, in March, 1899, and his first charge was at Fort Worth, Texas, where he became chaplain of St.

Joseph's Infirmary. On June 30, 1900, he was sent to northern Texas, having been given charge of the entire northern part of the state from Wichita to the line and clear across the state. He made his first headquarters at Clarendon, but in 1901 came to Amarillo, where he has since been located. For several years he covered this vast stretch of territory alone, visiting the various towns and settlements at least once a month. In this extensive field, where only one church was established in 1900, we find today in 1913 no less than twenty-two. Nine of these were built by Father Dunne. They are now presided over by nine priests, who are directly under his supervision. In connection with his other labors Father Dunne was the founder of Saint Anthony's Sanitarium, at Amarillo, which is conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word. The building is of pressed brick, costing \$125,000, and is situated on a slight eminence about half a mile from the business center of the city, on the North Polk line of the street railway. In Saint Anthony's Sanitarium there are fifty beautifully furnished rooms and two wards, affording accommodations for nearly one hundred patients. The equipment and appliances of the operating rooms, with their natural and artificial lighting effects, are not surpassed in many places in the United States. In all other departments the facilities and equipments are of the same high order of excellence, rendering Saint Anthony's one of the most thoroughly prepared sanitariums in the southwest.

Father Dunne is an omnivorous reader, and when he can spare the time from his duties frequently spends eighteen hours out of the twenty-four in his pursuit of knowledge. Another monument to the zeal and devotion of this indefatigable worker for the church is being erected on Washington street, Amarillo, a modern structure to cost \$40,000, to be used as a Sisters' school and to be under the supervision of the Sisters of San Antonio. Father Dunne has been generously fitted by nature to carry on the great work in which he is engaged. Of a broad, sympathetic nature, a thorough understanding of the frailties of humankind, and to the gift of imparting to others the knowledge that years of study has brought him, is combined business ability of the highest order. These qualities have not only made him a conspicuous figure in the church, but have gained him the love and affection of the people of his section, of all creeds, classes and nationalities.

NORTH TEXAS CATHOLIC MISSION. In appropriate connection with the sketch of Father Dunne is herewith reproduced an article on the Catholic missions in north Texas, substantially as published in the Southern Messenger of July 18, 1912. This article contains a brief statement of facts concerning the establishment and service of the Catholic church in north and west Texas, and is really an important chapter in the history of the church in the state.

In early days Amarillo and other north Texas missions were attended from Trinidad, Colorado, by the Jesuit fathers. Very Rev. C. M. Pinto, S. J., now superior at El Paso visited Channing, Tascosa and Fort Elliott once in a while. Rev. J. J. O'Riordan took charge of all the missions from Fort Worth to Texline on May 24, 1891.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Brennan gave confirmation at Tascosa on April 5, 1892. Father O'Riordan remained until July 8, 1892, with headquarters at Henrietta. Rev. T. J. E. Blakeney took charge of Henrietta and all missions on November 28, 1892, and remained until March 8, 1896. As far as can be ascertained Father Blakeney was the first priest to say mass in Castro county near the present colony of Nazareth. Rev. Joseph E. Malone took charge of the north Texas missions on April 11, 1896. He transferred his headquarters to Wichita Falls. He seemed to have made only one trip over the territory

and possibly he was the first to say mass in St. Mary's church at Clarendon. He left on May 10, 1896.

On May 24, 1896, Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan was assigned to these missions, with headquarters at Wichita Falls. He remained until July 1, 1897. Father O'Sullivan did splendid work among the officers and men at Fort Elliott in Wheeler county. The Rev. J. Lenert succeeded him and took charge of the mission with headquarters at Henrietta, on August 8, 1897. He moved his headquarters to Clarendon during 1898. In the spring of 1899 Father Lenert took a vacation and during his absence Rev. J. E. Burns was placed in charge. On the return of Father Lenert in July, 1899, the district was divided. The Rev. J. E. Burns was given charge of Wichita Falls and all missions south of Fort Worth, and his headquarters were fixed at Henrietta. Rev. J. Lenert was given charge of all territory north of Wichita Falls, with headquarters at Clarendon. The division was made by the late Rt. Rev. E. J. Dunne.

During the years 1898 and 1899, St. Mary's Academy at Clarendon was built by Father Lenert. The academy was opened January 16, 1899, with four Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word, from San Antonio, in charge. The academy was closed about November, 1911, to be opened in Amarillo at a later date. Father Lenert left on December 31, 1899, and Rev. A. M. Kearns took charge on January 1, 1900. Father Kearns, however, did not remain long, and on June 30, 1900, Rev. D. H. Dunne, now of Amarillo, took charge. At this time Father Dunne's missions comprised an area of over sixty thousand square miles and occasional visits had to be made to New Mexico on sick calls.

Rt. Rev. E. J. Dunne visited Clarendon and confirmed a class of seventeen on April 3, 1900. During this year the corner stone of St. Anthony's Sanitarium of Amarillo was laid by Rev. D. H. Dunne, concerning which institution more is said in the sketch of Father Dunne. During the year 1901 and following years Father Dunne had several priests conduct missions in north Texas. On April 7, 1901, Rev. J. E. Burns arrived at the Sanitarium as first chaplain. He said his first mass on April 9. After a few months Father Burns left for California, where he died after a sojourn of several months.

On December 30, 1900, Rev. Joseph P. Lynch, now bishop of Dallas, preached in Clarendon at the evening services.

In May, 1901, Father Gilvert, S. J., presided at the forty hours' devotion at Clarendon and gave a mission at Tascosa. In December, 1901, Father O'Connor, S. J., gave a mission in Clarendon.

During 1902 Father Dunne moved his headquarters from Clarendon to Amarillo. In January, 1902, Father Dunne gave a mission of eight days for railroad men in the Sanitarium chapel. In April, 1902, Father Dunne took Rev. Joseph Reisdorff to Mr. Thomas McCormick's in Castro county and gave him charge of the county for his proposed colony. Nazareth is the result of his work. On August 18, 1902, Rev. V. I. Donnelly, C. S. B., opened a week's mission for non-Catholics in the old court-house building. On August 25th the same Father Donnelly opened a week's mission in the Sanitarium chapel. On Christmas day, 1902, midnight mass was celebrated in the Sanitarium chapel by Rev. D. H. Dunne.

Rev. S. P. McDonnell of Chicago delivered a sermon in Clarendon and Rev. J. J. Dolje gave a three days' mission in Tascosa. Rev. J. M. Hayes lectured in Clarendon in 1899 and gave a mission in Amarillo in 1908, and a lecture on October 12, 1911. Rt. Rev. Bishop Dunne delivered sermons and lectured at various times. In 1903, Father Hartman was appointed assistant to Father Dunne and Father Bresson; O. Praem was also appointed his assistant. Rev. Patrick F. Brannan gave missions at Clarendon and Childress.

On St. Patrick's day, 1903, ground was broken for the present church in the Clidden and Sanborn addition,

at Amarillo. The first mass was said in the new church on Sunday, August 2, 1903, by Rev. D. H. Dunne on the feast of St. Stephen. The church was dedicated on October 18, 1903. Eleven persons were confirmed on the same day. A large crowd of Catholics and Protestants were present at the dedication. The services were conducted by Rt. Rev. E. J. Dunne, assisted by Fathers Hilary, O. S. B., from Sacred Heart, Oklahoma; Rev. Joseph Reisdorff and Rev. D. H. Dunne. The church edifice is very pretty and its present excellent condition is due largely to the indefatigable efforts of Father Dunne, who not only donated the lot on which the church stands, but also succeeded in obtaining financial assistance from his personal friends, both Catholic and Protestant. When the church was dedicated it was out of debt. To help pay for the pews, Bishop Dunne gave a lecture in the evening on October 18, 1903.

On July 20, 1905, Dalhart became a separate parish, including all territory north of the Candian river. Father A. O'Hara was the first pastor and Rev. Patrick J. Murphy is the present incumbent. Confirmation was administered on July 17, 1907, by Bishop Dunne. On August 28, 1909, Rt. Rev. T. Meerschaert, D. D., of Oklahoma, visited Amarillo and dedicated the new St. Anthony's sanitarium.

In November, 1909, two lots were purchased at the corner of Ninth and Taylor streets in the best section of Amarillo, for a new church, at a cost of five thousand dollars. During 1912 collections were taken up for a new church building and plans for a handsome new church were prepared by the architect. In 1913, St. Mary's Academy was opened in Amarillo.

In September, 1911, Rev. D. H. Dunne was appointed dean of the north Texas deanery, comprising the parishes of Rhineland, Childress, Groom, Dalhart, Umbarger, Nazareth, Slaton and Amarillo, and the missions of Perico, Happy, Plainview, Vega, St. Francis, Tascosa and White Deer.

CHESTER H. BRYAN. One of the successful younger attorneys of Houston and a man who gives splendid promise for the future is Chester H. Bryan, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Houston since he received his degree of LL. B., in 1901. He has already made a distinctive niche for himself in the political life of his district, and as a member of the Twenty-ninth Legislature, in 1905-6, gave praiseworthy service to his fellows, being distinguished by his service there as the youngest member of the legislature. Mr. Bryan comes of a family that is well known in Houston and throughout the state. He was born in this city in 1880 and is a son of Dr. Louis A. and Bettie (Hillyard) Bryan, concerning whom a necessarily brief mention is made, as follows, although their accomplishments have won for him the right to more than a mere cursory notice.

Dr. Louis A. Bryan was born in Mississippi, and he came to Texas in about 1850, settling in Houston, which city was thereafter his official headquarters, although he carried on his work in many points throughout the south. During the Civil war Dr. Bryan was in charge of the Texas Hospital Service, in which capacity he rendered most valuable aid to the south and gained a name and fame that would have brought him permanent honor had he done nothing more in life to warrant the encomiums of his fellows. It was his good fortune, however, to have gained lasting renown as a Yellow Fever expert, that dreaded scourge of the south, and he served voluntarily through the south during numerous horrible epidemics at Memphis, Mobile, Jacksonville and other southern cities, on every occasion offering his services and entering to the life-saving work with a zeal and heroism that has never been exceeded in the annals of American history. It was his self-sacrificing and untiring work that was the forerunner of what has since been done to eradicate this dread disease, and the comparative freedom of the south today from the plague of Yellow

Fever may be directly credited to the heroic fighting and close research work of Dr. Bryan. Like his son, he also gave service as a member of the Texas State Legislature, and for a number of years he performed a most worthy work as head of the State Quarantine Department at Laredo, Texas. He died in 1890, and, though his own labors were ended there, the work he begun has been carried forward unflaggingly, with a benefit to the south that only southerners can appreciate.

The mother of the subject was born in Texas, the daughter of James Hillyard, a Tennessee man who came to this state in the early days and was widely known as a successful and prosperous planter in Fort Bend county, Texas. He accumulated a considerable property in the way of plantations throughout the state, and died in Austin county, Texas, in September, 1860. When Dr. Bryan died, in 1890, his widow, not content to idle her time away, brought into play a share of the splendid executive business ability that she had inherited from her father, and she organized the L. Bryan Company for the purpose of operating in real estate. To say that she has been successful in the business is no adequate expression of the accomplishments of Mrs. Bryan, for she has taken the lead in real estate activities in Houston almost from the first. As agent for the Old Fair Ground property, she made a new subdivision to Houston of the land and disposed of it for residence spots, bringing the deal through to a most happy consummation and establishing another fine residence district in the city. She has, during the years of her activities in this field of enterprise, handled some of the largest real estate transactions that have ever been put through in the county, and her capacity and acumen as a business woman have been so amply demonstrated as to leave no slightest grounds for conjecture thereto. It is especially notable that her success in this newer departure has in no wise detracted from her many admirable qualities as a woman and as a mother, for she has retained to the fullest those splendid qualities that make for the most successful motherhood, and she stands forth in the city as one of the most womanly women to be found within its precincts and as one who enjoys to the fullest the admiration and high regard of a wide circle of genuine friends. She takes a prominent place in the best social activities of the city, and maintains a residence at No. 1602 McKinney avenue, which is the scene of many social events and the center of a true southern hospitality.

Chester H. Bryan received his early education in the public schools of Houston, later attending the Bethel Military Academy, at Bethel, Virginia. He then attended the law school of the University of Texas, and was graduated from that institution in 1901, when he received the degree of LL. B. Mr. Bryan lost no time about initiating the active practice of his profession, returning to his native city to establish himself in his career, and here he has made a splendid record for himself in professional circles, as well as identifying himself conspicuously with the political activities of the district. As has been already stated in another paragraph, Mr. Bryan was elected to the Twenty-ninth Legislature, serving through 1905-1906, and taking an important place as a member of the Judiciary Committee No. 1, the Committee on State Affairs, the Military Committee and others of equal import.

Mr. Bryan has from the beginning of his career in Houston been popular and prominent in social and fraternal circles, and he is identified with practically all the leading clubs and societies of the city. His fraternal relations are represented by his membership in the Holland Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; El Mina Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Texas Consistory No. 1, and all the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry. He is a Past Dictator in the Loyal Order of Moose, of which he has been a member for several years, and has membership in Texas Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias; the Maccabees, and the Woodmen

of the World. He is a member and a director of the Thalian Club of Houston, the Houston Country Club and the Houston Turnverein, while he still retains membership in the Kappa Sigma fraternity of his college days. He is president of the Texas Pan-Hellenic fraternities, and was president of the Houston Alumni Association of the University of Texas, while he holds the office of vice president of the same Association today. He has membership in the Harris County Bar Association, of which he is secretary-treasurer, and has a place on the board of directors of the association as well. Mr. Bryan thus far has eschewed matrimony, and shares the handsome home of his mother, on McKinney avenue.

HENRY PRATHER BURNEY. Among the Pioneer Texas Families, none has been more conspicuous in the work of developing Southwest Texas from pioneer conditions, nor have any borne the responsibilities of citizenship with greater credit, than have the various members of the Burney Family, four generations of which are still living in Texas. The Burneys are of Scotch-English and Scotch-Irish descent; their English ancestors settled in Virginia in the early colonial times, and a number of their descendants located in North Carolina, and Tennessee. The family was a historic one in North Carolina, and many of its members took part in the Revolutionary war. In 1850 several of the Burneys came to Texas, and soon thereafter settled in Kerr County, and the name of Burney has been closely connected with the history of that county since an early date. They passed through the frontier days, and were accustomed to Indian alarms, scouts, trails, and battles with the Red Men, and materially aided in settling and developing the country. To this latter branch of the Burney Family belongs the subject of this sketch, Henry Prather Burney.

Henry Prather Burney is one of the successful younger members of the bar of Texas, and, as a member of the law firm of Kampmann & Burney, of San Antonio, Texas, is rapidly acquiring distinction as a lawyer. He was born June 17, 1884, in Kerrville, Kerr county, Texas, and was reared and educated in his native city, until he entered the Law Department of the University of Texas in September 1903. As a member of the law class of 1906 Mr. Burney graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the following year he was one of the Quiz-masters of the Law Department of the University. While attending the University he took an active part in student affairs, and was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega, and Theta Nu Epsilon Fraternities.

Mr. Burney located permanently in San Antonio in the Fall of 1907, for the practice of his profession, and was associated with the well known law firm of Denman, Franklin & McGown, until October, 1910, when he formed his present partnership with Ike S. Kampmann, under the firm name of Kampmann & Burney, with offices in the San Antonio Loan & Trust Building. In 1910, in addition to his general practice, he acted as first assistant to the Codifying Commission, appointed by Governor Campbell, to revise and annotate the Laws of Texas. Mr. Burney was married in San Antonio, on April 19, 1911, to Miss Clare Shirley Denman, a daughter of Judge Leroy G. Denman, one of San Antonio's most distinguished and able lawyers, and a former justice of the Supreme Court of Texas. Miss Denman was one of San Antonio's most accomplished and beautiful young ladies, who was educated at Hollins, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Burney have one child, a son, Henry P. Burney, Jr., who represents the fourth generation of the Burney Family now living in Texas.

Mr. Burney is the son of Judge and Mrs. R. H. Burney, who moved to Kerrville and made that city their home in 1880. Judge Burney was born October 22nd, 1854, in McNary county, Tennessee, and in 1856 he came to Texas with his father, Judge H.

M. Burney, and settled in Kerrville, where he still resides. Judge Burney's first schooling was only such as could be afforded in a sparsely settled country on the border, with log-houses for school buildings. He was compelled to make his own money to attend institutions of higher education, and with this object in view, he joined a company of Texas Rangers in 1874, commanded by Captain Neal Caldwell. While a Texas Ranger, Judge Burney made many scouts after Indians over the rough mountain country of West Texas, and became an expert shot with a rifle. With the money earned as a ranger he paid his college expenses for the first two years he attended the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, which institution he entered in 1875, at the age of twenty-one. In 1878 Judge Burney entered the Law Department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and in June 1879 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that University, having completed a two year law course in one year. The same year the Southwestern University conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as a recognition of his ability and work as a student, he having entered the study of law before completing the course at the Southwestern University. During his college career Judge Burney was awarded several medals for proficiency in mathematics and oratory.

After receiving his law degree Judge Burney first practiced law at Georgetown, Texas, for a short time, in partnership with Judge T. P. Hughes. In 1880 he moved to Kerrville where he continued the practice of law until he was appointed District Judge in 1904. He was elected State Senator in 1886, and re-elected in 1890 to represent the twenty-eighth senatorial district in the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures. Senator Burney was nominated both times at San Antonio, without opposition, by the Democracy of the District, which was the largest district in the State, extending from San Antonio to El Paso. Senator Burney was chairman of the Select Joint Committee of the Senate and House, of the Twentieth Legislature, charged with an examination into the conduct of the Comptroller's office, and the thorough investigation and exhaustive report made by this committee was mainly due to his labors and intelligent direction. The report was the cause of the enactment of a law by that Legislature to prevent the possibility of fraudulent settlement of accounts by tax collectors. As a member of the Legislature, Senator Burney took a broad and progressive view as to the building up of State Institutions, and especially the State University, and while he was chairman of the committee on Education, he sought in every way possible to advance that institution, along with other schools of the State, and was author of the act creating a State Geological Department. Senator Burney was appointed on the Free conference committee of the two houses to formulate a State policy with reference to the sale and disposition of the public free school lands of Texas, as he was considered an authority on such questions. He was also a member of the Joint Committee of the House and Senate that drafted the present Judicial Articles to the Constitution of Texas, and took an active part in all the important matters before the Legislature during his term as senator. During the Twenty-second Legislature, Senator Burney's colleagues unanimously elected him President Pro Tem of the Senate.

Senator Burney was appointed Judge of the Thirty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, in March, 1904, by Governor Lanham, and was elected to that position in the Fall of 1904, and re-elected in 1908 and 1912, which position he now holds. Judge Burney has filled the position of District Judge with credit to himself, and his record as a trial judge is second to none in the State.

On the 30th day of September, 1879, Judge Burney was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Prather, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Palestine, Texas. They had four children, the subject of this sketch, Henry

Prather Burney, Golda, Vela, and Ivy Burney. Golda Burney Harper died December 16th, 1901, and left surviving her a son, John Henry Harper, who now lives with his grandfather, Judge Burney. Miss Vela Burney lives at Kerrville with her father, and Ivy H. Burney is located at Uvalde, Texas, where he is practicing law, he having graduated at the University of Texas, and received his Bachelor of Law degree in June, 1914. Mrs. Mattie Prather Burney died March 14th, 1914, at Kerrville, Texas, and left Judge Burney, the above named children and several brothers surviving her. Mrs. Burney was born in Wilcox County, Alabama, January 25th, 1854; her parents moved to Texas when she was a girl, and she was reared and educated at Palestine. Several of her brothers saw service in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and as her father died when she was a child, she was reared by her mother and brothers.

Judge and Mrs. H. M. Burney, the grand-father and mother of Henry Prather Burney, are a remarkable pioneer couple, and are the only couple now living who were residents of Kerrville fifty-seven years ago. Judge H. M. Burney is eighty-eight years old and his wife is seventy-five. On the 28th day of December, 1913, they celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary, one of the most notable and rare events in family history. All of their nine sons and their families were present at the celebration, which took place at their pleasant country home near Kerrville, where they have been living for over fifty-two years. Judge H. M. Burney was born May 12th, 1826, in Guilford County, North Carolina, near the Old Guilford Court House Battle Ground, and Mrs. Burney, nee Mary A. Tatum, was born in McNary County, Tennessee on June 13th, 1839. Judge H. M. Burney spent his youth in McNary County, Tennessee, to which place his father moved when he was a boy, and first came to Texas in 1853. Miss Tatum came to Texas with her parents, who settled in Washington County in 1852. The following year Judge Burney located in the same County, and on the 28th day of December, 1853, he and Miss Tatum were married at the town of Burton in Washington County, Texas. Shortly after their marriage the young couple returned to Tennessee, and remained there about four years. In 1856 they came again to Texas and soon located with the little band of pioneers who settled at Kerrville. They are truly "old land marks" among the people of Kerr County. After having passed through all the hardships of pioneer times, they are today enjoying good health, and promise to live to celebrate another wedding anniversary.

During his early life in Kerr County, Judge H. M. Burney, was on the frontier, and was in the midst of the Indian troubles that prevailed over that section of the State before and after the Civil War. There were many Indian raids in the Country; many families were killed, and he and his neighbors went on many Indian scouts. Judge Burney suffered much from the depredations of the foes, many of his horses and cattle were stolen, and he and his family were often in great personal danger from the raids of the savages. Judge Burney first entered into the trading business, when he moved to Kerrville, and bought and sold all kinds of supplies that were used on the frontier in those days. He furnished the United States soldiers located at Camp Verde with supplies, and bought and sold cypress shingles. At one time in 1858 he sold the United States Government one hundred thousand shingles, which were hauled by ox-wagons from Kerrville to Fort Bellnap to be used in building quarters for troops. For several years the chief occupation of the people of the little settlement of Kerrville, was making cypress shingles from the large cypress trees that lined the banks of the Guadalupe River, and Judge Burney had the first steam sawmill in that country. In addition to making shingles he sawed cypress lumber, and in 1868 sold a large lot of lumber to the Government to be used in

building quarters for troops on the Rio Grande. The lumber was hauled to the Mexican frontier by Mexicans in carts, which was an interesting sight even in those days. Judge Burney's principal business, however, was stock raising; and he has been a successful cattleman all of his life, and acquired many acres of land, which in his later years he divided among his sons, who now have some of the best farms and stock ranches in that country.

Judge H. M. Burney, during the early history of Kerr County, held several official positions. The Kerrville postoffice was established in 1857, and he was appointed the first postmaster, which position he held seven years. During the early '60's he was Probate Judge of Kerr County, which was organized in 1856, and in 1878 he was elected County Judge, in which capacity he served four years. For several years, after he reached the age of eighty he was president of the First National Bank, of Center Point, Texas.

Judge and Mrs. H. M. Burney are parents of nine sons, all of whom are now living in Texas, and are representatives of the second generation of the family. Despite the fact that there were poor school facilities in that country in early times, they succeeded in educating their sons and fitting each of them for a useful life, and afterwards helped equip them for successful careers. The sons are mentioned as follows: Judge R. H. Burney, whose career, as the father of Henry P. Burney, has been given in this sketch; Hon. I. H. Burney, the second son, is one of the most brilliant and successful lawyers of Texas, he is a member of the firm of Cowan & Burney, of Ft. Worth, Texas, who are general attorneys for the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, and the National Live Stock Association; W. D. Burney, of Center Point, the third son, is a merchant and farmer; Hon. J. G. Burney, of Austin, a former member of the Legislature, the fourth son, is a merchant and farmer; William, Lee, John W. and Mack Burney, the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sons are all farmers and stock raisers, and live in Kerr County; P. C. Burney, the ninth son is an electrical engineer, at present located at Alpine, Texas. While there have been two or three deaths in the families of the nine sons, all of whom are married, there has never been a death in the immediate family of Judge H. M. Burney.

The members of the Burney family are remarkable for their exceptional physical and intellectual strength, and for their longevity. Henry P. Burney's Great Grand-father, Robert Burney, the father of Judge H. M. Burney, was sheriff of Guilford County, North Carolina, from 1820 to 1826. Robert Burney married Lydia McCain in 1814, and they had ten children, four of whom are still living, and enjoying good health, even though they are all over eighty-six years old. Mrs. Emily Burney Denny, the oldest of the four children, is ninety-two, and now lives at Bethel, Tennessee, and her sister, Mrs. Eutentia Burney Saner, who lives near Kerrville, is ninety. Judge H. M. Burney, whose career has been given in this sketch, is eighty-eight, and his brother, Captain W. D. C. Burney, the youngest of the four children, is eighty-six. Captain Burney was the first sheriff of Kerr County in 1856, when that County was organized, and still lives on his old home place near Center Point, where he has resided for the last fifty-five years. The most remarkable of Henry P. Burney's ancestors are Judge and Mrs. H. M. Burney, standing, as they do today, grand old pioneer trees in the forests of Kerr County's citizenship, no two people in West Texas are more highly respected than Judge and Mrs. H. M. Burney. Of the old pioneers of Texas, Judge H. M. Burney, is one of the most interesting, and his range of recollections goes back almost as far as that of any other citizen now living in Texas.

JOSEPH R. STUART, M. D. A son of the late Dr. D. F. Stuart, whose notable career as a physician and surgeon

and good citizen of Houston during more than forty years has been sketched elsewhere in this work, Dr. Joseph R. Stuart likewise distinguished himself for professional ability and while the destiny of life did not privilege him length of years as it did his father, he well fulfilled his obligations and responsibilities, and at the time of his death held a position of recognized leadership in the medical fraternity of his home city.

Dr. Joseph R. Stuart was born at Houston, in July, 1868, and was in his forty-fourth year when he died at his home on Washington street in that city, January 12, 1913. He was the oldest child of the late David F. and Ellen (Dart) Stuart. Coming from a family of physicians, and one which high ideals were maintained and high standards of culture, he very naturally chose a professional career and was given the best of advantages in preparation for his chosen calling. He received his literary education at Hampden-Sydney College and at the University of Virginia. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated M. D. in March, 1889. This was many years after his father had been a student at that institution. Following his graduation, Dr. Stuart returned to Houston and became associated in practice with his father, relationship which was continued until the death of the senior Stuart in 1908. Dr. Joseph Stuart then became proprietor and manager of the Houston Infirmary and Sanitarium, an institution founded by his father more than forty years before, and continued at the head of that institution until his death in 1913.

The late Dr. Stuart was a director of the Union National Bank of Houston and in his profession was a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Association and for his work as a railway surgeon belongs to the Association of Railway Surgeons. He was affiliated with the Elks Lodge, No. 151, of Houston.

In 1892 Dr. Joseph R. Stuart married Miss Elizabeth R. Stuart, a daughter of Robert C. Stuart, of Austin, Texas. Mrs. Stuart continues to live at the old home at 1008 Washington street, and is the mother of three children, David F. Stuart, Elizabeth Stuart and Margaret Dart Stuart.

ROBERT D. ROBINSON, M. D. A physician and surgeon who held first rank among the fraternity in the city of El Paso during his practice there, the late Dr. Robinson was identified with the profession for a quarter of a century, and had a large and varied experience in various parts of the country, and in many departments and phases of professional work. He was for a number of years engaged in practice in Old Mexico. Dr. Robinson's specialty was in the diseases of children and orthopedic surgery, and in this department he had no superior in the state of Texas.

Robert D. Robinson was a native of Lafayette, Indiana, where he was born September 23, 1860. He belonged to a family which were among the early settlers of Wabash Valley of Indiana, and his parents were William D. and Sarah R. Robinson. They located at Lafayette about the year 1840 and the father was a successful farmer and one of the large stock raisers of that vicinity.

Dr. Robinson was brought up in the wholesome atmosphere of an Indiana farm. His first education was obtained in the public schools of Lafayette, and he subsequently entered Purdue University, one of the leading institutions of higher education in the middle west, which is located in the city of Lafayette, and later he entered the University of Kentucky at Louisville, where he was graduated M. D. For the practice of his profession he returned to his home town, and remained there from 1887 to 1892. During the succeeding five years, Dr. Robinson was a physician in Chicago, where he acquired a large private practice and enjoyed much success as a physician. In 1897 he went to the city of Torreon in Old Mexico, and was actively identified with his profes-



J. R. Stuart.

sion in that city until 1910, at which date he located in El Paso. Dr. Robinson had offices in the Robert Banner Building, and he had a large practice both in consultation and among a large number of individual patients. Since locating in El Paso, however, the doctor's practice had been largely limited to diseases of children and orthopedic surgery, and he gave stated lectures on these branches of medicine and surgery at the Hotel Dieu hospital in this city and was a member of its board.

Dr. Robinson had always maintained an independent attitude in political affairs, was never a party worker, and had cast his vote for men and measures, rather than according to party affiliations. For many years he had been affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, and often filled chairs in both orders. During his residence at Torreon he was a member of the board of managers of the foreign clubs in Mexico, and was the first president of the International Medical Association of Mexico. His church is the Presbyterian.

Dr. Robinson was married October 11, 1899, at Lafayette, Indiana, to Miss Jennie Westfall. They were the parents of one child, Jennie Katherina, who died when three years and six months of age.

Though a resident of west Texas only a short time, Dr. Robinson was one of the enthusiastic admirers of the state, not only for its wonderful climate, but for what he was confident will be its wonderful future in development and general civilization. He was one of the citizens of El Paso who stood behind every movement for the upbuilding and promotion of the welfare of this city, and it was a pleasure for him to afford information to interested parties who desire to investigate the resources of west Texas.

Dr. Robinson died very suddenly of heart failure at his residence in El Paso, Texas, April 9th, 1913, and was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery in El Paso.

EDWARD W. EARL. The attractions of climate and of resources and citizenship have brought many of the ablest citizens from other states into Texas during recent years, and in this class should be noted the well known El Paso lawyer, Mr. Edward W. Earl. Mr. Earl in 1904 made a pleasant trip into Central Texas, and became so well pleased with the state as a whole and its climate and its possibilities as contrasted with the older country of the east with which he was familiar that he determined to make Texas his permanent residence. Soon afterward he located at El Paso and in that city has been one of the prominent lawyers.

Edward W. Earl was born in the city of Lafayette, Indiana, December 23, 1879. His parents were Frank Crane and Virginia E. (Taylor) Earl. His father was a stock raiser and now lives retired in the beautiful city of Lafayette, Indiana. The Earl family is of Scotch and English descent. His great-grandfather Earl was a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandmother is still living at the good old age of eighty-six years, and his grandmother Taylor is also living, being now eighty-eight years of age.

Mr. Earl first attended the public schools of Lafayette and then entered Purdue University at Lafayette, receiving a thorough literary education, and took his law studies at Indiana University in Bloomington, where he was graduated LL. B. For three years he practiced law in his home town, and then following the visit to Texas which has been mentioned, in 1906, he came to this state and has since been practicing in El Paso. His offices are in the First National Bank Building. Mr. Earl is independent in politics, and gives his support to the candidate who most thoroughly carries out his ideas of effective government. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, belonging to the Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine, and also with the Knights of Pythias. During his university career he was a member of the Kappa Sigma and of the legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi. His church is the Baptist.

Vol. V—32

At El Paso on January 21, 1909, Mr. Earl married Miss Anne Coffin, a daughter of C. O. Coffin of El Paso and a descendant of the Nantucket, Massachusetts, family of Coffin on her father's side, and of the Texas family of Brownings on her mother's side. Her grandfather, John Alexander Browning, served as a colonel in the Confederate army. Mr. Earl is very fond of hunting as a diversion from his professional duties, and each year spends his vacation period on his father-in-law's ranch in Texas.

OSCAR L. BOWEN. A rising young attorney, who several years ago identified himself with the El Paso bar, and has already attained successful position. Oscar L. Bowen is a Virginian, is a product of the schools and colleges of old Virginia, and for the practice of his profession chose the southwestern country, and has never regretted the choice which led him to El Paso.

Oscar L. Bowen was born December 1, 1884, on a plantation near Richmond, Virginia. His parents were Edwin T. and Nannie (Tanner) Bowen, of an old English family. The father was for many years a successful planter of Virginia, and belonged to a family which had been planters for several generations and before the war were large owners of slaves.

Oscar L. Bowen attained his early training at Richmond College in Virginia, entering this institution in 1903, and taking both the academic and law courses. He was graduated in June, 1909, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he located at El Paso, where he began the practice of law, and has accepted many opportunities for professional success and advancement. His office at the present time is in the Caples building, No. 413, with Lessing and Bowen. Mr. Bowen is a staunch Democrat, belonging to a family which has always supported that party, and has himself taken considerable interest in local politics. He is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, and served one year as secretary of the local lodge at El Paso. His church is the Baptist.

CHARLES M. HENDRICKS, M. D. In devotion to the broader interests and activities of his profession as well as in the success of his private practice, Dr. Hendricks ranks as one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of Texas, and has been highly honored in his professional career.

Charles M. Hendricks, who was born December 5, 1878, at Eton, Ohio, belongs to a prominent American family, the various representatives of which have during several generations acquired more than local prominence. The Hendricks family came to America from England, and John Adams and Thomas Hendricks the founders of the family were in company with a colony of French Huguenots who settled on this side of the Atlantic. Grandfather John Hendricks was a cousin of Thomas A. Hendricks, the former vice president of the United States. The father of John Hendricks was a soldier with the rank of major during the war of 1812. John, Thomas and Adam Hendricks were all prominent in national politics, and Eugene R. Hendricks, a son of Adam, is today and has been for many years, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. John Hendricks, a brother of Eugene, was a congressman representing the Brooklyn district of New York.

The father of Dr. Hendricks was Dallas C. Hendricks, who was born in Ohio, and for many years was engaged in real estate business at Eaton. He was from the beginning of his career a prominent citizen at Eton, and is still active there, having been commissioner of the county for a period of twenty years. The maiden name of his wife was Eleanor McChristie, daughter of Arthur McChristie, a native of Ohio. She was born at Gratis, Ohio, and her family, of Scotch stock, was originally from Pennsylvania. Her grandfather was born in Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived for some

years, and later pre-empted government land in Ohio. Mrs. Hendricks, the mother, is still living, and there were five children in her family.

Dr. Hendricks, the first born, as a boy attended the public schools of Gratis, Ohio, and also the high schools there, graduating from the latter in 1896. He then entered Miami University at Oxford, where he spent three and a half years. Illness compelled him to leave college before graduation, and he subsequently took up the study of medicine in the medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati, where he was graduated M. D. in 1905. After graduation he was appointed interne at the National Jewish Hospital in Denver, Colorado, where he remained one year, and then served one year as assistant physician at Agnes Memorial Sanatorium in Denver. From Denver he came to El Paso, in which city he established himself on the 22nd of February, 1908, and at once began a general practice which he has since increased until he is recognized as one of the most successful of the El Paso physicians.

On coming to El Paso Dr. Hendricks became medical director of the Albert Balwin Sanatorium in this city, and served one year, after which he took up private practice. He is also contract surgeon for the United States Government at El Paso. In 1912 Dr. Hendricks was appointed by the governor of Texas as delegate to attend the international congress on tuberculosis at Rome, Italy. After attending the sessions of the convention, Dr. Hendricks visited the clinics, hospitals and attended lectures at Genoa, Italy, Paris, Edinburgh, and other points, and spent nine months in increasing his knowledge and experience in medical affairs.

In politics Dr. Hendricks is a Democrat, though he takes no active part in party affairs. He has membership in the El Paso County and the Texas State Medical Societies, and is a member of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Toltec Club, of the El Paso Country Club, and belongs to the National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. He is chief of the El Paso free clinic. Dr. Hendricks is a trustee in the Congregational church, where he and his family worship.

On June 7, 1905, at Toledo, Ohio, he married Miss Edith Louise Duguid, daughter of Alexander Duguid, a native of Ohio and of Scotch parentage. The three children of the Doctor and wife are Louise, born in El Paso, December 22, 1908; Marjorie, born in El Paso, July 12, 1910, and Mary E., born September 20, 1913. The family reside at 1825 Montana Street.

AMBROSE E. RYAN. A druggist and business man of El Paso, Mr. Ryan is one of the young and enterprising citizens, has developed one of the best appointed and best patronized stores in the city, and is in every way prospering.

Ambrose E. Ryan was born at Honey Grove, Texas, October 28, 1878. His father was Joseph B. Ryan, a native of Kentucky, who came to Texas in the early sixties, and was himself a druggist, having a business at Honey Grove up to the time of his death in 1892. He also served for some time as deputy county clerk of Lamar county. He was a Democrat and a Baptist, and one of the prominent men in his vicinity. The maiden name of the mother was Belle Drennen, who now resides in Dallas. Her father was David Drennen, a native of Illinois and a lifelong friend of Abraham Lincoln. He and Lincoln were reared in the same locality and as young men split rails together, and they also courted the same girl. There were five children in the Ryan family, Ambrose E. being the oldest.

Mr. Ryan was educated in the public schools of Honey Grove, and in the Staunton Military Academy of Virginia, up to the age of seventeen. At Dallas he entered the Texas Drug Company, a wholesale house, and spent three years learning the business. He then removed to Alamogordo, New Mexico, where he was employed for a year and a half in the drug store of W. E. Warren &

Company. He then went to St. Louis, where he became connected with the wholesale chemical works of Herck & Fehrick and while there acquired a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy. A year later he returned to Texas, spending three years in Fort Worth, in the employ of H. W. Williams, the wholesale druggist, then a year and a half in another locality, after which he moved to El Paso and entered the employ of different drug concerns of the city. On April 14, 1909, he established the A. E. Ryan & Company drug store at 212 East San Antonio Street, and has given all his attention to making a store second to none in the city. He employs eleven clerks and besides has four registered pharmacists in service.

Mr. Ryan is an independent Democrat and takes an active part in fraternal organizations. He has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry, and has also reached the capitular degrees of York Rite. His other affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Beavers, the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Knights & Ladies of Security and he is a member of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Texas State and the El Paso Pharmacists Association. At Alamogordo, New Mexico, on March 28, 1903, he married Miss Gladys Bates. Two children have been born to their marriage: Leone, deceased; and Eureka, who was born in Fort Worth. Their home is at Hotel Paso del Norte.

WILLIAM T. JONES, M. D. A member of the Texas medical fraternity for nearly thirty years, and since 1900 in active practice at Fort Davis, Dr. Jones has shown a rare combination of personal success with large interests in the public life of his community and its general business affairs. He is one of the county officials, is one of the leading men in the Fort Davis State Bank, enjoys a large practice and has taken a prominent part in the social life of this vicinity.

William T. Jones was born in Putnam county, Georgia, March 21, 1853, and spent the first twenty-nine years of his life in his native state. His early education was attained in the public school of Eatonton, Georgia, and after leaving high school at the age of sixteen he took a position in a drug store. That position led to professional career and it was while in the drug business that he formed his determination to become a doctor. In 1873 he took up farming, which he followed for four years and then at Augusta, Georgia, entered the State University where he graduated from the medical department in 1884. On graduation he moved to Texas, and began his practice in DeWitt county, which was his home from 1884 to 1900. In the meantime in 1893 in order to keep up with the progress of his profession he spent a year in post-graduate study at New Orleans. In 1900 Dr. Jones came out to Fort Davis, and in the succeeding twelve years has built up a practice which ranks him as probably the leading physician and surgeon of this city.

At White Plains, Georgia, on November 14, 1872, Mr. Jones married Miss Sallie Williams, daughter of J. M. Williams of White Plains. The six children, two sons and four daughters, born to their marriage are as follows: Annie, now deceased, who married J. G. Ewell; Paul W., who is married and a resident in San Antonio; Dr. H. M. Jones, who is married, and is a practicing dentist and active manager of a drug store in Fort Davis; Mary W., who married A. W. Bard and is a resident of Old Mexico; Eva, who was married October 1, 1913, to Henry T. Adriance, of Galveston, Texas; and Lenore, who is at home.

The family worship in the Episcopal faith. Dr. Jones is affiliated with York Rite Masonry from the Blue Lodge to the Commandery, and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He also has membership in the El Paso County,



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the Texas State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association.

In his larger relations with the community, Dr. Jones is president of Fort Davis Commercial Club and is vice president of the Fort Davis State Bank. He has for a number of years been an active factor in Democratic politics, and since 1909 has held the office of county treasurer. For twelve years he was a member of the school board and did much to improve the facilities of education in this vicinity. For his vacation periods Dr. Jones enjoys nothing better than a fishing trip, and at home is prominent in all the social diversions, he and his family having a prominent part in the social life of Fort Davis. He is a student, not only of his profession, but of general literature, and is especially fond of history.

ALBERT M. LOOMIS. As a native product of the great southwest, Albert M. Loomis finds his native element in Texas, with which he has been identified since 1881, in which year he accompanied his parents to El Paso, Texas, at a time when he was eight years of age. Mr. Loomis is a son of Albert M. and Laura A. Loomis, and he was born in San Luis Obispo county, California, on June 14, 1873. Since reaching years of manhood he has identified himself chiefly with the business of real estate in El Paso, and his success has been of large and worthy nature and one which should entitle him to a leading place among the most prominent business men of this city.

Albert M. Loomis, Sr., was born in Ohio, and went to California about 1851, at the time when the gold excitement was at its uppermost. He remained there until 1881, when he came to Texas, and in this state he followed the real estate business, establishing at that time the business in which his son is actively engaged. Mr. Loomis was a man who was always active in political affairs, and during his active career he held many important offices. He was prominent in social, business and political circles in El Paso practically all his life. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he had taken the thirty-second degree, and was one of the most public spirited and popular men the city of El Paso has ever known. He was found to be identified with practically every worthy movement that was ever promulgated in the city of El Paso for the improvement and development of that city, and was further identified with every good work in which the Presbyterian church was found to be interested. He was a member of that churchly body and was one of the valued communicants of that church. He is buried in El Paso. His wife, who was Laura A. Joslin, was born in California, and there she met and married her husband. She still survives him and makes her home in El Paso. They were the parents of five children, of whom, Albert M. Loomis, the subject of this review, was the oldest boy. The principal schooling which Albert M. Loomis received was in El Paso, although it is true that he began his early training in California, prior to the time when his family migrated from that state into Texas. When he was finished with the curriculum of the public schools of El Paso he was sent to Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, and there he followed a special course in engineering, later taking a course at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas. When he was finished with his college course in Bryan he returned to El Paso and assumed activities in the real estate business with which his father had so long been identified. Since that time he has continued to carry on that business which is one of the most extensive and pretentious concerns of its kind in this section of the state. Like his father, Mr. Loomis has been interested in the development of El Paso along the best lines and has given excellent service in all movements pertaining to that class of work. In addition to his real estate activities, Mr. Loomis has shown a pronounced ability as a farmer and he has an excellent farm of some four hundred acres

in the vicinity of El Paso in the conduct of which he finds considerable pleasure as well as no little profit. Mr. Loomis is a Democrat and is prominently concerned in political activities in this section of the state and he is particularly interested in local affairs of that nature, although he has never been an office holder or an office seeker.

In March, 1902, Mr. Loomis was married in Galveston, Texas, to Florence Foley, a daughter of P. J. Foley, of Galveston. They have one child, Albert M., Jr.

DR. WALTER B. ADAMS. In August, 1912, Dr. Walter B. Adams, fresh from his service as interne and assistant city physician at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, came to Texas and opened an office for the independent practice of his profession at Electra, for which he had prepared himself in years of close attention to his studies, and in which he bids fair to make an unusual success, judging by his present position and the rapid strides he has already made in his work. On the 12th of June, 1913, he moved to Burkburnett. Born in Decatur, Texas, on January 12, 1888, he is the son of John L. and Nancy M. (Collins) Adams, both native born Georgians, and now living in Electra, where the father is engaged in the drug business. Both are members of the Methodist church, South, and are among the best known and highly esteemed people of their community. They were the parents of nine children, of which number Dr. Adams was the third born.

Dr. Adams was five years of age when his parents moved from their Texas home into Oklahoma, and there he continued to live until he reached the age of eighteen years. He was educated, primarily, in the schools of that state, and he also took a course at the Southwestern Normal at Weatherford, Oklahoma, after which he entered Epworth University at Oklahoma City. This was followed by a commercial course in a business college in Oklahoma City, and he then entered the University of the South at Sewanee, where he pursued his medical studies. He remained there for three years, then returned to Oklahoma and in 1911 was graduated from the Medical Department of the Oklahoma State University. For two years thereafter Dr. Adams served as interne and assistant city physician in Oklahoma City, where he gained an experience that was wide enough in its nature to give him the standing of a much older practitioner, so that his advent into Electra in August, 1912, was followed by a decided influx of patronage. He is constantly gaining in prominence, and is already in high standing with the medical fraternity in these parts, having membership in the county and state medical societies.

On Christmas Day, 1910, Dr. Adams was married to Miss Hallie V. Mansfield, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mansfield, of Nashville, Tennessee. Dr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the Episcopal church, and his fraternal associations are with the Masons, the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Democrat in his political faith, but not one who takes an active part in the political activities of his community. Though many years of his younger life were spent outside the borders of Texas, he still owns allegiance of the stoutest order to his native state, and regards the great southwestern commonwealth as the greatest state in the Union, not so much in point of size as in her many other wonderful resources and characteristics.

JUDGE CASWELL K. McDOWELL. The name of Judge Caswell K. McDowell is familiar to every man in Texas today who knows anything about the political situation, and, indeed, is well known to many men outside of his own state, for he is one of the leaders of the Republican party in the state and a brilliant member of the legal profession. Judge McDowell has spent practically

all of his life in Texas and has been active in furthering her development and growth from the early days, when the western counties were part of the frontier, down to the present day, when civilization has claimed all for her own. Judge McDowell is much more than a politician; he belongs in the ranks of statesmen; for, believing that his party is built on the principles that mean the best government for the country, he has fought for it bravely through many years.

Judge McDowell is a native of the state of Texas, having been born in Sulphur Springs on the 28th of July, 1870. His father, James K. McDowell, was born in Alabama, and came to Texas as a young man. He was a well-educated man for those times, and in his early days followed teaching as a profession. Later on he took up the practice of law, and for many years was a successful member of the bar. He was active politically, and held various important offices, among them being that of United States district attorney, which he held for many years. He was a member of the Masons. James K. McDowell married Victoria A. James, and they became the parents of twelve children. He died in 1899, at the age of sixty-two, and is buried in Childress county, Texas. Mrs. McDowell now resides in Del Rio. She was born in Tennessee and was married in Texas.

Judge McDowell received his early education in the public schools of his native state, and at the early age of thirteen he had to leave school and begin to earn his living, for he was the sixth in a large family, and money was scarce in those days. He entered the employ of a firm that bought and sold stock, and for four years he worked in this line of business, being engaged in the selling and trading end of the business. He then accepted a position with the Cotton Belt Railroad, and for two years remained in their employ. The Pan Handle country and the stock raising business next claimed his attention, and for about two years he was thus engaged.

Now begins his entry into public life, with the formation of the new county of Motley, for Judge McDowell was elected constable and was appointed deputy sheriff. He served in this capacity for about three years, and he then removed to Dickens county, where he engaged in the stock business, also being engaged in the mercantile business during part of his eight years' residence in that county.

While living in Motley county he had begun the study of law, and now, while living in Dickens county, he continued his studies, and in 1898 was admitted to the bar. He had made the same mistake that so many ambitious young men make, however, and had overworked; consequently his health began to fail and he was obliged to go down into the Rio Grande country to recuperate. He located at Eagle Pass, and there secured a position in the United States custom service, serving therein for about three years. He was then promoted to the captaincy of the mounted inspectors of customs, and now came to Del Rio to live, and has resided here ever since. In his official capacity, he had charge of all the mounted inspectors between El Paso and Webb counties, this territory covering seven hundred miles of river front. Such an office required an immense amount of work and executive ability, and he filled the position to the great satisfaction of the authorities. After his resignation from this post, he was elected county attorney, and served one term, later being elected county judge. He is now filling this office, this being his fourth term, and he has gained a reputation for fairness and clear administration of justice since his accession to the bench that has won for him great popularity.

In political affairs, he is a member of the Republican party, and is not only prominent in state politics, but is one of the strong figures in national Republican circles. He is at present chairman of the Republican state central committee, and has been a candidate for state of-

fices more than once, though, in a state overwhelmingly Democratic, the entire ticket has failed of election. In 1896 Judge McDowell was the Republican nominee for the state senatorship from his district, and in 1900 he was nominated for state treasurer. He was a member of the school board in Del Rio for several years, during two of which he served as president of the board.

In fraternal affairs Judge McDowell takes an active interest. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted and Royal Arch Masons and the Eastern Star, and he has held office in the order. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being president of the state association. He is past exalted ruler of the local lodge, and at one time was district deputy grand exalted ruler for this district of Texas. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Sons of Hermann.

In religious matters, he is a member of no one particular church, but is a firm believer in Christianity and a liberal supporter of all of the churches in Del Rio.

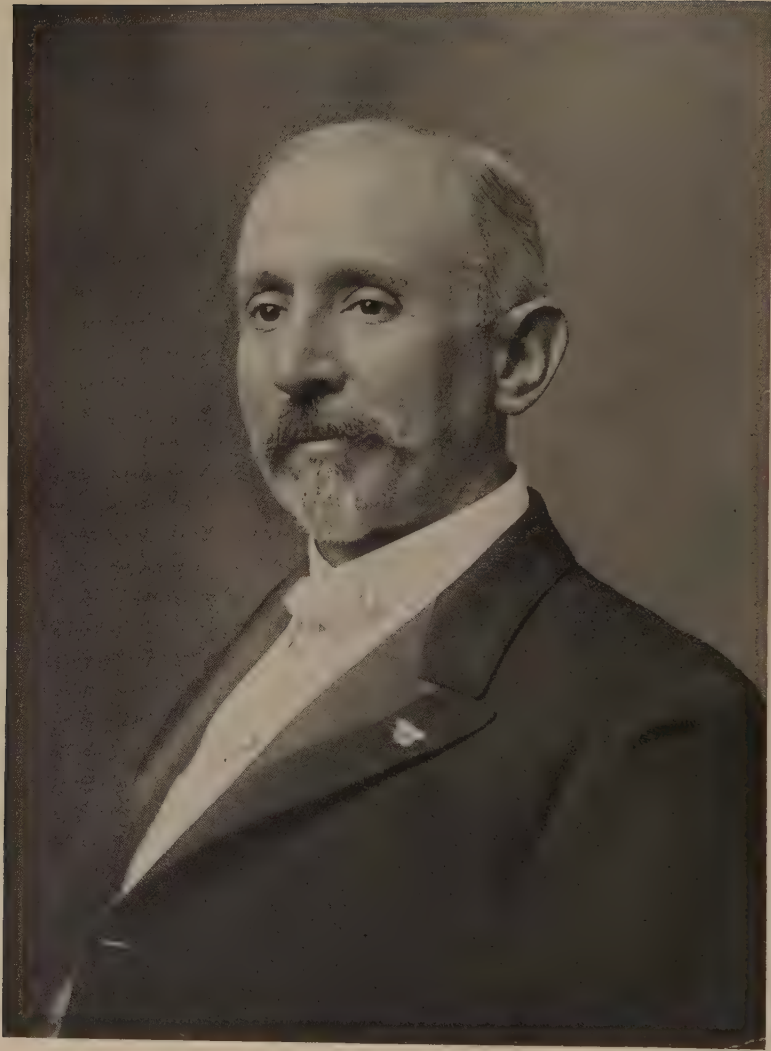
Judge McDowell was married at Dickens, Texas, on the 1st of December, 1891, to Miss Callie Jones, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones of Dickens county. The judge and his wife have two sons, James Veto and Hobart K.

FREDERICK SCHAEFER. The proprietor of the second oldest drug business in the city of El Paso, Mr. Schaefer is a veteran business man of this city, and while he has been developing a very prosperous enterprise of his own he has at the same time witnessed and has given his cordial cooperation in the progress of a town which, when he first saw it, was almost insignificant so far as commerce was concerned, until El Paso is now the metropolis of western Texas and destined to be one day one of the largest cities between the Gulf and the Pacific Coast.

Frederick Schaefer is a native of Wuerttemberg, Germany, where he was born September 28, 1864, a son of J. M. and Friedricka Schaefer. The father, who was a substantial farmer, died in Germany. The mother, after her husband's death, immigrated with her family to America, and her death occurred at Sabetha, Kansas, in 1911, when at the very advanced age of eighty-five years. Frederick, who was the youngest of the six children, when a young boy attended the schools of Germany, but after his mother had moved to America and located in the state of Missouri he attended high school in that section of the country for some time.

However, at the early age of fifteen, in 1879, he began earning his own way, and entered a drug store. He continued in one employment until 1887, and thus acquired a valuable experience and laid the foundation for all his subsequent career. Mr. Schaefer came to El Paso in 1887. Only a few years had elapsed since crossing the Rio Grande, and American population was still disproportionate in number to the native Mexicans, and enterprise had advanced only a small degree in comparison with the modern expansion of the city. On arriving at El Paso, he began work for Mr. Campbell, who was one of the leading druggists of the day. A few years later, in 1889, he established himself in the drug business, and from a little store, which catered to a correspondingly small patronage during the early years of the town, he has kept his business apace with the extension of the city and increased population, and now has not only one of the oldest mercantile enterprises, but also one of the most popular and up-to-date drug stores in west Texas. He has also acquired valuable real estate property, and is today regarded as one of the prosperous men of El Paso.

In politics, Mr. Schaefer is a Democrat, but has never aspired to any office. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and has the degrees up to and including the Knights Templar, being affiliated with the



A. K. Curtis

Local Commandery. He is also a member of the Order of Elks. In 1897 Mr. Schaefer married Miss Hanna Schaefer, their marriage having been celebrated at Centralia, in the State of Washington. On April 7, 1899, at El Paso, there was born to their marriage Hilbert Schaefer, who is now a student in the public school of the sixth grade.

WYCLIFF KERR CURTIS, M. D. Western Texas has been fortunate in the high average of its settlers, for they have been not only men who have been successful in developing and improving the material resources of this vicinity, but have also maintained at a high standard the social and civic life of the various communities along the routes of the great railroad lines penetrating that section of the state. One of the best representatives of this citizenship is Dr. Curtis, of Midland, where he has been a resident for more than twenty years, was one of the early practitioners of medicine and though now retired from general practice is still a prominent factor in business and affairs in his splendid city and county.

Dr. Curtis has owed much of his success in life to his parentage and early training. He was reared in a home and community notable for its Christian character and high moral standards, and besides the fundamental training of his moral nature he was also liberally educated, and brought to the wealth of his profession unusual talents and the best equipment afforded by school and hospital. Wycliff Kerr Curtis was born in Bethany, West Virginia, on August 10, 1852, and was a son of Jacob E. and Melissa (Kerr) Curtis, the father a native of Maryland and the mother of Pennsylvania. Jacob Curtis was a boy when his family located in the panhandle of West Virginia, and he spent the greater part of his life in Bethany, where he was first a successful merchant, and then for a number of years editor and owner of the *Pan Handle News* at Wellsburg, West Virginia. Though until within recent years completely isolated from railroads, Bethany has been one of the most notable centers of religious and moral culture in the country. It was at Bethany that Alexander Campbell, founder of the Church of the Disciples, or the Christian Church, founded his seminary, which subsequently developed into Bethany College, and became the training ground for nearly all the early ministers of the church in this country. Alexander Campbell spent the greater part of his active career at Bethany. Jacob Curtis was prominent in the Disciples Church, and was a personal friend of Alexander Campbell, witnessed his will, and was a pall-bearer at his funeral. Mr. Curtis now makes his home in Lexington, Kentucky, being retired and residing with his daughter, Mrs. De Long. He is eighty-nine years of age and yet still enjoys life and fishing is one of his best pleasures. For half a century he has been a trustee of Bethany College, and has never missed a meeting of the board. He has lived a noble, wholesome life, successful from a business standpoint, and filled with those numerous kindly activities, which are the best fruits of human achievements. The mother of Dr. Curtis died in 1863. The five children in the family are named as follows: George C., who is editor and owner of the *Pan Handle News* at Wellsburg, West Virginia; Belle, now deceased, who was the wife of David Hahn; Dr. Curtis; Josiah L., now prominent in real estate and mining business at Los Angeles; Ida, who is Mrs. G. A. De Long of Lexington, Kentucky. Some years after the death of his first wife, Jacob Curtis married her sister, Sarah Kerr, and she is still living at Lexington, Kentucky, aged eighty-four years. There were no children by the second marriage.

Dr. Curtis was reared in the old town of Bethany and from the local schools entered Bethany College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1873. Bethany College in 1895 honored him with the degree of A. M. He entered upon his medical studies in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and was graduated with his

medical degree in 1878. Wellsburg was the scene of his active practice for a number of years up to 1891, in which year he came to Midland, Texas, locating here at a time when there were few physicians and practically the only development was in the cattle raising industry. He has been with the town and vicinity throughout its period of substantial growth and is honored as one of the pioneer residents. He established an excellent practice and continued to attend to it until 1909. From the beginning of his residence at Midland he was local surgeon for the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and has always retained that post. He has also served as health officer for Midland since that position was created in the civic organization of the city.

In 1898 Dr. Curtis turned his attention to stock raising, and is now best known probably as one of the leading stockmen in this region. His ranches are located in Ector and Crane counties, and since giving up his medical practice he has devoted much of his time to this industry. Dr. Curtis is a director of the Midland National Bank, and owns a good deal of valuable real estate including a pleasant home in the city of Midland. He has membership in the state and district medical societies, and he and his wife worship in the Christian church.

In Masonry Dr. Curtis is one of the best known members in west Texas. His Masonic record is taken largely from a recent article published in the *Dallas News*. Dr. Curtis was made a Master Mason on August 1, 1876, in Bethany Lodge, No. 69, A. F. & A. M., at Bethany, West Virginia. He received the Council and Royal Arch degrees in Wheeling Union Chapter No. 1, at Wheeling, West Virginia, on October 30, 1882. He received the Red Cross degree on January 5, 1883, and on March 2, 1883, was created a Knight Templar in Cyrene Commandery at Wheeling. He is now a member and Past Master of Midland Lodge, No. 623, A. F. & A. M.; Past High Priest of Keystone Chapter, No. 172, and Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Keystone Council, No. 112, of Midland. He is a member of Big Springs Commandery, No. 31, at Big Springs. He received the degrees four to fourteen, on December 14, 1883, in McDaniel Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, at Wheeling; received the degrees fifteen to thirty-two by communication from Dr. A. B. Chamberlin, thirty-third degree sovereign grand inspector general in Texas, at Weatherford, on January 21 and 22, 1896. He was one of the charter members of Dallas Lodge of Perfection, No. 7, and is now a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies in the Valley of Dallas. He was elected Knight Commander of the Court of Honor in October, 1909, and is a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. He is a member of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, and also belongs to Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine. The crowning honor of Dr. Curtis' masonic career came at a recent session of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite at Washington, D. C., where he was given the thirty-third degree honorary, and thus becomes one of a few Masons in Texas who has been honored in this distinctive way. It is also noteworthy that Dr. Curtis comes of Masonic ancestry. His grandfather, John Curtis, was a mason and belonged to the Lodge at Alexandria, Virginia, which General Washington attended, and furthermore was a soldier under General Washington during the Revolution and met the "Father of his country" in lodge sessions at Philadelphia and New York during the war. Dr. Curtis is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and the Midland Lodge of the Woodmen of the World was organized in his office.

On December 19, 1901, Dr. Curtis married Miss Annie Glenn Reid, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of Thomas and Camille Josephine (Blunt) Reid, both of whom were natives of Alabama. After their marriage, Dr. Curtis and wife made a long wedding tour, during

which they visited Cuba and Porto Rico and various points in the Carribean Seas. They have one son now ten years of age, Wyoliff Reid Curtis.

Dr. Curtis having lived at Midland for more than twenty years is thoroughly informed as to the resources and opportunities in this section of the state, and it is his belief that the country at large does not realize the splendid attractions of this locality, with its wonderful climate, its abundance of water, and its soil adapted not only for the raising of many kinds of grain and fruit, but for every kind of mixed farming.

WILLIAM R. HOARD, M. D. The reputation of the eminent physician and surgeon of any section is not gained in a day, unusual ability in this broad field demanding not only natural abilities, but the most thorough preparation, strenuous, continuous and intense application and industry. Broad education, natural tact and sympathy and fearless courage play their parts. Commencing practice some twenty-three years ago, Dr. William R. Hoard has labored in Sherman since 1898, and has steadily advanced to the front in reputation and the legitimate rewards of such a standing.

Born January 4, 1870, at Pilot Grove, Grayson county, Texas, Dr. Hoard is a son of W. D. and M. J. (Lively) Hoard. His father was born in Georgia, and came to Texas as early as 1849, first locating in Smith county, where he was residing at the time of his enlistment in the Texas Rangers, in which he rose to a lieutenantancy due to his bravery and achievements during the frontier period. At the outbreak of the war between the states he enlisted with a Texas company of volunteers, and served under the flag of the Lost Cause until the close of hostilities. On his return to Texas he located at Pilot Grove, where he established himself in business as a merchant, but subsequently went to Whitewright, Grayson county, and there continued in business successfully until his retirement, about seven years before his death, which occurred February 11, 1908. The mother still survives, and makes her home at Whitewright. There were four children in the family, of whom three are still living: John, who is now a retired farmer and makes his home at Whitewright; Horace, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits and also is engaged in the electrical business at Mineola, Texas, and Dr. William R.

The early education of Doctor Hoard was secured in the public schools of Whitewright, to which place he accompanied his parents as a lad, and this was supplemented by one year in the Baylor Academy. At that time he entered upon his medical studies, entering the University of Louisville, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. With the acquirement of his diploma, however, Doctor Hoard did not give up his studies, for he has continued to devote himself most assiduously to his books and to original research and investigation, and each year since 1896 has taken a post-graduate course. He began to practice in his home city of Whitewright, but in 1898, desiring a wider field for the display of his abilities, he came to Sherman, and here has continued to remain, now having offices with the firm of Granby, Hoard, McElabanan & Spangler, at No. 117½ South Travis street. He belongs to the Grayson County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in the work of which he takes a keen and active interest, and belongs to various other organizations of the profession. Fraternally he is connected with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his religious belief is that of the Baptist church and his identification with the First congregation of that faith at Sherman. In political matters he is a Democrat, but he takes only a passive interest in the activities of the parties, except where their affairs affect his community. A strong, active and energetic man, he is always ready to assist in the advancement of projects for the benefit of his locality, and during the forty-four years that he

has resided in Grayson county he has seen it grow in population and wealth into one of the most flourishing communities of the great Lone Star State. It is his professional opinion that the climate of this part of Texas is ideal, while in a business way he advises those who have ambition, determination and grit to cast their fortunes with this part of the Southwest. Although he has large interests in Oklahoma and believes in the future of that state, he maintains his own home in Sherman, where he has a handsome residence at No. 710 South Travis street. Like other lifelong Texans, Doctor Hoard is extremely fond of outdoor life, and several times a year takes a vacation from his arduous professional duties, and with dog and gun goes on an extensive camping and hunting trip to Southwestern Texas.

In 1893 Doctor Hoard was married (first) at Whitewright to Miss Emma King, daughter of J. H. and Ann King, early pioneer settlers of Grayson county, both of whom passed away several years ago. There were two children born to this union, namely: Miss Julia and Joseph, both of whom are attending school at Sherman. Mrs. Hoard died in February, 1899, and in 1903, Doctor Hoard was married (second) to Miss Lillian Childs, the daughter of W. B. Childs, who was a well-known farmer and stockman of Texas, and an old settler of Grayson county, who died several years ago. Doctor and Mrs. Hoard have had no children of their own, but are the foster parents of Miss Mack Hoard.

HON. CHOICE BOSWELL RANDELL. When Mr. Randell returned to Sherman from Washington, at the close of the sixty-second congress in March, 1913, he had the satisfaction of reviewing an exceptionally useful and prominent career of six terms, or twelve years in the national house of representatives. A lawyer of more than thirty years standing, Mr. Randell, by reason of his thorough ability, his progressive attitude and his training in political life, was one of the important factors in Washington legislative life during twelve years. In his first term, from 1901 to 1903, Mr. Randell represented the Fifth Texas District, and from the fifty-eighth to the sixty-second congress represented the Fourth District, his home being in the same county, but a change in the numeral designation of the district having occurred between his first and second election.

Choice Boswell Randell was born January 1, 1857, in Murray county, Georgia, and comes from good old American stock, long established in Georgia, where his parents were James L. and Louisa Amantha (Gartrell) Randell. His father was an educator, and followed that vocation for a number of years in Georgia, and was also a farmer. From Georgia he went out as a volunteer in the service of the Confederate government, and followed General Johnston in his numerous campaigns through the south. After the war he moved to the state of Arkansas, taught school, farmed, and finally lived retired until his death on April 11, 1906. His wife died May 31, 1904. There were seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom Congressman Randell was the fifth. The two oldest sons are now deceased.

Born neither in poverty nor affluence, Mr. Randell came from that great class of middle prosperity, which has produced by far the greatest number of successful men and women in America. He had the advantage of a home of culture and high ideals, and so far as means permitted his education was prosecuted in the best schools, both private and public. Later he attended the North Georgia Agricultural College, and was a member of the class of 1878, though he did not graduate. After leaving school he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He practiced for a short time in Georgia, and in January, 1879, located at Denison, Texas. For nearly thirty-five years he has been successfully identified with the Grayson county bar, and has always held a high position as a lawyer, as well as a leader in public matters. A number of years ago he took considerable

interest in military affairs, and was appointed captain of the Gate City Guards at Denison, in March, 1879, and subsequently became colonel in the Fourth Texas Regiment of Militia. In 1881 he was elected city attorney of Denison, and was elected in 1882 county attorney for Grayson county, an office which he held for six years. In 1900 came his first election to congress from the Fifth Texas District. He served on a number of committees, in the House, and during his last term was a member of the important ways and means committee, and had much influence in promoting and working out the legislative problems before that committee, and before the house as a whole. Besides many other services while in congress, Mr. Randell gained particular notice as author of the Randell Anti-Graft Resolutions, which were passed, and which were designed to prevent members of congress from receiving any gifts or fees from corporations and individuals interested in any legislative matters that might come under consideration before the national congress.

Mr. Randell stands high in Masonic circles, being a Knights Templar, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World, belongs to the Sherman Commercial Club and his church is the Presbyterian.

On October 29, 1879, at Natchez, Mississippi, he married Miss Anna Marschalk, a daughter of Colonel Andrew Marschalk, who was born in Mississippi, and was a son in turn of Colonel Marschalk, who gained distinction as a Revolutionary soldier, the Marschalk family having long been prominent in Mississippi and other portions of the south. Mr. and Mrs. Randell have two children, one now deceased, and Andrew Earl Randell, who was born August 13, 1880, and has since been admitted to the bar and is now practicing law with his father, under the firm name of Randell & Randell, with offices in the Watson Building at Sherman. The family home is at 712 North Travis street.

ROY L. WHITEHEAD, attorney for Harris county, 301 to 303 Stewart Building, Houston, Texas, although a native of the Buckeye State, has been a resident of Texas since his early childhood. He has the liberal views and the broad spirit characteristic of the people of the big state in which he lives, and he has so directed his course as to gain recognition and position commensurate with his efforts and talents.

Roy L. Whitehead was born at Pataskala, Ohio, August 10, 1871, son of Ezra L. and Hattie C. (Clark) Whitehead, both natives of Ohio. His father, a shoe merchant, moved from Ohio to Texas in 1878, and settled at Austin, where he reared his family. Of his five children Roy L. was the second born. Roy L. was seven years of age at the time of their removal to this state, and at Austin he was educated in the public schools. As a young man he came to Houston and entered the law office of G. W. Tharp, under whose instructions he pursued the study of law until November, 1894, when he was admitted to the bar, and with whom he was subsequently associated in legal practice. In December, 1905, the firm of Tharp & Whitehead was formed, and under this name G. W. Tharp and Roy L. Whitehead conducted a successful business for a period of five years, until August 1, 1910, when by mutual consent the firm was dissolved. In May, 1909, Mr. Whitehead was appointed attorney for Harris county, to fill a vacancy. The following year he was appointed to succeed himself for a two years' term, and in 1912 he was again appointed for another term of two years. His reappointment to this position speaks for itself; it is prima facie evidence of his fitness for the office and his popularity with the people of the county.

Mr. Whitehead resides with his family at 1235 Harvard street, Houston Heights, and is an influential factor in the social and civic life of the suburb. For a number of years he has been a member of the Houston Heights

Board of School Trustees, and has served as secretary of the board.

Mr. Whitehead was first married, in 1895, to Miss Marcie B. Viglini, daughter of Capt. J. P. Viglini of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. She died in September, 1902, leaving two children, Marcie B. and Hattie L. May 22, 1907, he was united in marriage with Miss Ethel M. Laughton, daughter of Capt. J. P. Laughton of Houston, and by her he has two children, Ray Laughton and Bernice.

Fraternally, Mr. Whitehead is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Masons, his work in Masonry extending to and including the eighteenth degree Scottish Rite.

WILLIAM H. HUMPHRIES, a merchant and prosperous farmer of Edgewood, is one of the few men who have made a modest success by their own efforts, handicapped in their work by the enforced use of a crutch. Misfortune early made his acquaintance for he was but a child of eighteen months when typhoid fever seized him and his right leg perished as a result of the illness. For forty years he went about with one crutch, and then his right arm gave way under the long continued strain, so that he was forced to add another crutch to his means of locomotion. Thus he has gone through life, but he has met with courage and fortitude all of misfortune that has visited him and his success has been one of steady growth.

Born on April 8, 1862, William H. Humphries is the son of William E. Humphries and his wife, Louisa Fuston, who was the daughter of William Fuston. William E. Humphries died in October, 1862, as a result of wounds received in the Confederate service at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1862. He was born in Georgia in 1833, was a man of fair education and a son of Shadrack Humphries. He was one of five sons and four daughters born to his parents, all of whom, with the exception of himself, spent their lives in Macon county, Alabama. The children of William E. and Louisa (Fuston) Humphries were as follows: Mary Ann, who married E. T. Barnett, both deceased; James M., who died in Texas leaving a family, and William H. of this review.

William H. Humphries reached mature years in Leake county, Mississippi, practically with no education. At the age of twenty-one he was unable to solve a simple problem in fractions, but he applied himself to study and in the Walnut Grove high school he took a complete course in the common branches. This, with a public service of four years and his long experience as a merchant in this state, have equipped him splendidly for business, and he is known for one of the most able and capable men in his community. Until he was twenty-five he continued as a farmer and despite his infirmities of body he could chop as much wood or hoe as much cotton as an able-bodied negro.

In 1887 Mr. Humphries was elected Clerk of the Chancery court of Leake county, Mississippi, and he filled the office from January, 1888, to January, 1892, his service being different from that of any clerk before or since in that he performed the work of the office alone. When his term expired he came to Texas and located in Edgewood, then a hamlet of about twenty-five people, and here he formed a partnership with R. M. Millsap, engaging in the mercantile business under the firm name of Millsap & Humphries, and continuing thus for four years. They then dissolved the partnership and Mr. Humphries associated himself in business with W. J. Pressley, in a general merchandise business, the same continuing for another four years. He then purchased the interest of his partner and for eleven years he ran the business alone with excellent success, until his store and stock were destroyed by fire, presumably the work of an incendiary, several wooden structures

adjoining being also destroyed, and entailing a total loss of \$5,000.

From November 24, 1911, the date of the fire, Mr. Humphries gave his attention to farming and to the development of his farming properties about Edgewood. He placed under cultivation as much as five hundred acres of land, caused half a dozen tenant houses to be built and contributed other improvements to various farms that he owns. His contribution to the growth of Edgewood proper comprises two residences and one of the few really good barns of Van Zandt county. His home stands forth as an example of thrift and neatness, the same being a large one-story cottage, built somewhat after the plan of the popular bungalow. In 1913 Mr. Humphries added two brick houses to the town in one of which he resumed business as a general merchant, and he is now operating along that line, as well as keeping up his farming activities.

In addition to his other interests Mr. Humphries in 1908 engaged in banking as one of the promoters of the Farmers and Merchants' State Bank of Edgewood, and was elected president of the bank, in which office he still continues, as well as serving on its board of directors. The bank was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, later increased to \$20,000 and another increase in the capitalization brought the figures up to \$35,000. Its officers are Mr. Humphries, Lee Joyner as vice president, and J. A. Lucas, cashier.

In his financial connections Mr. Humphries has displayed an exceptional ability and his place in circles of business and finance in the city is an unquestioned one. His word or opinion carries weight wherever it is heard and he stands well to the forefront in the ranks of the progressive and prosperous business men of the city.

On January 10, 1892, Mr. Humphries was married in his native state to Miss Mollie Pressley, a daughter of William A. Pressley and his wife, Mary (Boyd) Pressley, she being one of the seven children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Sallie the wife of M. T. Allen, living in Mississippi; Lucia, married to Green Allen of Carthage, Mississippi; Amelia, who died as the wife of Robert Flowers; William J. Pressley of Edgewood, Texas; Ira S. of Dallas, Texas, and Maggie, who died as the wife of Thomas Flowers, in Texas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Humphries two children have been born, James Eldridge and Shelton, both of whom share the family home in Edgewood.

Mr. Humphries is a Democrat in his political faith, but has taken no active part in politics since coming to Texas. He was reared in the atmosphere of a Methodist home and though he is not a member of that church he supports its work and encourages its usefulness in his community.

THOMAS J. CONSIDINE. For a number of years Mr. Considine has had charge of the weather bureau station at Amarillo. He is one of the older men in the service of the weather bureau, having been identified with this branch of the federal service for thirty years, ever since leaving college.

Thomas J. Considine was born at Rochester, New York, a son of Thomas J. and Elenor (Smyth) Considine. The father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and was a man of unusual education and attainments and for a time was connected with the teaching force in the University of Dublin. After coming to America he located at Rochester, New York, where he was principal of the high school, and spent the rest of his career in that city. He died in 1862, at the age of fifty-six. The mother was born in New York State, and was married there. Her death occurred in 1862 at the age of forty-nine. There were four children, of whom Thomas J. was the oldest.

He obtained his education in the Rochester schools, finishing at the high school, and then entered the School

of Technology at Boston, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1883. He almost immediately entered the government service in the weather bureau department, and his first post was at Mobile, Alabama, where he remained a year and a half. He was then transferred to Washington, D. C., for four years, spent seven years at Tampa, Florida; nine years in Erie, Pennsylvania, and then came to Amarillo to take charge of the station in this city.

Mr. Considine is affiliated with the Masonic order, with the Royal Arcanum, and the Knights of Pythias. He has membership in the Episcopal church. In 1885 at Mobile he married Miss Angeline Boulemet, a daughter of Augustus and Cornelia (Kimball) Boulemet, of an old and well-known family of Mobile. The one child born to their union is now Mrs. Clifford Braly, who was born in Washington, D. C., and is the wife of a well-known attorney of Dalhart. Mr. and Mrs. Braly have one child.

EDWARD P. BECTON, M. D. Representative of a family that was founded in Texas nearly three-fourths of a century ago and one whose name has been most worthily linked with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of this commonwealth, it was given to Dr. Becton to mark the passing years with large and noble achievement and to gain precedence as one of the distinguished members of the medical profession. He was an influential figure in public affairs in the state that represented his home during virtually his entire life and his course was marked by lofty integrity, ideality of thought and motive, and by a sincere desire to be of use to his fellow men. He made his life count for good in its every relation and left a definite and benignant impress upon the history of the Lone Star state, where he served for a number of years as superintendent of the Texas institution for the blind. He represented his state as a surgeon in the Confederate army in the Civil war; he was a valued member of the state legislature; he was a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments; and as a loyal citizen he did all in his power to further those measures that make for social, moral, educational and material advancement. He was one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Texas, and labored with all of self-abnegation and devotion in the alleviation of human suffering and distress. His memory is revered by all who came within the compass of his benign influence, and this publication may well accord to him a tribute of honor in the offering of the brief memoir here presented.

Dr. Edwin Pinckney Becton was born in Gibson county, Tennessee, on the 27th of June, 1834, and was summoned to eternal rest when in the fullness of years and well earned honors. He was a son of Rev. John May Becton and Eleanor Emeline (Sharp) Becton, the former of whom was born in Craven county, North Carolina, on the 8th of January, 1806, and the latter of whom was born in Rutherford county, that state, a daughter of James Sharp; she passed the closing years of her life at Fort Worth, Texas, where she died at an extremely venerable age. Rev. John M. Becton, a son of Frederick Edwin and Fannie (May) Becton, was about one year of age at the time of the family removal from Craven county to Rutherford county, Tennessee, in which latter he was reared to adult age and received such educational advantages as were afforded in the schools of the locality and period. He was actively identified with agricultural pursuits until he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, in 1835, his regular ordination as a clergyman of that denomination having occurred in 1841, in November of which year he removed with his family to the Republic of Texas, which did not become a commonwealth of the United States until 1845. He established his home at San Augustine, where he preached and taught school until 1844, when he removed to Nacogdoches county. Later he removed to

Rusk county and established his home at Church Hill, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred July 14, 1853. He was one of the most zealous pioneer clergymen of Texas and it is credited him with having organized in the state more churches than any other clergyman of his denomination in the pioneer era of Texas history. He is said to have been an elegant and fluent writer and an eloquent pulpit orator, and concerning him the following statements have been made: "He was broad and liberal in his views and, being a leader in church affairs in those days, drew about him a large following and a wide circle of friends and supporters. He was survived by three sons and one daughter, and the only daughter, Isabella, died in 1862. The eldest son, Joseph S., was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy and sacrificed his life in the cause, having been fatally wounded in a skirmish at Spanish Fort, Alabama, on the 9th of April, 1865—the very day which marked the final surrender of the Confederate forces. John A. Becton, the second son, was an influential citizen of Sulphur Springs, Texas, at the time of his death; and the youngest of the sons was he to whom this memoir is dedicated.

Dr. Becton was about seven years of age at the time of the family removal to Texas, and his early education was acquired in the common schools of the pioneer days, after which he attended for a time Austin College, at Huntsville, this state. At New Danville he began reading medicine under effective private preceptorship, and in the winter of 1855-6 he attended lectures in a medical school in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, later continuing his studies under the direction of able and representative physicians of that state, and finally completing a full course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1857, with the highest honors of his class. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession at New Danville, Texas, and his high ideals in regard to his chosen vocation were manifested in his having later taken effective post-graduate courses in the medical departments of the University of Louisville, Kentucky; the University of Maryland, at Baltimore; Tulane University, in the city of New Orleans, and the New York Polytechnic. He continued in practice at New Danville, Rusk county, until April, 1862, when he subordinated all other interests to tender his aid to the Confederate cause. He enlisted as a private in the regiment commanded by Colonel Waterhouse, and soon afterward was appointed assistant surgeon in Fitzhugh's Texas Regiment. Within a short time thereafter he was promoted to the rank of surgeon and assigned to duty with the Twenty-second Texas Infantry, commanded by his warm personal friend, Colonel R. B. Hubbard, who later served as governor of Texas and as United States minister to Japan. Dr. Becton remained at his post, ever faithful and loyal, until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Texas. In 1866 he located at Tarrant, Hopkins county, where he followed the work of his profession until 1874, when he removed to Sulphur Springs, the judicial center of that county, which continued to be the headquarters of his professional activities until he was appointed superintendent of the state institution for the blind, a position of which he continued the able and honored incumbent until the time of his death.

Though thoroughly en rapport with his profession and considering the same worthy of his undivided allegiance, Dr. Becton took a lively interest in civic affairs and was broad in his views and opinions touching matters of public polity. He was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and, while he had no desire for public office, he consented to become a candidate for the lower house of the state legislature, to which he was elected by a large majority and in which he served with distinction as a member of the Twelfth General Assembly. He was an implacable adversary of the liquor traffic

and in the campaign of 1887 he delivered many effective speeches in favor of the prohibitory amendment to the state constitution. He was a stickler in the observance of the high ethical code of his profession and held the highest vantage-ground in the confidence and esteem of his medical confreres. He served as president of the Texas State Medical Society and, with all of his splendid powers, he labored earnestly to bring his profession up to a high standard in his home state, the while he was an influential and honored member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Becton had high reputation as an orator, and his services as a public speaker were much in demand, as his earnestness, beauty of diction, and sincerity marked his every utterance, and made his addresses singularly attractive and instructive, for he drew from the great resources of his broad mental reserve and from the experiences of a singularly active and productive career. He was also a frequent and valued contributor to the periodical literature of his profession, and he was long known as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state. In January, 1895, Dr. Becton was appointed, by Governor Culberson, to the responsible office of superintendent of the state institution for the blind, and his administration was marked by characteristic zeal, devotion and efficiency, as the records of the board of trustees fully indicate. The Doctor was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his first and second wives were earnest members of the Presbyterian Church.

On the 17th of November, 1857, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Becton to Miss Mary Eliza Dickson, who was summoned to eternal rest in 1866 and who is survived by three children—Mrs. L. J. Wortham, Mrs. J. J. Nunnally, and Dr. Joseph Becton, concerning the last mentioned of whom individual record is given on other pages of this work. In 1867 the Doctor wedded Mrs. Olivia L. Smith, widow of Dr. P. L. Smith, and she passed away, at Sulphur Springs, in 1891. Of the three children of this union Mrs. Mary A. Chandler is deceased, and the two surviving are Mrs. Ellie Y. McDaniel and Edwin P. A man of great mind and great heart, Dr. Becton will long be remembered in the state which figured as the stage of his earnest endeavors and which he dignified and honored by his character and exalted services.

ANDREW J. POPE, M. D. A young physician who has done much to win the confidence and patronage of his community, and now enjoys a splendid practice, Dr. Pope has been a resident of Abilene since 1907, having come to this city soon after graduating from medical college and his experience as hospital interne.

Dr. Andrew J. Pope was born in Leon county, Texas, December 9, 1880, a son of James J. and Martha (Berry) Pope. His parents were also natives of Texas, and his father for many years was prominent as a ranch and cattle man of Leon county. He now resides in Normangee, Leon county, where he still carries on large operations in stock raising, is a director in the Normangee State Bank, and an influential factor in the up-building of his town and county. The mother's death occurred at Normangee on March 20, 1911. There were three children in the family, and the other two are mentioned as follows: Alice Pope is now Mrs. Frank Hopkins, of Cleburne, Texas, and Walter E. Pope is a prominent attorney at Corpus Christi, being city attorney and also having held the office of district attorney for Madison county.

Dr. Pope as a boy attended the public schools of Leon county, and, after finishing at the high school, entered Fort Worth University, in the academic department, and Southwestern University, Georgetown, and finished his professional studies in the medical department of the University of Texas, at Galveston,

where he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1906. During the following year he served out an appointment as interne in the Seely Hospital, and then in 1907 located at Abilene, and has since maintained his office in this city. He gives all his time to his professional duties and has a large practice both in the city and country.

Dr. Pope is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and at the present time is a member of the Board of Pension Examiners at Abilene, is railroad surgeon for the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, and is examiner for a number of the leading life insurance companies operating in West Texas.

On February 12, 1908, he married Miss Ruth Taylor, who was born in Nebraska, a daughter of W. F. Taylor. Her father is now deceased and her mother resides in Abilene. The one son of the Doctor and his wife is Joseph Baylor Pope. Dr. Pope, besides his successful medical practice, is the owner of ranch lands in Andrew county and has a pleasant home in Abilene.

WILLIAM D. HUTCHINSON. Among the progressive and successful business men of Merkel, Texas, is William D. Hutchinson, a member of a family that has long been prominent in the annals of Taylor county. Mr. Hutchinson is a comparatively young man, but he has had many years of practical experience, especially in his own line of business. He is a firm believer in modern methods of business and the success with which he has applied them to his own business has acted as a spur to others. He is always ready to give his services or his money to any movement which has the public welfare as its end, and is one of the most ardent advocates of better social and political conditions in the city of Merkel.

William D. Hutchinson is the son of D. Carrio and Mary J. (Dean) Hutchinson, both of whom are natives of Tennessee. The elder Hutchinsons settled in Texas in the early '70s, first locating in Tarrant county. For seven years they lived in that locality and then sold the farm which they had been operating there and moved to Denton county, where Mr. Hutchinson became a prosperous farmer and stock raiser. After seven years in Denton county they again moved, this time to Taylor county, where they located near Merkel. Here Mr. Hutchinson began farming operations on a large scale. He owned from four to six sections of land and had part of it under cultivation, raising cotton and grain. He was thus engaged until 1900, when he retired from active life. He was one of the leading men of Taylor county and his influence did not wane after his retirement. He is one of the wealthy and influential men of Western Texas today, and the entire family are widely known throughout the section. Eight children have been born to the elder Mr. Hutchinson and his wife, and five are still living. T. Hutchinson married J. T. Skillern, a merchant of Trent, Taylor county, Texas. Addie became the wife of John Campbell, who is a prosperous farmer of Taylor county. Mattie is Mrs. William Warren, her husband being a prominent farmer of Hunt county, Texas. Charles Hutchinson, who was formerly a merchant of Merkel, is now a farmer of Taylor county.

William D. Hutchinson was born on the 16th of September, 1878, in Denton county, Texas. He received his education in the public schools of Merkel and in Professor Collier's College in Buffalo Gap, Texas. He left school at the age of eighteen and engaged in the hardware business in Merkel, in partnership with his father and his brother, Charles Hutchinson. This business was continued for five years, and he then sold his interest and engaged in farming. This occupied him until 1901, his farm being located in Taylor county. He next went to Rotan, Texas, where he opened a hardware store. His past experience helped to make this venture a suc-

cess, and he was doing a very profitable business, but he received a most advantageous offer for the business, and so sold out the store and stock to good advantage. After selling his business at Rotan he moved to Trent. During his residence at Trent he was one of the men who organized the Farmers' State Bank, and for two years he served as active vice-president of this institution, which proved a successful venture.

After selling his hardware business he decided that before going into the mercantile business again he would learn more of the practical selling end. He therefore secured a position as traveling salesman for the National Packing Company and was with them for eight months, his duties carrying him over a portion of the state. At the end of this time he resigned and he went to Southern California, where he spent the time in travel and observation and in study of mercantile methods as practiced in that wideawake coast state.

Returning to Merkel, Mr. Hutchinson proceeded to organize the Crown Hardware Company, the firm being formed in December, 1912. Its members are William D. Hutchinson, H. L. Propst, and Seth Hamilton. The company deals in all kinds of hardware, and in vehicles and implements as well, and has grown to be one of the leading concerns of its kind in Merkel, doing an increasing business each year. Mr. Hutchinson, himself, is secretary and treasurer, as well as an active manager of the concern, and all the experience and observation of the years in which he has been away from Merkel are now brought to his aid in making his business a success. He attributes his success to the training which he received from his mother and father and to their encouragement and substantial aid but his own energy and the strength of his personality have had a large share in making him the leading business man which he has become. In addition to his business he is the owner of a number of valuable pieces of real estate in Merkel, among these being his own attractive home.

In the fraternal world Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Hutchinson married on the 12th of June, 1900, Miss Oda Noble, a daughter of P. and Jessie Noble, the former being a pioneer rancher and a prominent man of Western Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are the parents of five children, as follows: Vivian H., Chester, William Jerome, Floyd A., and Mary.

STEPHEN D. REAVES, a retired lawyer and capitalist of Tyler, Texas, is a son of the late Judge Stephen Reaves, whose identity with this locality began back in pioneer times when Tyler was nothing but a log hut and a tent. The senior Reaves was born in Hancock county, Georgia, September 3, 1816, and was one of a large family whose father died in early life. Among the family were a number of sons, some of whom became prominent in the localities in which they spent their lives. John Reaves made his home at Wedonia, Alabama, where he was a conspicuous lawyer, and Rev. Benjamin Reaves was a Baptist minister in Alabama. Other members of the family maintained themselves as honorable citizens and followed various vocations, all being residents of the South.

Stephen Reaves, the father of Stephen D., was in his educational advantages limited to the popular schools. He crossed the threshold of no high institution of learning and the circumstances of the family ordered that he should win his spurs as a self-made man. Early in life he chose the law and his preparation for the profession devolved upon himself. He moved from his native state in 1839 and took up his residence in Alabama, where he continued for seven years. Then, in the spring of 1847, he came to Texas, landing at Tyler on the 4th of April. The rest of his life he was a citizen of this place. He at once became a member of the Smith county bar, and that same spring took part

in the court held here. He proved himself a learned and capable lawyer; was a reliable counsellor, and established a confidence that maintained him as an authority upon intricate questions of law. He was not an orator, but his plain English and his "sledgehammer" blows helped to build a professional prestige second to few lawyers in East Texas. Also he was a good business man. He accumulated considerable property and at his death left a valuable estate. He left also the heritage of a Christian faith. For many years he had been a worthy member of the Baptist Church and had not an enemy on earth. Such was his sterling worth as a man that men like Governor Hubbard and Governor Roberts held it an honor to have him as their friend. He was elected to the State Senate in 1852 and took a prominent part in framing a code of good laws for the state. His service attracted the attention of Governor Bell, who offered him a commission at Supreme Court, but he declined the place, preferring to remain among his friends and serve them in other ways. He continued the practice of law until blindness afflicted him, some ten years before his death, and he feared death only because of the pain incident to it. During the Civil war he was a strong secessionist, he was a life-long Democrat, and he practiced politics as an aid to securing policies in harmony with his convictions. As indicated in the opening paragraph of this sketch, when he landed in Tyler it contained only one house and one tent. The house was at what is now the corner of College and Ferguson streets, and the tent was pitched near the present railroad crossing of the city.

Judge Reaves married, at Newman, Georgia, some time in the '30s, Miss Georgiana Walker, a daughter of William S. Walker and wife, Amy G. Walker. Mrs. Reaves' death preceded that of her husband; he died in 1905. Like him, she was a devoted Christian, and in her daily life exemplified the teachings and faith she professed. Their children were: Texana, who married D. G. Fones and spent her life in Little Rock, Arkansas; William L., a business man of Little Rock; Stephen D., the direct subject of this sketch; Edwin T., a banker of Little Rock; Algernon Sidney, a wholesale commission merchant of Little Rock, and Emma, wife of J. M. Oden, of Tyler, Texas.

Stephen D. Reaves was born in Tyler, Texas, April 13, 1856. After his graduation in 1877, from the law department of the Cumberland University, Tennessee, he formed a partnership with his father and Captain Thomas W. Dodd, as junior member of the firm of Reaves, Dodd & Reaves. It was not long before he was elected city attorney of Tyler, and after having filled that office a year he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of the state, Tyler division, and served until the legislature consolidated the court at Austin in 1892. He was subsequently appointed clerk of the Court of Civil Appeals at Galveston and, when the work of the office was properly organized, he resigned and returned home, and became junior member of the law firm of Reaves, Walker & Reaves. A few years later he was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Federal Judge Bryant, a Republican and one of the eminent jurists of this state. In this capacity Mr. Reaves served six years, at the end of that time resigning in order to engage in business as a banker.

He promoted the State Bank and Trust Company of Tyler, with a hundred thousand dollars capital, and was elected one of its officers. The following year, however, he disposed of his interests in this institution and retired from further active business. He is a large property owner in Tyler and has endeavored to maintain the attitude of his father in his relation to his community.

Politically, Mr. Reaves has always been an earnest Democrat and has seldom missed being a delegate to the state convention of his party. He helped nominate Governor Roberts in the famous contest between Hub-

bard and Throckmorton, and did a like service for every other gubernatorial nominee of the state till 1906.

In January, 1880, Mr. Reaves married Miss Bengie Abbott, a daughter of Dr. S. F. Abbott, who came to Texas from Virginia, where, at Appomattox, Mrs. Reaves was born. Their only child is James Gould Reaves.

This son was born in Tyler, and at the age of fifteen, without the consent of his parents, left home, and is to-day winning his way, independently, to the forefront of "big business" in the United States. He manifested a strong tendency as a man of wonderful initiative and he entered the field of business as a promoter of oil companies for the Purified Petroleum Products Co. of Kansas City. At this writing he is on the Pacific Coast, seeking to bring about a consolidation of the independent oil interests there. Fraternally, he is an Elk and a thirty-second degree Mason, having membership in these organizations at Kansas City.

REV. OTTOMAR E. SCHMIDT. The days of the hard-working pioneer churchman in Texas are not yet passed, in spite of the fact that railroads have opened up nearly every county to settlement. Out on the western borders of the Panhandle, where congregations are small and widely separated, comparatively few of the churches are able to support a resident minister, and in consequence the pastoral duties require the most strenuous kind of traveling and incidental labors.

It is in that field that Rev. Schmidt, a vigorous and devoted young minister of the Lutheran faith, has been appointed, and he has the distinction of being the first resident preacher in Parmer county, his home being at Rhea. Fresh from college and theological seminary, he went out to that country in 1911, and that great personal sacrifice has performed a valuable service for a large community. Mr. Schmidt lives twenty miles from a railroad, and as he serves a number of different churches, it is necessary for him to be on the road, driving, or on railroad cars a large part of the time. To some of the towns where he has congregations, he drives with team and buggy and pieces out some of his journeys with the aid of railroad schedule. His different charges are located in the northern part of the Panhandle, and some of the towns are Friona, in Parmer county; Hereford, in Deaf Smith county; Canyon, in Randall county; and Grady, across the line in New Mexico.

Ottomar E. Schmidt was born in Saginaw, Michigan, January 28, 1887. He is a son of Professor Joseph M. and Sarah (Tyson) Schmidt. His father has for many years been one of the prominent ministers and teachers in the Lutheran church, and both father and son pursued practically the same course of instruction and are graduates of the same schools. The father was born at Altenburg, Perry County, Missouri, while the mother was a native of Liverpool, Ohio, and raised in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The father grew to manhood in his native town, received a common school education as preliminary to his life work, and then entered Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana. After his graduation there, he was a student in the Concordia Seminary at St. Louis, and finished his courses in preparation for the Lutheran ministry in 1868. For twenty-six years he was an active minister to his people at Saginaw, Michigan. In 1894 he was appointed a director and superintendent of the college, and held that chair for nine years. He is at present professor of Hebrew, Latin, and History at Concordia College, and he and his wife still live at Fort Wayne. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are still living, and Ottomar E. was ninth in order of birth.

Like his father, after finishing the common schools of Fort Wayne, he entered the Concordia College of that city, and followed that by attendance at the Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, entering the latter school in 1906 and remaining there three years. In order to pay his own way, he then left school, and for two years was

teacher in Madison county, Nebraska. Returning to Concordia Seminary in 1910, he finished his studies there in 1911, and almost at once was appointed to his arduous labors in northwest Texas.

Rev. Schmidt is unmarried and all his thoughts and labors are directed to the high calling which he has chosen for his life work.

ROBERT Y. LACY, M. D., on both his paternal and maternal sides comes from pioneer Texas families, both his grandsires having settled in Anderson county as emigrants, founding and giving the first spark of urban life to the city of Palestine. His paternal grandsire, William Young Lacy, was a native of Virginia, who drifted south into Tennessee and stopped for a time in the county in which General Houston was a coming young man, even before he became Governor of that commonwealth. The maternal grandfather was a native of France, a member of the DeBard family who were of the peerage. He was a student in medicine when he found it convenient to exile himself from his native land as a result of having fought a duel in the stead of the principal whose second he was to be. He reached America at some point in Virginia and appeared in Tennessee about the same time that Mr. Lacy first located in that state, and there he became the associate of Lacy, Houston and John H. Reagan, all of whom came later to Texas and established themselves at Palestine at the same time. Dr. DeBard brought out a young French Surveyor who platted the town of Palestine, and its principal streets were named in honor of Lacy, DeBard, Reagan, Yeager, McCray, and after other members of their families. All made that community their final home with the single exception of General Houston, and all performed important service in business or professional ways as makers of the city and upbuilders of the country thereabouts.

Chief among these, perhaps, was William Young Lacy, grandfather of the subject. He was ever an effective force in business in Palestine, and likewise demonstrated in no uncertain manner his ability as a financier. He was mayor of the city for fourteen years and finally died here when he was seventy-six years old. One of his sons was William Martin Lacy, the father of Dr. Lacy.

William Martin Lacy was born at Alto, Texas, in 1849. He was given a liberal education, and took his Bachelor of Laws degree from the Louisiana University, after which he practiced law in Palestine and Groesbeck for a brief period and then engaged in the mercantile business in Palestine. He became a prominent figure in Democratic politics of the state, as well as in local politics, and like his father before him, served his city several years as mayor, and also as county treasurer. He was appointed by Governor Sayers as superintendent of Penitentiaries, from which office he resigned and engaged in banking in Abilene, as the organizer of the Commercial National Bank, of which he was its president when he died. His interest in the politics of his party carried him time and again to state conventions, and won him a place on the Texas delegation to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1884, where Mr. Cleveland was nominated for president. He appeared in the state convention from Abilene as a supporter of Mr. Campbell for governor and aided in bringing about his nomination as manager of his campaign. He was a Knights Templar Mason, an Elk and a Knight of Pythias, and a deacon of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred on December 28, 1910. In 1870 Mr. Lacy married Miss Mary DeBard in Palestine, Texas. She was a daughter of Dr. E. J. DeBard, previously referred to in this review, and who died in Palestine in 1883. The genial doctor went through the Indian troubles as a defender of the settlers of Texas, and did his full part in the work of maintaining a semblance of civilization on the frontier, in those early days when Texas was in the throes of a turmoil resultant from

conditions existing without her borders, as well as within. Mrs. Lacy died in 1879, the mother of four children, two of whom died in childhood, and the others being Robert Yeager Lacy of this review, and Julia, who died in Denton, Texas, as Mrs. Sidney J. Carroll. Mr. Lacy married a second time, Miss Mattie Moore becoming his wife. She was a native of Carthage, Texas, and she died in early life, leaving three children. Hensley, the eldest, was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1902, and is now a senior lieutenant in the Navy. Walter H. is cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Abilene, and Frank is a traveling salesman in Lower California. Mr. Lacy's third wife, who was Mrs. Elia Epperson, bore him no issue.

Robert Yeager Lacy was born in Palestine on January 1, 1875. He spent his childhood and youth in the town of his birth and prepared himself for the Southwestern University at Georgetown in the city schools of that place. He left the University in his junior year, after which he took up the study of medicine in the University of Texas, where he spent three years in his preparation for his profession. He then entered historic old Jefferson Medical at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1901 was graduated from that institution. After a brief service as a hospital-interne in Palestine he located in Pittsburg, Texas, his present home, and here is enjoying an ever increasing practice. In 1905 Dr. Lacy took post-graduate work in the New Orleans Polyclinic and in 1913 he attended the Chicago Post-Graduate school of Medicine. He is a member of the county, district and State Medical societies and of the American Medical Association. His fraternity affiliations are with the Alpha Mu Pi Omega (Med.) and he is a Scottish Rite Mason of the Dallas Consistory.

Dr. Lacy married Miss Florence Harmon of Bryan, Texas, on October 30, 1901. She is a daughter of Judge Harmon, for many years county judge of Brazos county and an A. B. graduate of Seoul College. To Dr. and Mrs. Lacy have been born two children: William Martin, Jr., born in 1903, and Julia Eugenia, born in 1906.

JAMES SHIELS. That Texas resources and opportunities and personal enterprise harmonize and produce splendid results both for the individual and the community, is well illustrated in the career of James Shiels who came to the northeastern section of the state about forty years ago, a young Scotchman without capital and with little experience in things which would be considered essential in Texas, and who is now the leading dry goods merchant and one of the most influential factors in the commercial life of Leonard in Fannin county.

James Shiels was born in Scotland, December, 1850, a son of Alexander Shiels, who was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1818, was a stock commission man and long identified with the stock business of his country. He was a Presbyterian, a man of education, and a useful factor in his community. He died in 1868. The maiden name of his wife was Sybilla Smith, who died December 10, 1850. The father married again, and among his other children was one who is now a business man in Dallas, Texas.

James Shiels was reared in Scotland, and received education chiefly in the noted institution of the University of Edinburgh. He was trained for a mercantile career, and his education, his experience in mercantile affairs, and his industry comprised his capital when he ended his journey from Scotland at Bonham, Texas, in 1873. To maintain himself while seeking larger opportunities, he obtained a clerkship in a local store. He next tried farming, but discovered that he was not fitted for that industry, and after one season returned to merchandising. He came to Leonard, and in 1887 became a partner of the well known old merchant Wm. W. Yates, now of San Antonio. With the capital which he had accumulated during his years of industry on American soil he bought a half interest in the Yates store, and

the partners had a stock worth thirty-five hundred dollars. The firm continued in business in a frame building on the site now occupied by Mr. Shiels' brick establishment until the disastrous fire during the nineties cleaned up the entire plant. Mr. Yates retired after this fire, and Mr. Shiels settled with the Insurance Company, bought the ground and rebuilt with a two-story brick structure. He then resumed the dry goods business with a modest stock, and since then has extended his trade and his facilities until every inventory finds his stock now worth about twenty-five thousand dollars. Until 1905 he carried on the establishment alone, and that year admitted to partnership his son Ernest, under the firm name of James Shiels & Son, and together they are energetically extending their trade throughout the surrounding countries.

Mr. Shiels has exercised good judgment in investing a large part of the profits of his mercantile business in the Texas black land. He foresaw a number of years ago that the black land belt of Texas would in time be the agriculture center for the entire state, and put his money into this form of property when it could be bought comparatively on easy terms. Since then he has accumulated several tracts in Collin, Fannin and Hunt counties, now aggregating more than six hundred acres. He has improved this land, built homes for tenants, fenced all the cultivated fields, and to a large extent his land is under the plow, and each season produces splendid crops from the old hog-wallow soil. Mr. Shiels believes in improving every piece of property, and in directing his enterprise to his personal comforts and the benefit of his community, and besides the brick store building which is one of the most conspicuous features in the town of Leonard he is owner of a comfortable home of his own and of several residences in Leonard. He and his son are stock-holders in the First National and the First State Banks of Leonard, and his son Frank is a director in the First State Bank of Leonard, Texas.

Mr. Shiels has offered his services to the community when business would permit and has served on the school board. His early training and environments made him a strong advocate of higher education, and he is prompt to seize every opportunity to give his town better school advantages. The Shiels family for many years have been among the most prominent supporters of the local Presbyterian church, and Mr. Shiels has always been an active member in the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Shiels is a man of strong and unimpaired physique, has never required the services of a doctor, his eyesight is still normal, and almost every day he may be seen about his business and he buys and grades cotton along with the experts of the Leonard market, and without hazard or fault.

Mr. Shiels was married near the town of Leonard to Miss Jane Sudderth, a daughter of the pioneer Abe Sudderth, who came to Texas from Georgia. Mr. Shiels and wife are the parents of the following children: Thomas, who died at the age of thirty-one and by his marriage to Kate R. Ruff, left two sons, Frank, who is active in the real estate and insurance business in Leonard; Earnest of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Henry, who died at the age of eighteen; Robert, who is with the General Electric Company at Chicago, as one of the department managers; and Albert, a lad of fifteen years and who has the distinction of being called the youngest merchant in Leonard. Mr. Shiels thoroughly approves the progressive political principles which have been so much in evidence within recent years, and is an ardent follower of Woodrow Wilson and supported the Democratic ticket in the last campaign.

THE LAMAR FAMILY. The Lamar name has many memorials in Texas—one county; probably every city has a Lamar street—and even to those unacquainted with

Texas history and the conspicuous part played by the original bearer of this name here, the word is as familiar as Houston, Crockett, and other similar titles. Called the "Chevalier Bayard of Texas," and president of the Texas Republic from 1838 to 1841, Mirabeau B. Lamar has his own peculiar place and distinguished role of action in the creation of Texas as a nation and state. His descendants still live to do him honor, and through collateral lines other Lamars have likewise made illustrious this name. Without the necessity for even this preface, it is singularly appropriate to include in this publication the following brief outline of the Lamar family in America, and a more extended sketch of the career and achievements of General Lamar himself.

In the various family records, after its settlement in America, and prior to 1697, the name appears under different forms, as Lemare, Lemaire, Lamore, DeLamaire, Lemar, Lemarre, LaMar and finally Lamar. One ancestor, Edes Le Maire, of Champagne, in 1085, made a journey to the Holy Land on foot in place and instead of Philippe 1st. The founder of the family in the United States was Thomas Lamar, of Wicre, Flanders, and of France, a French Huguenot. In the Annapolis land records of November 17, 1663, there appears the following: "Whereas, Thomas and Peter Lamore, late of Virginia, and subjects of the Crown of France, having transported themselves into this province, here to abide, have besought us to grant them, the said Thomas and Peter Lamore, leave to here inhabit as free denizens and freedom land to them and their heirs to purchase," etc. Patents of naturalization were granted Thomas and Peter Lamore in 1663. "Thomas Lamore settled upon fifty acres of land, known as 'fishing place,' Calvert county, Maryland, situated on the west side of the Patuxent River and the north side of Trent Creek, which adjoined other land on that creek already in his possession." The records prove that prior to 1696 Thomas Lamore owned much property in the province and he must also have had landed possessions in England, since such were willed to his wife during her widowhood. When coming into Maryland from Virginia, Thomas Lamore made application for land, for transportation of himself and his wife Mary, so that he must have been married prior to entering the province. He must have been married twice—first to Mary, and, second to Ann, who survived him and was his executrix, and whose maiden name was Pottinger, a descendant of Sir Thomas or Sir William Pottinger. He (Thomas Lamar) died in Maryland and his will was probated May 29, 1714. He was buried near Fishing Place in Calvert county. In 1696 Fishing Place was thrown into Prince George's county. The records of the county prove that Thomas Lamore had large landed interests prior to 1696. His will refers to him as of Prince George's county.

From the emigrant Thomas Lamore to the present time the interests of the family have lain more in the open country than in crowded cities. The Thomas Lamar who died in 1748, owned at that time about three thousand acres of land in the section about Rockville, Maryland, Gaithersburg and Hunting Hill. These include a tract called Joseph and James, of a thousand acres; also Conclusion, The Pines, Two Brothers, Hunting Hill and others. Shortly after the death of Thomas Lamar and the division of the estate, his heirs removed from Maryland and settled in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Their going appears to have been a veritable family heira, participated in by sons and daughters and by the husbands of the latter. Some are recorded as going to Beaufort county, South Carolina, to Edgefield county, Georgia, and to Richmond county, Georgia.

Thomas Lamar, who married Eleanor and who was a son of Thomas Lamar 2nd, had valuable tracts of land on the Savannah River. Elizabeth Lamar, the latter's youngest sister, who married in 1747, Joseph Wilson, never left Montgomery county, Maryland, and her de-

scendants still live there. Another brother had a grant of three hundred acres of land on Beaver Dam Creek, South Carolina. Most of them were prosperous planters and slave owners before the Civil war.

Records of the family prove that the Revolutionary war, the War of 1812, the Civil war, the Texas revolution against Mexico, and the Mexican war, the Lamars rendered brave services, and most of them ranked as officers—Major Maren Lamar, killed at Parle Tavern; Col. William Lamar; General Maximilian Lamar, killed at Saratoga, and Captain Abraham Lamar, with others, all served in the Revolutionary war. Col. William Lamar was one of the distinguished officers. At the siege of "Ninety-six" the immortal Kosciuszko was his fellow-soldier and served under him for a while. Many of the daughters of the house of Lamar married into families distinguished for Revolutionary and Civil war records.

The glory of the military heroes of the family is fully equalled by the attainments of others who have wielded the pen in even mightier strength than the sword. Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, Sr., was prominent both as a lawyer and on the bench; Judge Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Howell Cobb, and Judge Andrew J. Cobb were grandsons of Zacharias Lamar, and their sister, Mary Ann Cobb, married Judge Alexander S. Erwin. Prudence Lamar, daughter of Basil Lamar, of the fourth generation, married the son of the founder of Winnesboro, South Carolina, and Dr. Jabez Lamar Curry, of Washington, District of Columbia, is a descendant from her.

The direct line of descent from the founder of the family in America to General Mirabeau B. Lamar is stated as follows: Thomas (1) by his first wife had Thomas (2); John, a son of Thomas (2) had some five children. Of these were John (2) and Thomas, John (3), a son of John (2), married Rebecca, his cousin, a daughter of Thomas last named. John (3) and Rebecca, were the parents of Mirabeau B. Lamar.

Mirabeau B. Lamar was born in Louisville, Georgia, August 15, 1798. In 1828 he established the *Columbus Inquirer*, a state's rights paper, to which he contributed many splendid essays upon the government of the United States. When young he married Tabitha Jordan, daughter of Burnwell Jordan, by whom he had one child, Rebecca Ann. The loss of his first wife and later his young daughter cast a cloud over the early years of General Lamar's life.

In 1835 he visited Texas in search of health, obeying in his travels the dictates of an adventurous spirit, which seemed ever to have possessed him. He found the Texans suffering under Mexico's oppression. Lamar was an eloquent speaker, and though he was a stranger, his interest and sense of justice were so stirred that he was asked to express himself at a public meeting in the little town of Washington. His speech was one of fiery eloquence, carrying all before it. His was the first voice publicly to declare for independence. "My advice," he cried, "is to strike for independence and for that alone. Some are in favor of proclaiming for the restoration of the constitution of 1824. What shall we gain by this? The same blood and treasure which it will cost to re-establish that authority will secure our nationality. Better first dethrone the usurper, and then we shape our own destiny. He is already on our borders, and do you tremble at the disparity of the two forces? That might be well if it were not for the justice of our cause. He alone is strong who draws for the right and feels no fear. He is not only strong within himself but doubly so within the sympathy of others. Then 'throw the banner on the outer wall' and let the wind that sports in its flowing folds waft the glad tidings to the chivalry of our native land."

Lamar had not come to Texas prepared to remain, but he saw that there was a struggle imminent and he longed to be in it. So he returned to the States to

make preparations to locate permanently in the new country. On learning that Santa Anna had begun his invasion of the land, he did not wait to settle his own affairs but hastened back eager to offer his services in the cause of freedom. In the meantime San Antonio had been captured, Milam had been killed, the Georgian Battalion had met its terrible fate at Goliad; the tragedy of the Alamo had been enacted.

The next sight we have of him is at the famous and decisive battle of San Jacinto. He had arrived at Velasco by sea, and finding no means of conveyance to the interior, had tramped the long distance between that seaport and Groce's Crossing, where he found the army and enlisted as a private. The army had, unaccountably, retreated from the Colorado, fifteen hundred strong, before an enemy with half that number, occasioning untold loss of property and suffering to the western settlers, who were obliged to abandon their homes to the desolating invader, and doing much to destroy the soldiers' faith and confidence in their leaders. Such was the condition of things when Lamar arrived upon the scene.

He was a stranger and he enlisted as a private, but it was not long before his metal and value to the army were discovered. The day before the great battle there was a preliminary skirmish, Col. Lane was surrounded by a body of Mexican Cavalry, and was in imminent peril for his life. Lamar saw the officer's danger, and dashed to his rescue, overturning one Mexican, killing another, disarming a third. His efforts were successful. Lane was saved. For this act of daring bravery, which forms the subject of one of the large oil-paintings adorning the walls of the senate chamber in the capitol at Austin, Lamar was forthwith unanimously elected to the command of the cavalry. In this capacity he so distinguished himself at the battle the next day as to win the praiseful mention of his name and conduct in General Houston's official report. Says the report: "Our cavalry, sixty-one in number, commanded by Colonel Mirabeau B. Lamar (whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day had attracted the admiration of his comrades and called him to that station) placed on our extreme right, completed our line. Our cavalry had charged and routed that of the enemy upon the right, and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge."

Lamar's popularity was so great and his value as a soldier so generally recognized that after the battle of San Jacinto, he became a member of Provisional President Burnet's Cabinet, as secretary of war. A few months later he was elected vice-president, with Houston as president, and two years later the second president of the young Republic. Truly a phenomenal rise! Private one day, Colonel of Cavalry the next, Secretary of War within a few weeks, vice president within a few months, president at the next election—two and a half years after his unassuming introduction to the country!

As a member of Burnet's Cabinet, Lamar strenuously and consistently opposed the ratification of the Treaty by which Santa Anna was set free, feeling that the Mexican president had, by his violation of his country's contracts with the American settlers and by his brutal butchery of the garrisons at San Antonio, Goliad, and elsewhere, more than forfeited his freedom. He strongly advocated his execution, but his sense of loyalty to the government was such that when the obnoxious treaty had been signed he used his eloquence in defense of the president, and the other authors and advocates of the treaty, with telling effect, successfully stemming the tide of popular indignation and opposition which threatened nothing less than the court-martial of the president and the overthrow of the government.

The main feature of Lamar's administration, which lasted from 1838 to 1841, are thus catalogued by the *Texas Almanac* for 1858: "The policy of Lamar's administration embraced four leading objects: First—The defense of the country, and especially that of the frontier, which was crying aloud for protection against

the merciless savages. Second—The obtaining of the recognition of our independence by the principal maritime powers of Europe, and of establishing with them the best commercial relations. Third—The purification of the different departments of government, and establishing a rigid responsibility among public officers of every grade and class. Fourth—The creation of an educational fund by adequate appropriations of land for that purpose. These ends were not only carried out effectually by Lamar, to the honor of himself and glory of the nation, but the blessings which flowed from them were immediately felt by the peace and safety that reigned at home, as well as by the character and importance which the country acquired abroad."

The provision for the future maintenance of public schools was perhaps the greatest of the many great accomplishments of his administration. "Perhaps," says a critical writer of a later day, "there is no one part of Lamar's administration that reflects more credit on his patriotism and foresight than his increasing efforts to secure a permanent support to the cause of education by a liberal appropriation of the public lands. This object he finally accomplished during the second session of the congress in Austin by procuring the passage of a law setting apart fifty leagues of land as an endowment for a university. This measure, notwithstanding its manifest importance, met with the strongest resistance from a large minority of Congress, who, after the passage of the law, succeeded in defeating a bill authorizing the survey of these lands, but nevertheless, Lamar assumed the responsibility of ordering the survey to be made, and it was accordingly done, and by this means, these lands were secured for the purposes intended. It would seem but an act of justice that the State University now established should," he adds, "bear the name of the man by whose efforts this ample endowment was thus provided."

In the course of an address before the State Teachers' Association, the late President Prather, of the State University Board, referred to Lamar as a scholar, a patriot and a statesman, "to whom the cause of State education in Texas owes more than to any other man," and quoted from Lamar's first message to Congress in 1839, urging the establishment of a general system of education in obedience to the command of the first constitution of the Republic of Texas. "If we desire," said President Lamar, "to establish a Republican Government upon a broad and permanent basis, it will become our duty to adopt a comprehensive and well regulated system of mental and moral culture. * * * It is admitted by all that cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy, and while guided and controlled by virtue is the noblest attribute of man. It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire. The influence of education in the moral world is like light in the physical, rendering luminous what was before obscure. * * * Without its aid how perilous and insufficient would be the deliberations of a Government like ours! How ignoble and useless its legislation for all the purposes of happiness! How fragile and insecure its liberties! Cultivation is as necessary to the supply of rich, intellectual and moral fruits as are the labors of the husbandman to bring forth the valuable productions of the earth. * * * Lose not the present auspicious opportunity to provide for literary institutions with an influence commensurate with our future destinies. * * * Our young Republic has been formed by a Spartan spirit. Let it progress and ripen into Roman firmness, and Athenian gracefulness and wisdom. Let those names which have been inscribed on the standard of her national glory be found also on the page of her history, associated with that profound and enlightened policy which is to make our country a bright link in that chain of free states which will some day encircle and unite in harmony the American continent. * * * The present is a propitious moment to

lay the foundation of a great moral and intellectual edifice which will in after ages be hailed as the chief ornament and blessing of Texas. A suitable appropriation of lands for the purpose of general education can be made at this time without inconvenience to the government or the people; but defer it until the public domain shall have passed from our hands, and the uneducated youths of Texas will constitute the living monuments of our neglect. To commence a liberal system of education a few years hence may be attended with many difficulties. The imposition of taxes will be necessary. Sectional jealousies will spring up, and the whole plan may be defeated in the conflict of selfishness, or be suffered to languish under a feeble and inefficient support. A liberal endowment which will be adequate to the general diffusion of a good rudimental education in every district of the Republic and to the establishment of a University where the highest branches of science may be taught, can now be effected without the expenditure of a single dollar. Postpone it a few years and millions will be necessary to accomplish this great design."

"That message of President Lamar to Congress," comments President Prather, "was a trumpet call to duty, and they responded by passing an act providing for a general system of education, and set apart from the virgin soil of Texas four leagues of land for the establishment of an academy in each county then or thereafter organized and fifty leagues for the establishment of two colleges or universities."

Another has left on record this tribute to Lamar's statesmanship: "Corruption and disorder reigned in many of the departments, and a swarm of insatiable land speculators were leagued together to plunder the infant Republic of large tracts of her public domain—her only source of future wealth or means of paying the public debt. Lamar punished the department with a vigorous hand and established order and responsibility in all the branches of the government. There were men in his cabinet, as there have been in other cabinets, who were willing to grow rich on the plunder of the public lands, and in Texas, as elsewhere, a venal press could be bought up to aid and share in the plan of spoliation; but the inflexible integrity of the president defeated all their plans. His firm defense of the public interests made the whole body of disappointed speculators his inexorable enemies, but all their efforts could not swerve him from his purpose."

"The scheme of land plunder and President Lamar's opposition to it is one of the chapters of unwritten history which may never be put wholly on record, but it is well worth the trouble for the lesson it would convey. The land he saved from these harpies now forms the noblest educational fund ever possessed by any state, and for this wise provision for a superior and universal system of instruction, the youth of Texas is indebted to the care and efforts of Mirabeau B. Lamar. But for his firm measures, which in their day many condemned as too vast and visionary, Texas would not be in a condition to create at her own expense, or provide the means, as she has done, for the Southern Pacific Railway Company to construct a railroad for eight hundred miles of the best route to the Pacific, years in advance of any other possible and paying mode of opening a national highway from ocean to ocean. Present space does not permit the details of the bold, clear, comprehensive policy of Lamar, which included, besides the protection of the public domain, an inflexible persistence in sustaining the originally-claimed boundaries of Texas, which included New Mexico."

"The Union is much indebted to the far-sighted policy of President Lamar and to his resolute determination never to recede from the Brazos and if possible to press beyond it, and finally bring benighted California under the light of the single star. But for his broad, well-defined and consistent measures, Texas would have been cut down and complicated into a situation that would

have materially lessened the extent and value of the new state, if it had not rendered the annexation altogether undesirable to the Union."

Another of the notable events of Lamar's administration was the unsuccessful expedition to Santa Fe. The object of this expedition was to obtain a friendly interview with the authorities of the state, with a view to bringing about its peaceful annexation. Should the people of that territory be averse to the plan, friendly commercial relations were to be proposed. The failure of the expedition is attributable to opposition to the measure on the part of the Texas government, which, according to Kendall, the historian of the expedition, first delayed it to an unseasonable time of the year, and then did not properly provide the necessary supplies. Lamar was severely censured for the failure, but the fault was not his. It was simply that his policy was in advance of the times. Had he had the loyal support and ready co-operation of the government, the negotiations would have successfully and economically accomplished what the Federal government has since brought about by an enormous expenditure of money. "When Lamar came into office the nation had neither credit nor money, yet it had the frontier to protect—the seat of government to remove—to erect all necessary public buildings—to support the government, pay the foreign ministers—provide for the army—keep the navy on the Gulf—establish extensive mail routes—and to meet a multiplicity of demands incidental to the condition of the country; and yet he contrived to achieve all these ends without exceeding in a single instance, to the amount of one cent, the annual appropriations made by congress for the support of the government, including even the expenses of the Santa Fe expedition, the surveying of the University lands, and other heavy disbursements which he was compelled to assume the responsibility of making. It may safely be asserted that no chief magistrate ever effected so much with so little expense to the nation he ruled, and that he should have accomplished so much in so short a period and secured so many blessings with such limited resources, must ever be a matter of surprise and cannot fail to place General Lamar among the wisest statesmen and the purest patriots of the age." (The Texas Almanac, 1858.)

During these years public duties had crowded so fast upon him Lamar had had no time or opportunity for his private affairs in Georgia, which, in his anxiety to hasten back to serve Texas in her hour of need, he had, in 1836, left unsettled. The duties and anxieties of his office, the strain of maintaining a government without money or credit, the opposition of his political enemies, his private affairs in chaos for lack of personal attention—these things were not likely to prove beneficial to a man who had come to Texas in search of health. In 1841 Gen. Lamar's health failed completely and he retired from office before his term expired, but not before he had effected every object and fulfilled every promise of his administration. After the annexation of Texas, he served the Federal government, both in the Border War against the Mexicans and also against the Indians, while Post Commander at Laredo. His varied official career was finally brought to a close with his appointment as United States minister to the Argentine Confederacy, an office he filled, as all other offices held by him, with conspicuous ability.

Lamar was not only a soldier and a statesman; he was also an accomplished poet and prose author, publishing during his lifetime a substantial volume of poems, under the title of "Verse Memorials," copies of which (it is long since out of print) are jealously treasured by the few who own them; and leaving behind him many unpublished examples of his literary talent in both poetry and prose.

Among his unfulfilled ambitions seems to have been the writing of a history of the country he fought for and loved. The state of Texas recently acquired from his

heirs a wooden chest (strongly bound with iron and secured with heavy, old-fashioned locks) full of miscellaneous manuscripts collected by him and treasured by his family. The chest measured 15x18x33 inches and was filled to bursting point with priceless treasures. They consist of over forty documents in Spanish, dealing with the early history of Texas and Mexico, and dating from the beginning of the eighteenth century; pages upon pages of data, about the early American settlers in Texas, and the prominent men (Spanish, French, Mexican and American) who figure in the history of the times, and between one and two thousand letters bearing the signatures of the leading history-makers of the country; in addition to numerous diplomatic papers, speeches, addresses, etc.

We cull this sympathetic portrait of the general two years before his death, from a brief biography written by Rev. Edward Fontaine, who was for some time his private secretary: "General Lamar is now fifty-nine years of age and is yet in his prime. He has been twice married. He lost his first wife in early life. Many of the most beautiful stanzas in his 'Verse Memorials' commemorate her worth and evince his devotion to her memory. His second wife is a beautiful, accomplished and amiable lady, with whom he has lived happily several years. He has been fortunate in his domestic relations in securing the warm attachment of those who have known him best. He is warm-hearted and affectionate in his disposition, and unalienable in his friendships. He shows the refinement of true gentility in his scrupulous regard for the sensibilities of his associates, and the unselfishness and amiability of his nature, by sacrificing his own comforts and wishes for their gratification. This makes him a pleasant companion and a welcome guest wherever he is known. His personal appearance indicates a love of ease, but great strength, activity and powers of endurance when called into action. He is heavily set, but not corpulent, weighing about 168 pounds, below the medium height, with round, massive features, well represented in the portrait prefixed to the small volume of his poems recently published. The most remarkable and finest of his features is a large, deep blue eye, which expresses every shade of feeling which floats along the current of his soul. His temper is quick and fiery, but under excellent control. Though disposed to be inveterate in his enmities, he is yet magnanimous and chivalrous towards his enemies. His manners are simple and unostentatious, always modest and unpretending and retiring. * * * It is difficult to employ any other language than that of eulogy in describing a man whose virtues and talents are all conspicuous and of the highest order, who has proved himself the dauntless hero, the skillful general, the wise statesman, the incorruptible patriot and the true friend; who is at once soldier, orator, painter and poet; whose common sense equals his brilliant accomplishments; whose private life is amiable as his public career is faultless; and whose whole conduct has been based upon the most exalted principles of honor."

General Lamar for his second wife married at New Orleans, Louisiana, about 1851, or 1852, Henrietta Maffit, who was born in Tennessee in 1835, a daughter of the celebrated Rev. John Newland Maffit, who was born and educated at Dublin, Ireland. Henrietta Maffit was a sister of Commodore Maffit of the Confederate navy. Rev. John Maffit, whose name is also sometimes spelled Moffit, Moffitt or Moffett, was born December 28, 1794, and married Ann Carnie, by whom he had several children besides those just mentioned. The only child of General Lamar by his second wife was a daughter, Loretto Evelina Lamar, who was born at Macon, Georgia, and was educated in the Ursuline Convent at Galveston, and the Locquett Institute at New Orleans. Her marriage on June 5, 1872, to Samuel Douglass Calder united two of the distinguished pioneer families of Texas and the South.

Samuel Douglas Calder, who was born November 18, 1848, was educated in Harris county, Texas, and lived first at Richmond and later at Galveston in this state. He was a man of high principles and lofty ideals, greatly respected by all who knew him, a lover of home and family, caring little for worldly honors, faithfully filling those positions of trust to which his high character and reputation for equitable dealings brought him. He was the son of Robert J. Calder, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 17, 1810, and the grandson of James H. and Jane E. Calder. James H. Calder, of Scotch descent, was a merchant in Baltimore, and died when his son Robert J. was two years old. Robert J. Calder was reared by his maternal uncle, Major James P. Caldwell (a physician and planter of the Eastern shore of Maryland, noted for his culture and his generous hospitality), until he reached manhood. He lived in Baltimore until he was nine years of age, and from 1819 until 1832 had his home in Christian county, Kentucky, whither his uncle and mother had moved. From 1832 to 1846 his home was in Brazoria, Texas. His mother died September 21, 1833, and his uncle in 1856. Robert James Calder held many positions of trust in the civil service. In 1836 he was appointed Marshal of the Republic by Provisional President David G. Burnet. In 1837 he was elected first sheriff of Brazoria county, being re-elected to that office three successive terms. Once, when seeking to protect a prisoner at the risk of his own life, he was overpowered by a mob and locked up; one of the mob who was binding him pleaded, "Calder, don't think hard of us for this; it is for your good." From 1844 to 1846 Robert J. Calder was chief justice and probate judge of Brazoria county. From July, 1866, to 1869, he was judge of probate and chief justice of Fort Bend county, from which position he was removed by military authority as "an impediment to reconstruction." He was mayor of Brazoria in 1838, and of Richmond in 1859.

In the early days, Robert J. Calder was active in the struggle against Mexico, was one of the first to volunteer, was with Fannin at the battle of Conception, and at San Jacinto Captain Calder commanded Company K in Burleson's regiment. After the battle of San Jacinto he, with Judge Franklin, carried the news and official dispatches to President Burnet at Galveston. Only an old skiff, unwieldy and leaky, could be found in which to make the trip, which occupied four days. The trip was an eventful one, full of hardships. Captain Calder's account, written by request for Thrall's History of Texas, is most interesting. Captain Calder married December 27, 1836, Miss Mary Walker Douglas, a native Georgian of Scotch ancestry, born in Richmond county, Georgia, November 15, 1815. Her mother was Miss Phoebe Criswell, of Georgia. She was a niece of General Ballantine Walker, also of Freeman Walker, member of Congress. Her cousin, W. H. T. Walker, was a distinguished officer in the Florida war, in the Mexican war, and in the Civil war. He was an officer in the Confederate service and was killed at Atlanta. Her cousin, David Walker, fell at the head of his regiment, while serving in the Confederate army in Virginia.

To the marriage of Loretto Evelina Lamar and Samuel Douglas Calder were born a large family of children, several of whom died in infancy, the others being mentioned as follows: Henrietta Lamar, Robert James, Carrie Budd, Loretto Una, Elizabeth Youree, all of them born in Richmond and Galveston, educated in private and public schools of Galveston and under private tutors. Robert also was a student in the University of Texas, while the two younger girls graduated at St. Katherine's School in Tennessee. Henrietta Lamar married Rev. Ethelbert Andrews, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, an able clergyman and writer, and an enthusiastic worker among boys. Mr. Andrews is an Englishman by birth, but his home is in America. Robert James Calder, manager of the International Company, with headquarters at Galveston, married Mrs. Willen

Groce Billingsley, of Houston, Texas, a great-granddaughter of Col. Jared E. Groce, and niece of Gen. William H. Wharton. They have one daughter, Kate. Robert J. Calder lives at League City, Texas. Loretto Calder married Mallory C. Gordon, in Galveston, in October, 1905, and now lives in El Paso, where Mr. Gordon is traveling auditor for the Southwestern Railroad company. The literary mantle of the Lamars has descended upon two members of the family, Henrietta Lamar and Elizabeth Youree, both of whom have published some charming verse and stories in the best magazines.

JUDGE REID RIKARD. Among the helpful citizens of Grimes county, one who has made his influence and activities felt in various lines of endeavor is Judge Reid Rikard, county judge of Grimes county, president of the Farmers State Bank of Shiro, and a citizen who has ever held the welfare of his community at heart. Judge Rikard was born near Shiro, Grimes county, Texas, September 27, 1876. His father was John H. Rikard, who died in 1887 as a farmer near Shiro. He came to Texas from South Carolina, near Akin, where he was born in February, 1852, and was a small boy when he came to this state with his mother and stepfather, John J. Franklow. He grew up about Shiro, receiving the advantages of the public schools, and early took up his life work of farming, in addition to which he operated a gin and gristmill for several years near this place. Mr. Rikard was married in the fall of 1875 to Miss Mary A. Driscoll, daughter of John Driscoll, who came to Texas from Tennessee about the date of the Civil War. He was also a farmer, and Mrs. Rikard was one of a large family of children. Three children were born to John H. and Mary A. Rikard: Reid; Elford T. and Miss Hermine, all of Shiro.

Judge Rikard was a lad of but eleven years when his father died, but he continued to attend the public schools until he was fourteen, at which time he laid aside his books to become a worker on a farm. This he continued until he became a clerk in Shiro and later in Navasota, and when he had accumulated sufficient capital he embarked in a general mercantile business on his own account, at Shiro, under the firm style of Rikard Mercantile Company. He continued to be so occupied for four years, when he was elected cashier of the Farmers State Bank of this city, acting in that capacity for five years and then being elected president, an office which he still capably fills. He has placed this institution upon a firm basis, has popularized its coffers and won public confidence, and continues to serve the best interests of its depositors. The First State Bank was organized in 1907, with a capital of \$10,000, and in 1911 it was succeeded by the Farmers State Bank with a capital stock of \$20,000. The present cashier is P. B. Parten and the vice-president is J. B. Sandel. Judge Rikard is interested in cotton gins at Anderson, Shiro and Richards, and gives some of his time to the management of a part of these interests.

Judge Rikard served as deputy tax collector for two years under Col. Gary Thomas, and was a candidate for the nomination for county judge without a competitor, being elected in 1912 as the successor of Judge Hood Boone. Under his regime the bonds voted for good roads to the amount of \$125,000 have been issued and sold and the actual work of building the roads has begun.

Judge Rikard was married at Shiro, May 28, 1893, when less than seventeen years of age, to Miss Rennie Norman, a daughter of John L. and Berennice (Quinn) Norman, farming people of Grimes county. Six children have been born to this union, namely: Lorena, Amelia Reid, Norman, Mavonee, Bernice and John Hampton. Judge Rikard is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason at Shiro, and was one of the organizers of the Masonic order here. He is past master of the lodge and is past high priest of Jerusalem Chapter No. 3, of Anderson, Texas, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias at Navasota, and his religious connection is with the Methodist church.

WALTER M. CURRY. It takes a good deal of moral courage today to fill any public office and not succumb to the temptations that beset one, in spite of the fact that sooner or later the offender is found out and loses the confidence of the people. Therefore when one finds a public official in whom people can put their trust and who is honest, it is worth mentioning. Such a man is Walter M. Curry, the tax collector of Scurry county, Texas. Mr. Curry is a young man yet and the future looks bright for him for he is not only a man of character, but of many friends.

Walter M. Curry is the son of John W. Curry and Nannie F. Curry. John W. Curry was born in Tennessee and lived in that state until after the Civil war, coming to Texas in 1869. He was a farmer in his native state and continued in this occupation after coming to Texas. He located in Ellis county and here he resided until his death in 1905. His widow is still living, aged sixty. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Curry, two daughters and five sons.

Of these children, Walter M. Curry was the third in age and he was born on the 25th of August, 1876, at Waxahachie, in Ellis county, Texas. He received his education in the public schools of Ellis county, Texas, and when it came time for him to enter the lists for himself he naturally followed in his father's footsteps and became a farmer. For seven years he devoted himself to farming in this county and then he gave up this occupation and in 1906 came to Snyder, Texas, where he lived for a short time, going thence to Hermleigh, Texas, where he went into journalism and published the *Hermleigh Herald*. In 1911 he sold his newspaper and returned to Snyder and in 1912 he was elected to the position which he now holds, that of tax collector of the county.

Mr. Curry is a member of the Democratic party and has always worked in behalf of his party. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World, this being his sole fraternal allegiance. In the religious world he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and has always taken a prominent part in church affairs, being at present a member of the teaching force of the Sunday school.

Mr. Curry was married on the 20th of June, 1906, to Miss Effie Ward, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ward, of DeSoto, Dallas county, Texas. Mr. Ward came to Texas from Mississippi seven years ago and located in Dallas county. He was a farmer and a successful one, and his death occurred in April, 1912, depriving Dallas county of one of her finest citizens. Mrs. Ward is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Higginbotham. Mr. and Mrs. Curry have had three children born to them, two boys and a girl. Miss Willie Fern, the eldest, is six years old, Walter Herbert is aged four, and the baby of two months, Robert Wood Curry.

Mr. Curry comes of a family well known in Tennessee, there being a large family of them. Several of Mr. Curry's uncles came to Texas and here reared large families. His uncles, Samuel, Thomas, Al, Charles and David Curry all settled in Ellis county, and their descendants are scattered throughout the state. Samuel Curry went to California several years ago and has since made the latter state his home.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MOORE. Tom Moore lived in Texas from 1855 until his death on May 31, 1911. He was a Southern soldier during the war, had a youth, trained by the experience of hardships rather than by the schools, spent many years on the open range as a cattle man, and accumulated not only a large share of this world's goods, but also the inestimable riches of character, influence, and friendships numbered by the hundreds.

When a boy of eight years he rode a mule from Alabama to Texas in company with his parents. He was

born in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, May 31, 1847, and his death occurred on the same date just sixty-four years later. He was largely self-taught, at the age of twelve years was working as driver of an ox-team, gave most of his earnings to his parents, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the Confederate army. He exchanged the life of a soldier for that of a cowboy in Blanco county, and his work as an employee of a number of well known cattle companies took him into several western states. His independent career as a cattle man began about 1870. Tom Moore was a Texan who in the early days frequently took his cattle north over the great cattle trails, buying his stock in Texas in the spring, feeding them on the Southern ranges during the summer, wintering them in Kansas and finally disposing of his herds at the Northern markets. When the days of free range were ended, he leased and became owner of large tracts of land, divided into several ranches, and for a number of years his herds of cattle were numbered by the thousand. His land and cattle interests extended also into Old Mexico, and some large properties in that republic are still a part of the Moore estate.

Tom Moore was one of the charter members of the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas, and his individual influence did much to extend the operations of that organization over the entire cattle raising area of Texas.

Mr. Moore is survived by a wife and a daughter. His wife was Miss Caroline Roberts, daughter of Captain Alexander Roberts of Blanco county, where she married Mr. Moore August 10, 1875. The daughter is Miss Edna J. Moore, and both live in the old home at Llano.

Tom Moore was in many ways a remarkable man. He is remembered for his fine independence of character and his broad-minded, vigorous citizenship, and his undoubted ability and capacity for hard work made him invaluable in the world's business. Of a genial, generous disposition, he was always ready to do practical charity. Many men in West Texas have been set on their feet and started on the road to prosperity through the practical assistance and counsel of the late Tom Moore. Though reared in the faith of the primitive Baptist church, he was a liberal giver to every benevolence and assisted in the building of many churches. On one occasion when a collection was being taken up for foreign missions, Mr. Moore contributed not only to that purpose, but also quietly directed another collection in order to buy a new suit of clothes for the preacher. This was a small incident, and is only mentioned as significant of the quickness in Mr. Moore to respond to a deserving need wherever he observed it. While he never had any schooling in the ordinary sense of the term, he readily passed for a man of education, and really possessed a broad information and understanding of men and affairs. His language was perfect and well considered in diction and thought, and he could mingle on equal terms with the scholar or the man of daily toil. His ability to handle men and large affairs was gained through sympathy and understanding of human nature, evolved from an early career of hardship, during which he was dependent entirely upon his own efforts for support. The activities of his business took him constantly into the open, and for many years he was as much at home under the open sky as under a roof.

In the cemetery at Llano over his last resting place rises a shaft of native granite, twenty-seven feet high, which in quality and design appropriately commemorates the simplicity and solidity of his character. This monument was erected by his wife and daughter, and its chief inscription is significant of the general feeling and expression voiced in the community at his death, "Beloved by his family and friends—revered by all—a good and great man rests here."

WILLIAM McDONALD. San Augustine county, as all who are familiar with early Texas affairs are aware, is one of the most historic communities of the state. Among the old families which have made history in that vicinity, probably none has been identified for a longer time nor with greater usefulness and more conspicuous service than the McDONALDs. Three generations have lived there and left the impress of their individuality and citizenship. One of the ablest lawyers of the San Augustine bar is William McDonald, who is a former county judge, and has also taken much part in politics.

The origin of the family in East Texas was due to Donald McDonald, grandfather of Judge McDonald. Donald McDonald was a noted pioneer character. He was of pure Scotch stock, and possessed all the thrift and hardihood and intelligence of his race. His career in life connected him strangely with different periods of American history. Born in Quebec, Canada, a British subject, he fought on the British side in the war of 1812, serving at Quebec and at Lundy's Lane. Soon after the close of the war, his great admiration for the valor and fighting qualities of the American led him to cross the boundary line and become an American citizen. After that his various wanderings have not been clearly followed, and though there is no definite knowledge as to the year in which he crossed the Sabine and settled in what was then the eastern portion of the Province of Texas still under the dominion of Mexico, the date must have been in the early twenties. Locating in what was later San Augustine county, he thenceforward took a prominent part leading up to the independence of Texas in 1836. When the Mexican army began advancing from San Antonio and with the slow retreat of Houston and the Texas forces, he and his family were among those who participated in what is known in history as the "runaway scrape," and he was so busy looking after his own folks and other fugitives that he did not reach the field of San Jacinto in time to participate in the battle which finally won Texas from Mexico. After the organization of San Augustine county, he became one of the early sheriffs and served efficiently for several years. Although a Catholic in religion he became a prominent Mason, and was one of the charter members of Redland lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M. of San Augustine. Throughout his career he was a leader in politics and public affairs.

In the next generation following Donald McDonald was Alexander McDonald, father of Judge William McDonald. Alexander McDonald was born in the town of San Augustine, at the same place now occupied by his son, the judge. Throughout his active life he was a farmer, having a plantation eight miles south of town on the bayou. During his later years he suffered greatly from impaired health. He was born in 1838 and died in 1912. During the war he saw four years of service in the Confederate army. Alexander McDonald married Ellen Crow, who was born at San Augustine, and who died in 1894. Her parents were J. M. and Susan (Brown) Crow, the latter of whom is still living. The Crow family is likewise of long standing in San Augustine county. J. M. Crow, who died in 1898, having for a period of sixty years lived on the same farm, situated eight miles south of San Augustine, was born in Tennessee in 1818, and was twenty years old when he settled in San Augustine county in 1838. For some years he served as a sheriff of the county, and was a man prosperous in business and prominent in public life. He was also a charter member of Redland lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M., one of the oldest lodges of Masonry in Texas.

Judge William McDonald was born on his father's farm, eight miles south of San Augustine, in 1877. Though reared on the farm he has during most of his active career had his home in San Augustine. About the time he reached manhood he took up the study of law, pursued it until his admission to the bar in 1900,

and after serving two years as county judge in 1902, entered upon a general practice at San Augustine. He is an able lawyer, and has enjoyed a large practice during the last ten years. Since entering practice he has served as county attorney, and has also been chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for San Augustine county.

Judge McDonald married Miss Sallie Lewis, who was born in San Augustine county, a daughter of the late Henry Lewis, a pioneer settler, and at one time sheriff. They are the parents of three children: Bettie D., Eleanor Earl and William A. Judge McDonald, like his father and grandfather before him, is affiliated with Redland lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M., and has also taken the Royal Arch Degrees.

H. D. SLATER, editor of the *El Paso Herald*, comes from two generations of newspaper men; his grandfather was an editor and printer on the old *National Intelligencer* in Washington, D. C., eighty-five years ago in Andrew Jackson's time, and his father was assistant editor of the old *National Republican*, successor of the *National Intelligencer*, in the late seventies, and then editor of the *National Tribune*.

H. D. Slater was born at Marion, Smythe county, Virginia, April 12, 1874. His father, a western New Yorker of Anglo-Dutch stock that had been "American" soon after the Mayflower colonists came, had fought as a mere boy in the Union army, at nineteen had been wounded almost to death, had recovered, and had then engaged in campaigns under Gen. George Crook against the Sioux and Blackfeet Indians in Montana and Wyoming, 1866-69, holding a captain's commission in the Montana territorial troops. Returning east, he married a woman of Welsh and French blood and part southern ancestry, and entered upon the practice of law in Virginia, where three children were born. Hughes D. Slater (named after his father's most valued friend, Judge Robert W. Hughes of the federal court, son-in-law of General John B. Floyd) was one year old when the family moved to Washington, D. C.

Hughes D. Slater spent his childhood and school days in Washington, graduating from the Washington high school in 1891. He had previously begun work on the old *Public Opinion*, now merged in the *Literary Digest*, but at that time a national weekly of importance. He kept employed at various things while attending night college classes during one year, studying science and engineering. Later was employed as assistant in the mineral laboratory of the National Museum and in private laboratories.

He soon drifted into permanent newspaper work with *Public Opinion*. Under the careful training of Frank S. Presbrey and Wesley N. Oler he rose rapidly in the organization and went through the various positions from office boy to business manager. In 1894 he moved to New York with the paper and was given direction of the editorial department of the paper (1894-96) succeeding Ernest E. Russell, who retired on account of illness.

His editorial work on *Public Opinion* made him intimately familiar, through constant reading, with 600 daily newspapers of the United States, Canada, England and Mexico, with 100 weekly technical and class periodicals, and with more than fifty monthly and quarterly magazines of two continents.

Mr. Slater cast his first vote in 1895 for a reform mayor of New York City. While in New York he busied himself with public questions and affairs, and read continually.

Resigning his work in 1896 on account of broken health, Mr. Slater went to El Paso, Texas, where he quickly recovered his health and entered the engineering corps of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific Railway (now the Mexico & Northwestern) which was then just beginning construction out of Juarez, Mexico, on the

Rio Grande, south to the Sierra Madre. After some months spent as assistant in the construction engineering corps, Mr. Slater was employed to make a reconnaissance of the Sierra Madre country of Northern Mexico; he spent nearly a year in the mountains investigating and reporting upon the natural resources, and mapped a region until then almost unexplored, 150 miles by 100 miles in area.

Returning to El Paso in February, 1898, he bought an interest in the *El Paso Herald* with money he had saved, and became its editor. Soon after he acquired the controlling interest in the paper, and since then has actively directed the *El Paso Herald* as editor, president and general manager, owning more than half the stock of the corporation. Mr. Slater succeeded in enlisting the financial co-operation of outside people in a real estate project, and in 1908 he organized and financed the Herald Building Company, which bought a large tract of real estate at the business center of El Paso and provided buildings for the use of the newspaper. Mr. Slater is president of the Herald News Company, publishing a thoroughly metropolitan daily newspaper of 17,000 circulation, and president of the Herald Building Company, owning the Herald building. The combined investment of outside and local capital in the two companies is nearly \$500,000, and the payroll is the fourth largest industrial payroll in El Paso.

Mr. Slater married in 1899 the daughter of Colonel John McElroy of Washington, D. C., and has had two children, one, a boy, now living. He is not a member of any church, though he works with them in movements for civic and human betterment. He is a member of the two principal social clubs of El Paso, also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the City Club, but he has no lodge affiliations. In politics he is thoroughly independent, acknowledging no binding party allegiance, but believing in the fundamental principles of the party of Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley; is thoroughly progressive, yet conservative in not urging change for the sake of change, and in refusing to be stampeded by clamor; believes in a national government and a national policy concerning national affairs; always favored the gold standard, and the protective principle reasonably and equitably applied in framing tariff acts; holds that "conservation" means, not hoarding, but beneficial use. In local affairs he is a strong home ruler; believes in choosing always the best men for office regardless of party; has never voted a straight party ticket in his life, has voted for as many Democrats as Republicans, and voted for Woodrow Wilson for president in 1912.

His newspaper has always been a strong advocate of law enforcement and human betterment. The *El Paso Herald*, as its motto declares, is "dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed." The policy of the *El Paso Herald* is exactly expressed by Abraham Lincoln in his declaration, "I must stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong." The *Herald* is absolutely independent in every way, fearless and impartial in printing the news, fair in criticism, honest in praise.

Mr. Slater has been active in public affairs ever since he became a citizen of El Paso. He took a leading part in the long fight against the gambling evil that resulted in 1904 in abolishing public gambling. He planned the basis on which the public charity work was organized under the Woman's Charity Association. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' League and the City Club. He is an officer or director in numerous local companies and institutions, including schools, hospitals, and charities, and is chairman of the Park Commission; introduced into El Paso the plan of wide parking and narrow paved roadways in improving residence streets. He has been one of the most active workers for the re-

clamation of the valley by irrigation and the construction of the \$10,000,000 Elephant Butte dam and subsidiary works, and he is the author of the treaty with Mexico by which the international difficulties of twenty years standing were finally adjusted.

He is a member of the Associated Press, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, American Civic Association, National Geographic Society, Texas State Historical Society, and National Press Club of Washington. He has never been a candidate for public office by election or appointment, and never expects to be. He has read widely in philosophy, science, history, biography, economics, politics, government, law, foreign relations, finance, sociology, religion, education, charities, civic art, sanitation and child conservation, and has traveled in every state of the union but three, and in Mexico. He is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, specializing in flower photography, and is a lover of good music.

He believes that the only true purpose of life is to help to better the conditions of living for the masses of the people. He bears no grudges, plays no favorites, and keeps clear of entangling alliances, and the title which he esteems most honorable is that of "news-paper man."

HENRY CAMP HARRIS. Supervisor in Texas for the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburg, Henry C. Harris in ability and by practical achievements is a leader in the insurance field of the South, and occupies a place of large influence in the organized bodies of insurance men. He is a young Texan who has had an unusual career of work and experience, has been in the newspaper field, and has done a great deal of effective work in publicity and political campaigns.

Henry Camp Harris was born at Henderson, Texas, January 10, 1885, a son of Edwin W. and Margaret (Camp) Harris. Both of his grandfathers served with the Confederacy, Thomas Camp as colonel, and both families came from Virginia. The late Edwin W. Harris, who died January 5, 1913, was a distinguished citizen of Texas, was owner and editor of the *Greenville Herald*, formerly president of the Texas Press Association, was a member of the Texas senate, and throughout his career whether as journalist or public leader, steered a course by high ideals and was always ranged on the moral side of any movements.

Henry C. Harris finished the high school at Greenville with honors, in 1901 entered the University of Texas at Austin, was a student there two and a half years, until the failing health of his father caused him to leave college to take charge of the elder's business. Mr. Harris is a charter member of the Phi Kappa Psi Chapter at the University of Texas. In school and college Mr. Harris showed himself a young man very much alive to the modern world of affairs, exhibited ability as a writer, was also a keen manager in business, and had opportunity to use both these talents while part owner of the *Greenville Herald* with his father. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Harris entered the life insurance field, and since then has done much special newspaper and publicity work. As local agent for the American National Life of Galveston he wrote his first policies, and in 1908 was made state manager of the U. S. Annuity and Life of Chicago. In 1910 he was elected secretary of the National Temperance Life of Dallas. Mr. Harris in 1912 became agency director for the Great Southern Life of Houston, and in that capacity made an enviable record both as an organizer and as an individual producer in the Dallas office of the company. Mr. Harris by his work became eligible for the company's Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Club. In April, 1914, the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburg appointed him its supervisor in Texas, a position he now holds. In 1912 Mr. Harris was secretary of the Texas Life Convention of Texas Life Insurance Companies,

and at present is secretary of the Texas Association of Life Underwriters. He is a regular contributor to national and insurance journals such as the *Independent* of New York, and the *Insurance Educator*.

His work as a political campaigner has made his name as well known as his insurance record. In 1906 Mr. Harris conducted the newspaper campaign for Judge M. M. Brooks in his race for governor. He conducted the press work for Cone Johnson, now solicitor for the State Department, in his memorable campaign against Joseph W. Bailey as delegate to the National Convention. In 1908 Mr. Harris handled the newspaper campaign for Governor T. M. Campbell in his successful Campbell-Williams race. He was secretary of the Fort Worth convention that first urged the submission of a prohibition amendment to the constitution. He handled the publicity work in this connection. He was active in four successful campaigns of C. B. Randell for Congress, and in 1910 handled the publicity work for Cone Johnson in his race for governor.

At Dallas Mr. Harris has an active part in business, social, religious and club affairs. He is steward in the Munger Place Methodist church, a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club, of the Press Club, of the Ad League, the Lakewood Country Club, and others.

On April 29, 1908, Mr. Harris married Miss George Roberts Brown, of Commerce, Texas. Her father, Dr. S. W. Brown, is still living at the age of seventy-nine, came to Texas from Kentucky, and was a pioneer physician of that state. Mrs. Harris was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, was educated in St. Mary's college at Dallas under Bishop A. C. Garrett. They have one son, Henry Camp Harris, Jr., born May 31, 1910.

MRS. JULIA A. BROWN. It must not be forgotten that not only men but also women endured the responsibilities, the hardships and the dangers of pioneer existence in every part of America. Texas is proud to honor its pioneer women, and there are a number of venerable and noble characters whose lives did much to sweeten existence in the hard and rough earlier years, and who now enjoy the esteem and respect of their families and of all loyal Texans.

At Midland resides Mrs. Julia A. Brown, now past eighty-five years of age, and one of the few native daughters of Texas whose birth antedated the foundation of the Texas Republic, born in Nacogdoches county, Texas, on the 22nd of October, 1827. As students of Texas history are aware, that was only six years after the establishment of the first Austin colony, and was eight years before the outbreak of the Texas revolution, which led to the liberation of Texas from Mexican dominion. Mrs. Brown was born Julia A. Norris, and her parents were John and Sarah Norris. Her father's family moved from Maryland to Texas in 1804, one of the very earliest Americans to cross the line and take up his home in the border city of Nacogdoches. Under the Spanish government he was granted a four league and labors of headright land north of Nacogdoches, extending to the Atoyache river, her grandfather settling twelve miles north of Nacogdoches on a small tributary to Nacognich creek. Under the Spanish laws of that day and country people had to go to the Alcalde to obtain a permit to plant a certain amount or less of seed of the different kinds of garden and field crops. In itemizing the various kinds and amounts to be planted Mr. Norris came to tobacco, and he was put down to a peck or less seed. It will thus be seen the early settlers were well versed in agricultural pursuits. There were ten children born in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Norris, and Mrs. Brown was the first born.

In the years when she was growing up the country about Nacogdoches was little cultivated in the modern sense of agriculture, and a great part of the food supply of the people consisted of deer and other wild game, and hunting was a very important vocation at that time.

It was many years before the danger of Indian raids ceased, and members of Mrs. Brown's family participated in the Cherokee war against the Indians of that tribe in Northeastern Texas during the republic period. Many of the families in the vicinity of the Norris home while Mrs. Brown was a girl still depended upon the old Indian fashion of making cornmeal, by beating it up in a mortar, and there were very few steel mills in all Texas at that time. Schools were also absent, and her only education was largely such as she could obtain by home instruction. The family were all Democrats in politics, and Mr. Brown was a member of the Masonic Order. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were married in 1843, after the Cherokee disturbance, and after the independence of Texas was established he was promoted captain of a militia company to protect the settlers of his section. His brother, Daniel Brown, took part in the battle of Monterey under Jackson, and his death occurred in Nacogdoches after returning from Mexico. James W. Brown, after a varied career as a farmer and stock raiser and after service in the Civil war, went to Old Mexico about April, 1866, during the revolution of that time in the southern republic, and never returned, the supposition being that he was killed in one of the battles. After his death Mrs. Brown moved to McCulloch county, on the Colorado river, where she remained until 1889, and then moved to Coke county, and from there in 1905 established her home in Midland county, where she still resides. She became the proud mother of eight sons, of whom one is living in McCulloch county, two in Midland and the remaining five are deceased. She and her sons have engaged in ranching and stock raising, and the aggregate success of the Brown family is very large indeed. The sons are married.

Mrs. Brown has had a vast range of experience in frontier life. During the Texas revolution of 1836, when she was a girl less than ten years of age, the family had to move to the state of Louisiana for protection, and they loaded their goods upon pack horses and had to accomplish a very rough and difficult journey of forty-five miles before they reached their place of refuge where they could remain until the war was over. Mrs. Brown grew up at a time when there were very few churches for religious service in Texas, although most of the people were God-fearing and possessed the religious spirit. The first sermon which she ever heard was at the age of twelve years, and the preacher was an old hard-shell Baptist minister in Rusk county. Mrs. Brown is now a member of the Methodist church, South, though some of her sons belong to the Baptist denomination. Her husband and four of her brothers, also her oldest son, Elias R. Brown, were all soldiers of the Confederate army, and one of her brothers died in the service, the rest returning home after the war. Mrs. Brown has not only had a long lifetime of interesting experiences, but is also the venerable head of a family of which she may well be proud. Besides her sons, she is the grandmother of fifteen children, and has twelve great grandchildren. The two sons living in Midland county are engaged in ranching and the stock business. Mrs. Brown has a strong and vigorous constitution and preserves an excellent memory, and she relates in a charming manner many incidents and experiences of her own and her family's early career in Texas, also of the days of reconstruction or commonly known in that day as the "Regulators and the Moderators," the Regulators taking the law in their own hands, as it seemed that there was an element that could not be reached by a lettered law. They would catch such characters, string them on logs and lath them with hickory withes—then give them time to locate in parts unknown. Then there was another element perhaps opposite to Regulators, organized in what they called themselves Moderators, so they caused much uneasiness, anxiety and fear with those that stood on neutral soil, but time being a great healer, in a reasonable

time this disturbance was a thing of the past and went down in history. Peace and harmony reigned supreme until the disturbance of Secession, war between the states, known as the Civil war, of which we will not make further mention here.

WILLIAM R. BOYD, JR. Engaged in business at Dallas as an investment broker, associated with Mr. John W. Philp of that city, Mr. Boyd is best known in Texas, especially among bankers, on account of his relations with the National Citizens League. This league was organized in 1911 for the promotion of a sound banking system and currency reform. Its national president was John V. Farwell of Chicago. Beginning in December, 1911, Mr. Boyd undertook the organization of the Texas section of this league, composed of leading bankers and business men in every section of the state. Robert J. Kleberg of Kingsville was president of the Texas section. In the course of his work Mr. Boyd visited and made addresses to associations of bankers and other business organizations throughout Texas and this was to arouse interest in behalf of the organization. The National Citizens League should properly be credited with a large share of the currency and banking legislation formulated during the special session of Congress in the fall of 1913. After its essential purpose had been largely accomplished, the organization went out of existence in the fall of 1913.

William R. Boyd, Jr., was born in Freestone county, Texas, in January, 1885, a son of William R. and Lizzie (Self) Boyd. Both parents are now living at Teague in Freestone county. The mother was born in Georgia, and the father in DeSoto parish, Louisiana, coming to Texas as a young man after the war and settling in Freestone county. For many years he was engaged in the practice of law, and soon after Teague was founded following the completion of the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railway established his home at that place, and is now one of the town's lawyers. During his residence at Fairfield, the county seat, he was clerk of the district court twelve years, and was also a presidential elector.

William R. Boyd, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Fairfield, and had two years of experience in Washington City as private secretary to Congressman Scott Field. Returning to Freestone county, and being admitted to the bar in 1904, he began the practice of law at Teague, and served the town one term as mayor. For two years he was in the banking business at Eddy, McLennan county, and in December, 1911, moved to Dallas, where he has since been engaged as an investment broker, handling stocks and bonds, farm and city loans. Mr. Boyd married Miss Gertrude Watson, a native of Freestone county. They have one son, Field St. Clair Boyd. Mr. Boyd and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, he is a Knights Templar Mason, belongs to the York Rite bodies, also to the Mystic Shrine, and other affiliations include the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

SANDERS WALKER. Sanders Walker, mayor of Electra, and member of the firm of S. S. Walker & Sons, dealers in lumber and builders' supplies, is one of the more alert, progressive and withal, successful business men of Electra, where he has been established in his present enterprise since 1907. Theirs is a general retail business, wide in its scope and one of the most important concerns in the city. In addition to their offices and yards at this place, the firm maintains a yard at Groesbeck, Texas, and the two distributing points touch a wide strip of territory in the conduct of the business of the firm.

Mr. Walker was born in Mexia, Texas, on September 29, 1875, and is a son of S. S. Walker and his wife, Mollie A. Crabb. Both are native born Texans, and they were married in Limestone county, where the mother now

resides. S. S. Walker was born in Texas when it was yet a republic, and all the years of his life have been devoted to the lumber industry. He served in the Civil war, in the secret service department under General Greene, and all his maturer years was active in politics, wherever he found himself, though he ever consistently declined to hold office. He died in 1911 at the age of sixty-seven years, and is buried in Limestone county, where, as has already been stated, his widow still lives. The mother is an active member of the Methodist church and is a devout Christian woman, possessing many of those excellent qualities that make for the most perfect womanhood. Her father was a minister and physician, and in his dual capacity of healer of the soul and body, performed a mighty work during his active years. Four children were born to these parents, of which the subject is the youngest. The others are Jackson L., who has charge of the yard at Groesbeck, Texas, and who, with the subject, is a member of the firm of S. S. Walker & Sons.

Sanders Walker began his education in the public schools of Texas, and followed his common school training with a course in the Southwestern University at Georgetown. This, however, did not complete his education, for he has been a student all his life, and is today one of the best educated men in the state, possessing a magnificent private library which he makes daily use of. He was eighteen years old when he assumed the duties of his first independent position, securing a place in a lumber office, a business with which he was more or less familiar because of his association with his father. He has continued in that line, and thus it may be said that all his life he has been identified with the lumber business, in one phase or another. In 1907 he came to Electra and established the present business, under the firm style of S. S. Walker & Sons, and from then until today the firm has been one of the busiest and most prosperous in the state. A full line of lumber is carried, with all kinds of building materials, including cement, brick, etc., and a general retail business is done by the firm. Since the death of the father, the business has been continued under the same name.

Mr. Walker was married on November 11, 1896, to Miss Ida M. Oliver, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Oliver of Groesbeck, in Limestone county, Texas.

Mr. Walker is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in that order, and also has membership in the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and he is a Democrat, and although he makes no noise in politics, he exercises a healthy interest in local affairs and plays well his part as a citizen of the highest type. He was elected to the office of mayor, and is yet serving in that position. He is a man of the greatest civic pride and firmly believes that a man should support the institutions of his home community and of his state. His standing in business and social circles is of the highest, and in every way commensurate with the splendid integrity and character of the man, whose career has been an open book to all, and whose success has come as the result of fair and honorable dealing all along the line. He has done much in the way of developing the community wherein he resides, and his influence and good works extend beyond the confines of his own community, and are felt in a goodly measure throughout this section of the state.

ALPHEUS HANKS. One of the enterprising members of the banking fraternity of Navarro county, Alpheus Hanks assisted in the organization and is now cashier of the First State Bank of Emhouse. This is one of the solid institutions of the county, and was organized in June, 1909, and besides Mr. Hanks, others associated at the beginning were J. A. Thompson of Corsicana, G. G. Owen, M. Montgomery, N. Tinkle and Charles H. Lafosse. At the beginning the bank was started with a capital of ten thousand dollars, and from its earnings

in the past five years the capital was increased to thirty thousand dollars in 1914.

Representing one of the old and substantial families of Northeastern Texas, Alpheus Hanks was born in Anderson county, September 30, 1879, and was reared at Montalba in that county. His education came from the public schools, and at the age of twenty he took up work as a teacher and was first employed in a rural school in his native vicinity. His home has been in Navarro county since 1901, and for nine years he taught in the Emhouse community, originally known as Kingwillow. He left his work as a teacher to engage in banking at Emhouse.

Mr. Hanks comes from a family of farmers. His grandfather was George W. Hanks, who was an early settler in Anderson county, and who died before the war, leaving a family of children by two marriages. The father was George W. Hanks, Jr., of Emhouse, and a lifetime farmer. He was born in Anderson county in 1851, and has followed the quiet lines of agricultural industry. George W. Hanks, Jr., married Mollie Carter Jackson, whose father was a Texas soldier and died with the Confederate army. Mrs. Hanks died at the age of thirty-four, leaving the following children: Alpheus Harold, a farmer; Clyde W., cashier of the Royal National Bank of Palestine, one of the leading financial institutions of East Texas; Walter, a farmer; Maud, who married Ralph Davis, of San Antonio; Lilla, who is a teacher in Anderson county.

Alpheus Hanks has had some public experience, and was a member of the board of examiners of Navarro county for two years while engaged in teaching. His first experience in banking was with the Royal National Bank of Palestine, in which his brother is now cashier. Mr. Hanks is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Masonic lodge, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Modern Order of Pretorians. His family are Baptists, though he is not a member of any church. Mr. Hanks was married at Emhouse May 9, 1906, to Miss Ethel Elrod, daughter of A. B. Elrod. Their children are Doris, George and Herman.

J. R. WOOTEN. When J. R. Wooten came to Texas in 1881 he had only one hundred dollars as capital. His first two years were spent as clerk in a store at Eagle Lake. The year following he clerked at Abilene, then one of the far Western towns. His next enterprise was in the mercantile business on his own account at Spanish Camp. After six months he sold out and engaged in business at Eagle Lake, conducted a prospering establishment there until 1892, and since then has been identified with Columbus and Colorado counties, chiefly in farming. Few men have had a more successful record during the past thirty years than Mr. Wooten. He is a man of many talents, a lawyer by profession, has been honored in public affairs, as frequently as he could be urged to accept, is a student and original thinker, and altogether a man of distinctive leadership in the state.

He comes of a good old Southern family. He was born in Livingston, Alabama, March 22, 1866, a son of Richard and Lavine (Arrington) Wooten. His parents were both natives of North Carolina, but were married in Alabama. The father of his mother, General Joseph Arrington, was one of the prominent men of North Carolina, serving as adjutant general of the state, and also as state senator and representative for a number of years. A large slave holder and planter, he moved from North Carolina in 1835, and purchased a plantation on the Tom Bigbee river in Alabama. There he set up a large establishment with a household of forty members and forty slaves to do the work of the farm. On both sides the family were slave holders before the war, and he spent most of his life at Livingston, Alabama, where he died when the son, J. R. Wooten was eighteen months of age. Mr. Wooten was reared in the home of

an aunt, having had a common school education in Livingston county, and afterwards attended the State University at Mississippi. He was nineteen years old when he came to Texas and in ten years time had made himself a prosperous and influential citizen. In 1894 he took up the study of law, and later was licensed to practice. However, Mr. Wooten has never built up a clientele as a lawyer, though his knowledge of the law has been very valuable in the management of his extensive farming and other interests. He maintains an office in Columbus, but more as headquarters for his own private affairs than for the benefit of his clients.

In Colorado county, Mr. Wooten has the reputation of having done more than almost any other man for the advancement of agriculture. It was he who introduced the long staple cotton, and he grows it most successfully. At this writing, he has only just completed the only gin in South Texas for the exclusive ginning of this grade of cotton. He is the owner of eighteen hundred acres of fine land, in Colorado county, and besides his agricultural products he gives much attention to the breeding of fine coach horses from imported stock. In 1902 Mr. Wooten was elected to represent the county in the Twenty-eighth Legislature. He has often been honored by the bar by being selected as special judge for the district and for senator and congressman, but has refused on account of his large agricultural interests. While in the Legislature he introduced and championed many wise and good laws. He was the first man to bring in a bill providing for the referendum and recall in the Texas Legislature. Mr. Wooten is a reader along many lines, though especially in economics and civics, and has a many-sided character. To fully appreciate him it is necessary to know him, since he is very modest of his true worth, and inclined to belittle his achievements. Although he has never written for publication, he is a writer of excellent prose and verse, and such of his writings as have escaped his rigid private censorship have gained many high commendations from good judges of literary excellence.

In 1887 Mr. Wooten was united in marriage with Miss Pearl Harcourt, a native of Texas and a daughter of Webb and Lona (Harbert) Harcourt, both natives of Tennessee, and early settlers of Texas. The Harcourts are descended from the old English family of that name. The family settled in Texas early in the fifties. To Mr. and Mrs. Wooten have been born three children; James H., who is superintendent of public schools at Patonia; C. Harcourt, a student in the Rice Institution at Houston, and Mary Olivia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wooten are members of the Episcopal church. He is fraternally especially well known in the Knights of Pythias circles, having been a member of the Texas Grand Lodge, and having served as chief tribune of the Grand Tribune for several years. He is also affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Order of Pretorians, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Wooten belongs to the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Civic Club.

RUFUS J. BYERS. All the life thus far of Rufus J. Byers has been spent in Texas, his native state, and if he prospers in future in the same praiseworthy manner that has characterized his business enterprise of late, it is more than probable that he will continue to make a home in these parts. Since he was nineteen he has been identified with the hardware business, taking a position in a capacity of lesser importance, and he has advanced in that business with every passing year, so that he is at present the owner of a controlling interest in the firm with which he took employment a few years ago. His rise has been exceedingly rapid, and too much could not be said in praise of the integrity and singleness of purpose that the young man has brought to bear upon his business career thus far in life.

Born in Willbarger county, Texas, on November 9, 1891, Rufus J. Byers is a son of Lon and May (Harvey) Byers, natives of Texas and Mississippi, respectively. The father has followed farming activities all his life and is one of the popular men of his county. A member of the Christian church, he is active in church work, and he is also especially active in educational circles, displaying an intense interest in the school system of the county. He has served a number of times on the school board of the county, and has in other ways manifested a wholesome interest in affairs pertaining to the best interests of his district. He is an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Byers' parents were pioneer citizens of Texas, coming to this state in the days prior to the advent of the railroad. She also is a member of the Christian church and a devout and wholly admirable Christian character is hers. They are the parents of nine children, of which goodly number Rufus J. of this brief review is the second born child.

Rufus J. Byers attended the common schools of his native community. He was then nineteen years of age, and he instituted his independence by taking a position with a hardware firm in Oklaunion, Texas, where he worked for wages for a few years, first as a clerk and later as a manager of the establishment. His rise in the business was rapid and pleasing to those who witnessed the manner in which he applied himself to his work, and he had only been with the firm one year when he bought a controlling interest in the concern, which became known then as the Byers Hardware Company, and he has since continued as the head of the firm, and as active manager of the same. A full line of hardware, building materials, farming implements, buggies, wagons, etc., comprise their line, and a general retail business is carried on by the firm throughout the county and other counties adjoining. Mr. Byers has amply demonstrated his business capacity, and has proved that he was better fitted for the mercantile business than for the farm, and his advance in material prosperity has been a source of gratification to all.

Mr. Byers and his wife are members of the Christian church, wherein they are active and prominent, and he is a member of the Woodmen of the World as well. A Democrat, he gives his moral support to the party and votes the ticket preferably, conditions being equal, but he is not a political man, and has no time to devote to politics from that standpoint.

On November 12, 1911, Mr. Byers was married in Vernon, Texas, to Miss Rena Ladd, the daughter of J. W. Ladd and wife, of Vernon. Mr. and Mrs. Byers, as well as the parents of both, take an active part in the representative social activities of the city, and their standing in and about the county is exceptionally high, all of them being blest with an unusually worthy list of good friends.

Mr. Byers is staunch in his devotion to his mother state, and will respond to any inquiries directed to him in relation to the opportunities and advantages offered by the great state of Texas.

EDMUND PRUETT, of Dayton, who has devoted his life to farming and the raising of stock, and who is numbered among the most extensive and successful agriculturists and stockmen of Liberty county, was born at Dayton (then West Liberty), Texas, March 22, 1846. His father, Beasley Pruett, Jr., settled here as a young man with his father, Beasley Pruett, Sr., from Alexandria, Louisiana, where the father was born.

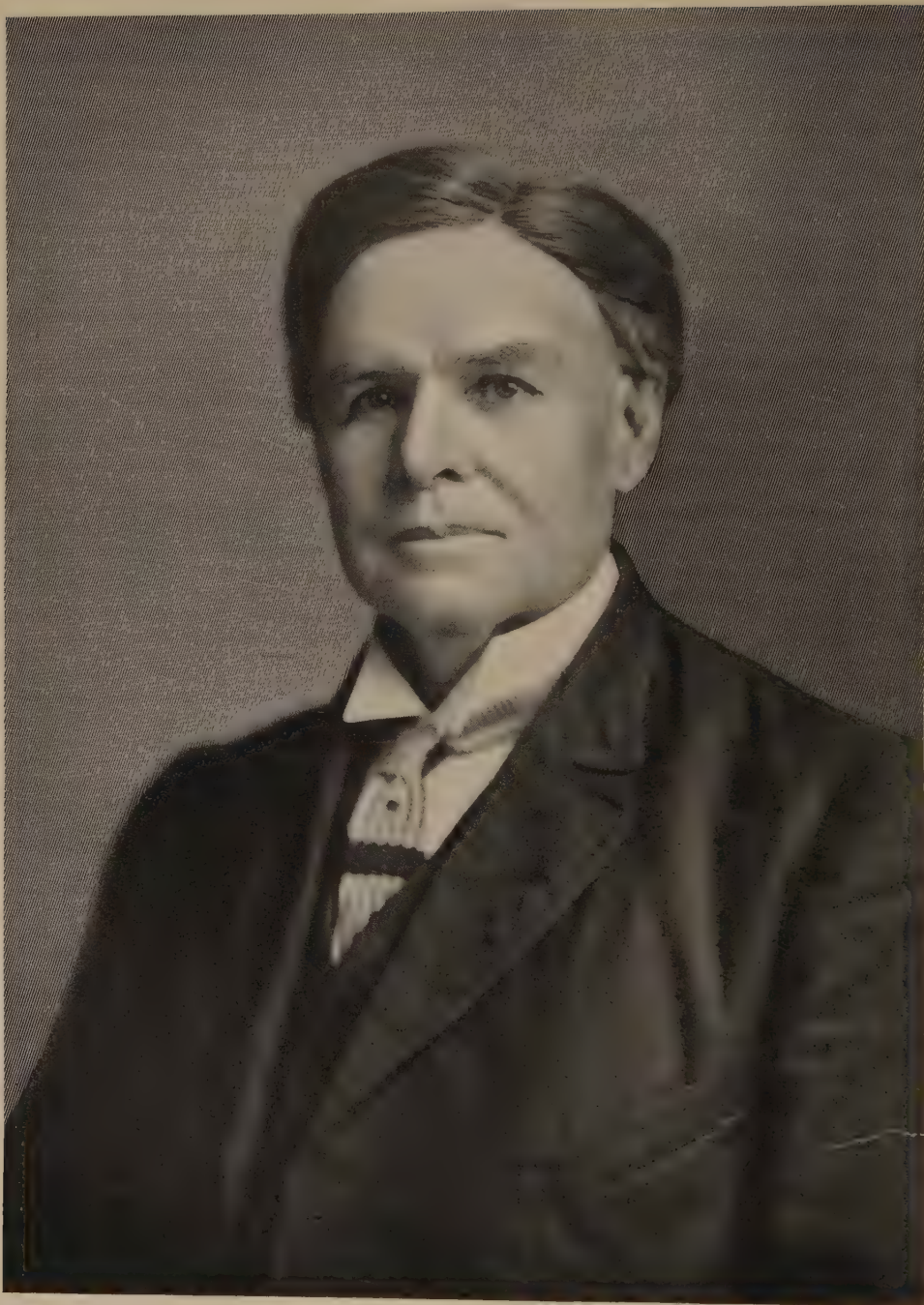
The birth of Beasley Pruett, Sr., occurred in Kentucky, and he came into Louisiana on horseback, bringing with him and behind him on the saddle his negro slave. The members of his family were born in Louisiana, where it is believed he was married, and among them were: Edmond, who died in Liberty county; Beasley, Jr., the father of Edmund of this review; "Riley," who married (first) William Everett and (second) B. M. Green, and

lived and died here; and Jesse, who also spent his life in Liberty county and left a family. The wife of Beasley Pruett, Sr., was a widow Rogers, who had four children: Robert; James; Mary, who married James Howell; and Patsy, who married Reason Green. James passed his life in this vicinity and died single, as did Robert.

Beasley Pruett, Jr., the father of Edmund Pruett, was born at Alexandria, Louisiana, and died in September, 1874. He had been granted but little education in his youth, but displayed his ability as a farmer, and was known as a steady, reliable and industrious man. He owned a few slaves and favored the movement for secession of the South, but did not enter actively into the Civil war, although he had an experience in the war for Texas independence as one who participated in the battle of San Jacinto. For this service he was given a grant of land, a league and labor, and this he located in Montgomery county, Texas. He had no connection with official service of his county, was not a professed church member, and belonged to no organization of a fraternal character. He was married in Montgomery county, Texas, to Miss Rebecca Linney, daughter of Michael Linney, who also came from Louisiana, and was a stock farmer. Mrs. Pruett was the mother of seven sons and a daughter, as follows: Edmund, of this review; "Riley," who married William Simpson and finally settled in Llano county, Texas, and died there; William, who died in childhood; Colbert F., who passed away here and left a family; James, who died single; and Henry and Price, who reside in Harris county.

Edmund Pruett was given a public school education of a limited nature, and grew up amid rural surroundings, being trained to the duties of the home farm. He was but fifteen years of age when, in August, 1861, he joined Company F, Fifth Texas Regiment, Colonel Bryant, this regiment forming a part of Hood's Brigade and going directly to Virginia. Mr. Pruett was disabled early and was discharged after nine months without taking part in any engagement. He then returned to his home, where he remained until 1864, and in that year joined Company F, of Colonel Spaight's Regiment of Texas Infantry, with which he served in Texas along the coast until the regiment was disbanded at the close of the war. After the completion of his military service, Mr. Pruett engaged in the stock business at his old home. He had made no money prior to the war, and had none after it to begin business with, and the nineteen-year-old youth really got his start by working for wages as a farmer and by cropping for himself. He worked for as low as fifty cents per day and invested his small savings in cattle, horses and land, paying at that time about \$2.50 a head for cattle and about \$5.00 a head for horses. For land he paid from fifty cents to a dollar an acre, that being the outside limit. In comparison with the prices of each of these commodities today, it can be seen that a man with his resources would have had a difficult time in getting a start now.

Mr. Pruett purchased his first land from the Thomas J. Haggerty heirs, in the Haggerty survey, and he still owns that land which continues to be used as a ranch. During the panicky conditions of 1886-7-8, Mr. Pruett weathered the storm, but for three years he sold nothing, and when he finally did find a profitable market his ranch was covered with stock. He has been a shipper for the past thirty-five years, and before the coming of the Southern Pacific drove his stock to Louisiana and peddled the cattle to the planters. He has accumulated here about 11,300 acres, which still comprises one vast stock hacienda. He has introduced the Burmah cattle into his herd and has crossed them with the native stock with good success, it making the best cross possible and producing an animal of 1,000 or 1,100 pounds and a fine, healthy range brute. Mr. Pruett has kept his horse department confined to range horses and these he uses chiefly for range work himself. Truly there is something encouraging in Mr. Pruett's career. It clearly illustrates the possibi-



F. M. Paschal

ties that are open in this country to earnest, persevering young men who have the courage of their convictions and are determined to be the architects of their own fortunes, for, although conditions are somewhat different now than they were in his youth, paths are still open to those who have the mind to direct, the ambition to make possible and the will to do. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Pruett has served his county as a member of the board of commissioners for eight years. He has never been a convention man save in the convention at which Governor O. M. Roberts was nominated in the early eighties. All matters of civic virtue and civic pride have been of interest to him and his co-operation has been given to many measures which have been directly beneficial to the city of Dayton and the surrounding country in the line of its material, intellectual and moral progress. He has never joined a fraternal organization nor a religious body.

Mr. Pruett was married (first) in April, 1866, to Miss Lucinda Abshier, a daughter of Asa Abshier, who came into Texas from Louisiana. Mrs. Pruett died in May, 1889, leaving no children. Mr. Pruett was married again in March, 1890, to Miss Minnie Day, daughter of William Day, who was a resident of Memphis, Tennessee. Of this union there is a son, Edmund Day, who received his education here and is engaged in the cattle business with his father. He married Ethel Littler.

BURR GAMMILL WARD, M. D. Engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Marlin since 1896, Dr. Burr Gammill Ward has steadily advanced in the ranks of his profession through individual merit and ability. His position in his chosen vocation is firmly established. Doctor Ward has spent his entire professional career in Marlin, where he was born November 13, 1876, a son of John and Georgia (Gammill) Ward. The family is an old and honored one of Texas, Doctor Ward's father having been born in Limestone county in 1851. He is now a resident of Marlin, living somewhat retired after many years spent in agricultural pursuits. A veteran of the Civil war, through which he fought as a soldier of the Confederacy, he is well known and highly esteemed, and a full sketch of his career will be found on another page of this work. Mrs. Ward was born in Alabama, in 1850, and died January 30, 1913, at Marlin, having been the mother of four children: Julia, who is now Mrs. Seth Mooring, of Bryan, Texas; Burr Gammill, of this review; Stephen J., a stockman of Rosebud, Texas, and John J., who is manager of the Gulf Refining Company, of Marlin.

Burr G. Ward attended the public and high schools of Marlin, and, having fully decided upon a career in medicine, entered Davis Military Academy at Winston-Salem, North Carolina. After some preparation there, he became a student in the Marmaduke Military Academy, at Sweet Springs, Missouri, following his graduation from which he attended Baylor University for six months. Not yet satisfied with his training, he attended the medical department of the State University at Galveston for two years, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and was graduated from the latter with the class of 1896. He at once returned to Marlin, fully prepared to practice medicine and surgery. He soon attracted attention and a large practice in the latter branch. Dr. Ward belongs to the various organizations of his profession, and spends a great deal of his time in study and research. He is a member of the Board of Health of Marlin, and has taken a keen interest in all that affects the welfare of his city. His confidence in its future prosperity has led him to invest in realty. As physician, man and citizen he has always been held in the highest esteem, and his friends are legion.

Dr. Ward was married at Marlin, May 15, 1896, to a Marlin lady, Miss Aline Oltorf, daughter of Cliff Oltorf, one of the earliest settlers of Falls county. To this union

there has come one child: Thomas Clifton, born March 14, 1897.

JUDGE THOMAS MOORE PASCHAL of San Antonio, Texas, as counsel, judge and congressman, has made a name and a record for himself that is worthy of a place on the page of history.

Judge Paschal was born in Alexandria, Louisiana, December 15, 1845, and through his paternal ancestry claims a strain of French Huguenot blood. His great-grandfather, William Paschal, was a son of Huguenot exiles to North Carolina, where he was born, lived and died. William Paschal's son, George, was born in Granville, North Carolina, in 1760, and died in Augusta, Georgia, in 1832. Both served in the Revolutionary War. George married Agnes Brewer, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years, and died in Savannah, Georgia. She was in many respects a remarkable woman, a strong character, and exemplified in her life many of the best traits found in the Scotch-Irish stock to which she belonged. One of her sons, the late George W. Paschal of Texas, was the author of a small volume, a memoir of her life. This George W. Paschal was judge of the supreme court of Arkansas. He removed to Texas in 1846, became widely known as a lawyer, and also as the author of a voluminous digest of the laws of Texas, "Paschal's Annotated Digest of Our Supreme Court Decisions." He died in Washington about 1877, while extending his labors in legal literature. Other sons of George and Agnes Paschal were Franklin L. and Isaiah Addison Paschal. The former was a resident of San Antonio, Texas, for forty years. Isaiah A. was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Auravia, Georgia, in 1807, and died in San Antonio in 1869. For a number of years he practiced law at Alexandria, Louisiana, and served successively as district attorney, state senator and probate judge. There, in the spring of 1844, he and Mary C. Richardson were united in marriage. She was a daughter of William Richardson, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who died in 1837; her mother died in San Antonio in 1840. In 1867, Judge Isaiah A. Paschal removed with his family to Texas, and from that time until his death in 1869 was a distinguished member of the San Antonio bar. During this time he served a number of years as a member of the Texas senate. He was a man of superior qualities of both mind and heart—able, eloquent, genial, kind, generous. To him and his wife were given three children: Florence, who died in San Antonio in 1868; Emmett, born in 1855, and now a resident of San Antonio, and Thomas M. Their venerable mother, greatly esteemed, is still living in San Antonio.

In 1861, Thomas M. Paschal entered Central College, Danville, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1866. After his return from college he studied law under his father's instructions and in July, 1867, was admitted to the bar. He was United States commissioner two years in the West Texas district, a justice of the peace, and city attorney in 1869, and in 1870 he became judge of the Criminal District Court of San Antonio, but resigned the last named office in 1871 and accepted the position of attorney for the Twenty-fourth District, west of San Antonio, which caused his removal to Castroville. At the succeeding election, in a triangular race, he was defeated for the same place. He then removed to Brackett, and continued to practice law until his election as judge of the same district in 1875. That year he returned to Castroville. He was re-elected in November, 1880, 1884 and 1888, and made a record of continuous service of over twenty years on the district bench. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress, in which he served with distinction, but he was defeated for renomination, partly on account of the fact that his high sense of duty forbade his coming home from the session of Congress when necessary to look after his interests, and partly owing to the abolition of the time-honored two-thirds rule of the Democratic party. Since his voluntary retirement from

public life, besides being a student of his profession, Judge Paschal has made a close study of the socio-political economic questions of the day. He was one of the first citizens in the country to bring to public attention the necessity for conserving the forests and preventing their denudation, in order to insure a continued supply of water to the headwaters of western rivers. He first became interested in this subject upon a visit to the San Francisco mountains in Southern New Mexico, when he noted the effect of the torrential summer rains on the headwaters of the Pecos and other West Texas rivers. And while on the bench, examining applicants for citizenship he became greatly interested in the laws of naturalization. These subjects he brought so vividly before the legislative body that as a result the national government set aside immense tracts of forestry in Southeastern New Mexico along the Sacramento Mountains, and the amendment to our immigration and naturalization laws was due in large measure to his persistent work as a member of the Committees on Immigration and Naturalization, on which he served at his own request. "His celebrated decision while on the bench in the Sauer case in refusing to naturalize him, was an epoch-making departure in the judicial interpretation of hitherto loose and dangerously administered naturalization laws, and the wide and favorable comment it received led to the amendments referred to; such a decision and such wise forethought upon the great questions named, leading up to such results, is indeed esteemed an honor to Texas and the South." From 1877 to 1879, Judge Paschal served as extradition agent of the United States under the treaty with Mexico. This position he resigned in 1879. During his active life he came in touch with all classes of people. On one occasion he came near losing his life at the hands of a sneaking horse thief. He had just sentenced the man to the penitentiary at Eagle Pass for horse stealing, and the thief attempted to destroy him and the other officers of the court by putting strychnine in their drinking water. He did not accomplish this, but poisoned himself, causing death in a short time.

On the expiration of Judge Paschal's term in Congress in 1894, he removed from Castroville to San Antonio, which has since been his home and where he has continued with success to practice his profession of law.

In Masonry, Judge Paschal has taken both the chapter and council degrees, and he has been identified with this organization since 1873. Politically, he has always been a Democrat; religiously, while not a member of any church, his inclinations are toward the Presbyterian faith, in which he was reared, his parents having been worthy members of that church.

April 13, 1871, at San Antonio, Judge Paschal and Florida A. Mays were united in marriage, and to them have been given five children, as follows: Mary Natalie, Lenore, Pauline, Harold Addison and Thomas L. M. Mary Natalie is the wife of Captain C. E. Hampton, U. S. Army, retired, and they have three children: Dorothy, Helen and Carmen. Pauline is the wife of Charles H. Benson. Mrs. Paschal's father, William Douglas Mays, of Gallatin, Tennessee, died in San Antonio in 1873, at the age of seventy-three years. Her mother, Mary A. (Cotton) Mays, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1820.

JOHN A. HARDY, M. D. Success in his profession and influential activity as a citizen have marked the career of Dr. Hardy during his residence and practice at Alpine, and few physicians of Brewster county have accomplished so much and gained such high recognition in the professional and in special affairs as Dr. Hardy.

John A. Hardy is a native of Virginia, born in Lancaster county, November 12, 1875, being the second child and only son of Andrew and Arabella (Treakle) Hardy. The father was also a native of Virginia, and now lives retired at Niagara Falls, New York. The mother, who was born in Virginia, died in 1903 at the age of about sixty. She was a devout member of the Baptist faith.

Dr. Hardy spent the first twenty-three years of his career in Virginia, where he obtained an education in the public schools, and after leaving high school entered the noted old college of William and Mary at Williamsburg. On being graduated from that school he engaged in teaching for two years in his native state and at the same time pursued his studies in medicine. With the earnings of this occupation he attended the University College of Medicine at Richmond, where he was graduated M. D. in May, 1899. He began practice in West Virginia, where he remained for six years, and in January, 1906, came to Alpine and established his office, since which time he has acquired a position as one of the most successful physicians and surgeons in Brewster county. Besides his large private practice he is local surgeon for the Orient Railway and is county health officer.

At Williamsburg, Virginia, April 28, 1901, Dr. Hardy married Miss Virginia Travis Armistead, daughter of Robert Armistead of Williamsburg. They are the parents of one daughter, Virginia Hardy. The family worship in the Episcopal faith, and Mrs. Hardy is one of the very active and influential members of that church and a member of the Ladies' Guild. Dr. Hardy is an active member of the Masonic order, and both he and his wife belong to the Eastern Star Auxiliary. He is also affiliated with the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His college fraternities are the Pi Kappa Alpha and the Phi Chi, the latter being a medical branch of college fraternalism. He has membership in the El Paso County Medical Society, and the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His local civic relations are with the Alpine Commercial Club. Since his college days Dr. Hardy has continued an active interest in all the wholesome outdoor sports, and, as he says, is a thirty-third degree fan in baseball. He is a man of broad training and reading, he continues his interest in the world's affairs, and knowledge through good books and all the sources of local entertainment. He is an enthusiastic citizen of Texas, and says that the citizenship in this state is of splendid quality, the climate unsurpassed, the natural resources only in the infancy of their development, the people broad-minded and hospitable, and opportunities still awaiting for the progressive man.

ARTHUR N. BROWN, M. D. The second oldest resident of Richland, Dr. Arthur N. Brown has been engaged in the practice of medicine here since 1887. His career is one that should prove of a nature encouraging to young men who are starting out in life without educational, financial or other advantages, for under the most discouraging circumstances he has brought himself advancement and position, and solely through the force of his own unaided efforts has won respect and esteem in professional, business and social circles. Dr. Brown is a native of Lauderdale county, Mississippi, born April 23, 1860, and is a son of A. Foster and Jane (Harvey) Brown.

Arthur Brown, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Brown, was born in Scotland and upon emigrating to the United States located in Alabama, but subsequently moved to Mississippi and died near Meridian, where he had been a large planter and slaveholder. His children comprised Randolph, Dr. William, Jasper N., A. Foster, Franklin P., Mrs. Jane Green and Margaret. A. Foster Brown was born in Alabama, and was a child when he went with his parents to Mississippi, where he grew to manhood and became a merchant. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate Army and met a soldier's death at the siege of Vicksburg, being there buried. Mrs. Brown subsequently married C. W. Edgar, who brought the family to Texas in 1870, settling in Titus county and remaining there until 1876, when removal was made to Navarro county.

The circumstances of Dr. Brown's boyhood were such that he acquired only a desultory education, but after

locating in the Angus neighborhood, where he became a farm hand, he acquired sufficient information to become a teacher and for one term had charge of a country school as assistant teacher. Subsequently, he clerked in a store at Angus, then tributary to Corsicana, but it was his ambition to become a physician, and every spare moment found him applying himself assiduously to his medical studies. As a clerk he was able to earn and save enough money to attend lecture courses, although these came spasmodically, until he finally secured a license and began to practice on a certificate. In 1887 Dr. Brown graduated at the Washington University, then known as the Missouri Medical College, and in that year came to Richland, where he has since continued in practice. He did not cease to be a student, however, at the close of his college career, for later he took post-graduate work at Fort Worth University, and at all times he has kept fully abreast of the advances made in his calling, through membership in the various organizations of the profession. He affiliated with the State Medical Association of Texas during its earlier life, and his diploma is the first one on record in Navarro county. Aside from his calling, which is a large and representative one, as is but natural, considering his high attainments, Dr. Brown has had other interests, having been the founder of the Brown Drug Company, at Richland, now the business of his son, as well as being interested in agricultural pursuits for some years, his farm being operated with tenant labor.

Dr. Brown was married (first) in Richland, in April, 1889, to Miss Willie Patrick, a daughter of Judge Patrick. She died in 1895, having been the mother of the following children: Janie, a teacher in the public schools and a student of the Southwestern University of Georgetown, Texas, class of 1916; and William P. and Arthur N., engaged in the drug business at Richland. Dr. Brown was married (second) in November, 1896, to Miss Eliza Shelton, a daughter of Mrs. Sallie Shelton, who came from Tennessee, where, in Franklin county, Mrs. Brown was born, the youngest daughter of a family of eleven children. Dr. and Mrs. Brown have had five children, namely: Jewell, Beryl, Ruby, Baudy and Electa. Dr. Brown is a strong Prohibitionist, a supporter of Tom Ball for governor, and one of the two original Woodrow Wilson men of Richland, and as such was sent as a delegate to the county convention.

OSCAR L. JOHNSON. Since 1881 a resident of Van Zandt county, Mr. Johnson got his start in material prosperity as a farmer, and for a number of years past has been prominent in furnishing a service to Wills Point and vicinity through his large cotton gin and the electric light plant. His home has been in Wills Point since 1897. He is regarded as one of the most prosperous men in the locality, though thirty years ago he came to this locality with very meagre capital, and farmed on rented land for a time until he had accumulated enough to engage in business for himself.

Oscar L. Johnson was born in Limestone county, Alabama, January 16, 1856, a son of Andrew J. Johnson, and a grandson of Rev. Adkinson Johnson. Rev. Adkinson Johnson, who died in Alabama when past eighty years of age, was one of the men of strong convictions, and incessant activities who did much to mould opinions and perform useful parts in their communities in the life of the old south. He was devoted to the southern cause, both before and after the war, and such were his prejudices against the North that after the war he refused to buy any goods or tool made or sold by a house north of Mason and Dixon's line, and manufactured his own tools rather than patronize a northern industry. Adkinson Johnson was born in one of the Carolinas, and was one of four brothers, all of whom were preachers. Adkinson was the only "hardshell" of the four, and combined the occupation of a primitive Baptist preacher and a mechanic. The other brothers of this quartet were: Felix,

who died in Paris, Texas, where he was one of the able citizens of the county, was a man of more than ordinary education, and did much to aid in the work of education. His church in which he preached was the Cumberland Presbyterian. Rev. Alva Johnson, who died in Alabama, was a preacher of the same faith, and was the father of Dr. Luther Johnson, who died as president of the Trinity University of Tehuacana, Texas. Rev. James Johnson, whose ministry was with the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, died in West Tennessee. There were some sisters in this family, also, but no information is at hand concerning them. Adkinson Johnson married Martha Martin, and their children were: George, who served in the Confederate army, and died in Alabama; Elizabeth, who married Henry Graham; Jane, who married Thomas Graham, and died in Alabama; Mary, who married Dan Morrison, and died in Alabama; Andrew J., who died in Greenville, Texas, and Martha, who married her cousin, a Mr. Martin, and died in Alabama.

The father of Oscar L. Johnson was Andrew J. Johnson, a millwright and mechanic, who was born in Collard's Valley in Morgan county, Alabama, in 1831. During his boyhood he was limited as to educational advantages, and early in life applied himself to a mechanical trade. As a mechanic he was exempt from military duty during the war, since his services were more valuable as a worker with tools, than as a bearer of a musket. He moved out to Texas in 1881, locating in Greenville. He lived at peace with all people, was unambitious for the accumulation of wealth, had no aspiration for office, voted the Democratic ticket, studied the Bible diligently, but never joined any church. He married Mary E. Witty. His death occurred in 1907, while his wife passed away in 1901. She was a daughter of George Witty, who was the first male child born in Limestone county, Alabama. The children of Andrew J. Johnson and wife were: Ophelia, who died unmarried; Oscar L.; Alice, who died in childhood; George E., of Alabama; Eulalie, wife of P. C. Averett of Greenville, Texas; Lawrence A. of Greenville; Cleveland W. of Greenville; Nina, who died in childhood; and Macklins of Greenville.

A public school education gave Oscar L. Johnson his book equipment for a career, and his early life was spent in his native state. When he reached the age of twenty-one, he came to Texas in order to seek out a future home, and spent some time in Hunt and Fannin counties. During the two years of his residence there he engaged in farming. Returning to Alabama, he helped to arrange the family affairs before leaving that state, and all of them came to Texas in 1881. The parents and the younger children went to Greenville, but Oscar established himself on a farm six miles west of Wills Point. There he rented land, and with the slowly accumulating profits, invested in property, and continued as a prospering farmer for sixteen years. He still owns a farm in that part of Van Zandt county. When Mr. Johnson moved to Wills Point in 1897 he built a cotton gin. Two of his gins were destroyed by the elements, but he has always rebuilt and has performed a large service to the agricultural community through his regular operation of this institution. While he owned the gin he also spent nine years as superintendent of the Broadmoor ranch for C. E. Brown of Chicago, the Broadmoor being one of the most important ranch properties of Van Zandt county. The manufacturing plant, of which Mr. Johnson is proprietor, is a large and well equipped one, consisting of seven stands of eighty stalls of the Pratt type. In 1904 to his gin he added an electric light plant with two thirty-kilowatt dynamos. The plant was subsequently burned, and when rebuilt he enlarged the power by five kilowatt per dynamo. This plant now serves Wills Point with electric light, both day and night. Besides his mill property, Mr. Johnson has erected one of the fine homes of Wills Point, which is another contribution to its substantial development. This is a beautiful home, a two-story residence, surrounded

by large grounds, and everything has the air of open-heartedness and liberality and good cheer.

In politics Mr. Johnson voted the Democratic ticket. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Among his other business relations in his community he is a director of the First State Bank of Wills Point. On February 1, 1883, in Kaufman county, Mr. Johnson married Miss Fannie Hill, a daughter of Henry Hill, a Georgia man and a farmer. Their children are: Beulah, who died just when entering womanhood; William L., a farmer, who married Ethel Hamilton, and has one daughter, Charlotte Frances; Oscar L., Jr., the youngest, and assistant to his father in the operation of the light plant.

JOSEPH I. SIDDALL. For many years a well-known resident and manufacturer of Gainesville, the late Joseph I. Siddall lived in Texas from about the close of the Civil war, and was identified with varied lines of enterprise.

He was born in Mississippi, in Tippah county, in 1847, the son of a Mississippi farmer. He was reared in his home state previous to the Civil war and then learned the cabinet maker's trade, which he followed after he attained manhood. In 1867 he came to Texas, first locating at Richmond in Southern Texas, where his first experience was in freighting goods from that place to Dallas. He next went out to Burnet county, where he bought and operated a ranch for a number of years. In that county he reared his family. During his residence there he held the office of deputy sheriff for some time. His next home was in Lampasas county, where he was engaged in the contracting business and built a number of houses and business structures while there. From there he moved to Ballinger, in Runnels county, but the drought of 1887 drove him away from that section of West Texas, and in that year he located in Cooke county, at Gainesville. Here he resumed his business as a contractor, and established a planing mill and cabinet working factory, which he developed into a large and important industry, and continued it successfully until he retired in 1912.

He was married to Miss Barbara Ellen Brymer, who was born in Texas. There were seven children born to them, namely: One that died in infancy; William R., a railroad conductor on the Frisco System, with residence at Sherman; Sarah V., wife of J. E. Dee, in the railroad service and with his home at Stamford; Daniel, concerning whom more is said in the following paragraph; Maude, the deceased wife of W. E. Weeks, of California, and the mother of two children: James E., deceased; Clyde W., a railroad man of Denison.

Daniel Siddall, son of the late Joseph I. Siddall, is one of the leading business men of Gainesville, and has a large drug store there. He married Miss Annie B. Howard, who was born in Cooke county, and her father was one of the early settlers of Texas, both her parents having come originally from Kentucky. Her father was a merchant and cattleman up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1902. Her mother is also deceased. Mrs. Daniel Siddall was one of three children, one of whom died in childhood, and the other is Roy M., of New Mexico. Daniel Siddall and wife were married in 1909. He was reared in Gainesville, studied pharmacy and learned the practical details of the business in the Edwards Drug House, and at the same time attended business college at night. By study and persevering work, he acquired an interest in the Edwards drug business, of which he is now vice president, and has also bought another drug store in Gainesville, being now proprietor of the two leading drug stores in the city. The late Joseph I. Siddall never took any part in politics, and his son is likewise no politician, although a Democratic voter. The father was a member of the Presbyterian church, and Daniel belongs to the Baptist.

JOHN F. RENFRO. One of the best known families in Angelina county is that of Renfro, which has been repre-

sented in East Texas since the years of the Republic, and few men have shown greater business ability and have been more successful in building up large landed estates than the Renfros. John F. Renfro is not only a large landowner in Angelina county, but is a minister of the Congregational Methodist church. He is a grandson of a Texas pioneer, and is living within a dozen miles of the place where he was born September 24, 1866.

His grandfather, John F. Renfro, brought his family to Texas in 1839, and after one year in Sabine county, settled on Renfro's prairie, eleven miles south of the village of Huntington in 1840. That was his home the rest of his career, and he did much improvement work on his land. Born in Kentucky in 1797, he was sixty-two years of age at the time of his death on November 24, 1859. In Missouri he married Miss Rebecca Harrison Hicks. Not only in Texas but elsewhere, John F. Renfro and wife were useful workers in their community, and not only contrived to prosper themselves, but helped to smooth the way for other comers in the new country. Their journey to Texas was made by wagon, and their first year in Sabine county was spent near McMehand church, the first Methodist church organized in Texas. John F. Renfro and wife were both devout church people and he was a leader in the work of the Methodist society. Rebecca Renfro died December 23, 1869. The children of this pioneer couple were: Isaac P.; Mary Jane, wife of H. A. P. Berry, died in Hood county, Texas; Benjamin F., who died in Ellis county, Texas; Joseph, who died at the old home at the age of twenty-one; Kate, who married Dick Howard and moved to Mississippi; Margaret, who first married John Brown, who died, and is now Mrs. Hutchinson of Nacogdoches county; James D., now living in Waco; John, who died in the Confederate army; Lucy and Samuel, who died before reaching maturity. The father of John F. Renfro is the venerable Isaac P. Renfro, who, at the age of eighty-four, is still an active farmer in the community where his father settled more than seventy-four years ago. Isaac P. Renfro was born in Washington county, Missouri, March 27, 1829, and was ten years old when the family moved to Texas. A young man of seventeen, in November, 1846, he enlisted for service in the Mexican war. His enlistment occurred in New Orleans, and his service was as a teamster in General Taylor's army, and he was present at the battle of Buena Vista and in other engagements, continuing with the army of the United States until June, 1847. Some fifteen years later when the Civil war came on, he enlisted, in 1862, in the Confederate army, and was a teamster in Governor Hubbard's Twenty-second Regiment of Texas Infantry in General McCulloch's division. Having been trained as a farmer, Isaac P. Renfro, after his marriage, took up that vocation and the live stock industry, and has long since been accounted one of the most successful business men of Angelina county. His accumulations have amounted to fifteen hundred acres, and while in the vigor of life his industry and acumen were unsurpassed, and now at eighty-four he is like the average man of fifty-four. His step is light, his movements brisk, and his purpose as firm as when he had many years ahead of him. Since his wife's death he has kept house and carried on the details of a small farm.

Isaac P. Renfro was married February 13, 1855, to Sarah F. Ainsworth, daughter of Casual and Lizzie Beth (Dean) Ainsworth from Alabama. Mrs. Renfro, who was one of three children, was born in Washington county, Alabama, December 3, 1833, and died November 24, 1904. Isaac P. Renfro and wife had the following children: James Franklin; Ann, wife of John A. Weeks, of Renfro Prairie; Mary Amanda; Lucy, wife of T. J. Treadwell of Burke; Ella, who married Allen Rush, deceased, and is now the wife of John Spillars and lives at Weldon, Texas; John F., of Huntington; Albert P., of Burke; Charles D., of Homer, Angelina county; Sallie, wife of I. O. Warner, of Diball, Angelina county; and Rosie, who married J. D. Cochran, and both are now deceased.

John F. Renfro grew up near the prairie which has the family name, and completed his education at the Sam Houston Normal in Huntsville, which graduated him in 1899. His early experience was that of teaching, and there are a great many of his former pupils who remember him with gratitude and affection. It was his regular vocation for ten years, and in the meantime he spent the intervals of his work in continuing his own schooling. On leaving the schoolroom, Mr. Renfro dropped back to the farm, locating on his grandfather's old estate on Boluxie Creek. His exceptional enterprise and varied activities as a stock man, trader and land dealer, has brought him a place among the most successful and influential men of affairs in this part of the state. He owns seven thousand acres of timber and grazing land in the vicinity that he came to know so well as a boy, and over which he wandered when a beardless youth with only his aspirations and dreams of success. Two hundred and fifty acres of this immense estate are now under cultivation, and there is a large mansion house and quarters for the tenant families. The entire tract is enclosed with wire fencing, and in one quarter of the farm is a large artificial lake, constructed by Mr. Renfro and stocked with bass from the government hatchery. In 1911, Mr. Renfro bought one hundred and fifty-five acres comprising an excellent farm in the school district of Huntington, where his growing family can have good school advantages, and where at the same time his sons can learn the practical lessons of industry on the farm. In 1913, Mr. Renfro built a splendid country home of nine rooms, and that structure is a pioneer of its kind in that vicinity, being a modern country residence, equal in its furnishings and equipment to the best that may be found in the city. In 1914, his property interests were increased by the purchase of eighteen hundred and fifty acres also situated in the Huntington school district, and in and about the town of Huntington.

Mr. Renfro is one of the county trustees of schools in Angelina county. Aside from this office he has had no connection with public affairs. Mr. Renfro was one of the organizers of the Huntington Guaranty State Bank, and served as the second president of that institution.

On December 23, 1891, was celebrated his marriage with Allie D. Sayres, who died September 23, 1892. On November 21, 1893, he married Miss Arkansas Hawkins, a daughter of George M. Hawkins, who was born in Georgia and came to Texas from Columbia county, Arkansas, where Mrs. Renfro was born, October 17, 1877. Her father had four wives and the following children: William; James; Tillman; Jo; R. E.; Dr. J. W., of Lufkin; Mrs. Renfro; Ben; Sudie, wife of T. E. Stewart; Sarilla, wife of A. P. Burris; Sam H.; and Horatio. Mr. and Mrs. Renfro's children are: Preston S.; John Franklin; Bessie; and I. P., Jr. Mr. Renfro has had active membership in the church since he was eighteen years old, and was ordained a minister of the Congregational Methodist church at Beulah Chapel in 1910. He has been an effective worker during his short pastoral career, has organized one church, the Dearmond's Chapel, and devotes much of his time to his ministerial labors.

JAMES M. WILCOX. The first settlers of a new county or city, independently of any intrinsic qualities which they possess, are objects of peculiar interest in succeeding generations. Men delight to read their names and treasure in memory the slightest incidents connected with their persons and their settlement. As the years go by the founders of New England and the colonists of Virginia are being gradually raised from the level of common humanity and placed before our contemplation upon pedestals, challenging the honor and reverence of posterity. Each successive step in the settlement of the country, as adventurous pioneers have pushed out from the populous centers into the wilderness, has brought to notice enterprising men, who have connected their names indissolubly with rising states and embryo cities. While he was not the first inhabitant or the oldest resident of

McKinney, the late James M. Wilcox was at the time of his death probably the oldest business man of the city which he had seen grow from a straggling community to a center of commercial and industrial activity. During the next third of a century he was engaged in business here, he rose to a foremost position among the men whose operations gave importance to the city, and his influence, always for good, was felt in every phase of the growing municipality's life. His life was on the whole a fortunate and happy one; he had the esteem of his acquaintances and the love of his friends, and was able at all times to help his city's growth and advancement, along commercial, spiritual and educational lines. A brief review of the salient points of his career will serve to illustrate his character.

James M. Wilcox was born near Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, June 19, 1828, and died at his home in McKinney, March 1, 1912, aged eighty-three years, six months, twelve days. He was the son of Lazarus and Lucy (Helm) Wilcox, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, who emigrated to Missouri in 1820. The father was an elder in the Baptist church of Boone county, and assisted in organizing the Bonne Femme Baptist church of that county, said to have been the first Baptist church organized in the state. James M. Wilcox came to Texas from Missouri, accompanied by his brothers, Joseph and George Wilcox, in 1844, when he was only sixteen years of age. He remained only about a year, when he returned to his native home and entered the State University, from which institution he was graduated with highest honors in 1848. When the gold excitement broke out in California in 1849 he was one of the first to hasten to the land of gold and promise. Remaining there only a short time, he returned to Missouri, where he remained until 1854, in the early part of which year he again came to Texas and permanently settled in Collin county. Immediately after his return to this state and county he embarked in the mercantile business at Weston, twelve miles northwest of this city, his being the first establishment of the kind in that section of the county. The venture proved to be a good one and the young business man prospered.

In the year 1856 Mr. Wilcox was married to Miss Nancy Throckmorton, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Jesse Portman, a pioneer minister of this county. Mrs. Wilcox was the daughter of Doctor Throckmorton, a Texas pioneer, and sister of ex-Governor Throckmorton, deceased. After several years of merchandising at Weston, Mr. Wilcox located on a tract of land at Lebanon until 1872, when he went to Plano to engage in the lumber business. It was during the time of his residence at Lebanon that the struggle between the South and the North came on, and his sympathies being with the South he joined the Confederate army, enlisting in R. W. Carpenter's company and Martin's regiment in 1862. He served most faithfully and valiantly throughout the war, and distinguished himself in many encounters with the enemy. After the war he returned to his home at Lebanon, and became a justice of the peace, Jones C. Moore being the constable of the district. These two officials were the only ones who were allowed to remain in office during the reconstruction days. In 1872 Mr. Wilcox established a lumber business at Plano, his being the first yard to be put in there after the building of the H. & T. C. Railway to that point. It was there, in 1878, that his first wife died, and she was laid to rest at the Rowlett Creek church cemetery. Nine children were born to this union, only five of whom survive, as follows: George, Judge Frank E., Joe and Arthur, all of McKinney, and Mrs. S. W. King, Jr., of Dallas. Only a few months prior to his death Mr. Wilcox had the bodies of his deceased wife and four children removed from the Rowlett Creek cemetery to the family lot in Pecan Grove cemetery.

Mr. Wilcox successfully conducted his lumber business at Plano until 1881, when he removed to McKinney and

established a lumber yard here. This business he operated continuously from that time until his death. In 1882 he was married the second time to Miss Sarah J. McAulay, of McKinney, a sister of the late Dr. E. N. McAulay, deceased. The second wife, and the two children born of this marriage, James, Jr., and Miss Eddie, together with the other sons and daughter, above mentioned, survive.

Mr. Wilcox was one of the earliest members of the Rowlett Creek Baptist church, the first organized in the county, and he was, and had been for many years, a member of the First Baptist church of McKinney. He had always been most active in church work, and in the early days had been teacher and superintendent of the Sunday schools at Rowlett, Plano and McKinney, respectively. He had attended all services of the church as long as he was physically able to do so. About four weeks prior to his demise, Mr. Wilcox had the misfortune to slip and fall, resulting in a serious injury to his shoulder. From this injury he never fully recovered, although the immediate cause of his death is said to have been advanced age, supplemented by worry over his enforced inactivity. Although he had been quite feeble for a long time, he would never give up, and continued to go regularly to the offices of his firm, J. M. Wilcox & Son, where he seemed to take a great interest in the management of the affairs of the concern, in every detail of which he was thoroughly posted. He passed away surrounded by his family, at his home at No. 410 South Wilcox street. Mr. Wilcox's funeral was held March 2, 1912, at the Baptist church, burial following immediately after in Pecan Grove cemetery. The ceremonies were attended by people from every walk of life, who had known and revered Mr. Wilcox for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

At the time of his death a local newspaper, speaking editorially, said: "In the death of Mr. J. M. Wilcox, there is removed from the business activities of McKinney probably her oldest business man, he having been actively engaged in the lumber business in this city for almost a third of a century. In his younger days, the city or county never had a more active or more progressive citizen and business man, and upon his retirement from active business, on account of his age, the business was carried on for the firm by his son, George Wilcox, the style remaining J. M. Wilcox & Son. Mr. Wilcox was a man of fine business ability, and was always kind, courteous and affable. He has raised a fine family of business and professional men, all having families and doing well. Mr. Wilcox was a successful business man, but the cry of the needy and worthy he never turned down. Probably no man has done more for the advancement of the city or county than he. He was unostentatious but very pleasant, agreeable and entertaining, when once engaged in a conversation. We have talked to him many times, and he always, like a father advising his sons, gave us good fatherly advice and a word of cheer. He was a success in every sense of the term, a high-class, moral, upright Christian gentleman, always and upon all occasions doing right as he saw it. Our city, county and state have been made better and brighter by J. M. Wilcox having lived. Peace to his ashes; his memory we shall revere."

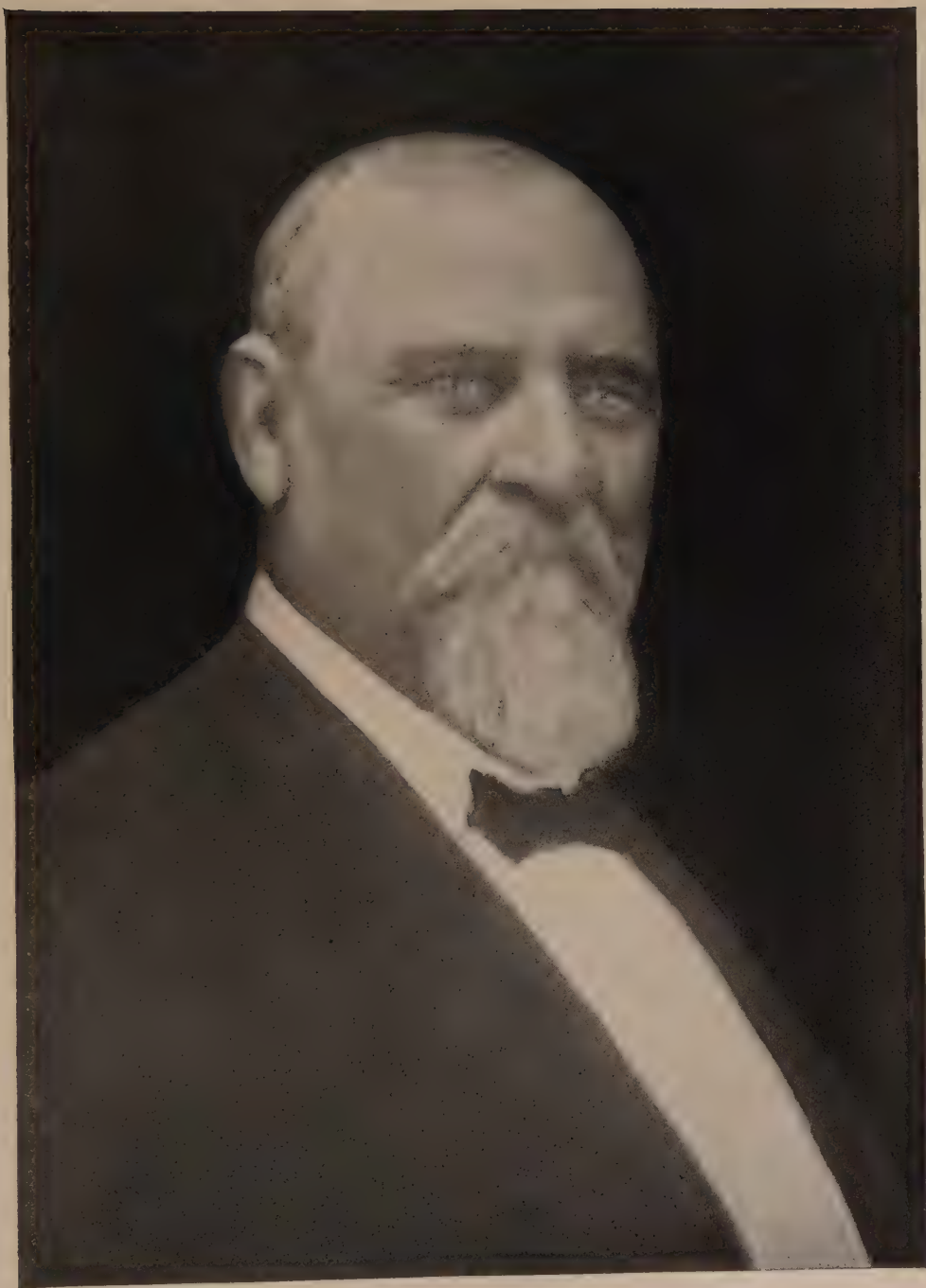
HON. FRANK EDWARD WILCOX. A native son of Collin county, Frank Edward Wilcox has spent his entire career within its borders, and has risen to a place of distinction in business, professional and public life. However prodigal in her gifts, Nature seldom bestows upon an individual the ability, or combination of abilities, that makes for success in more than one field of endeavor, yet Mr. Wilcox during his active life has displayed a versatility of talents that have made him an eminent lawyer, a successful director of large commercial enterprises and a jurist and legislator who has won the confidence of his

fellow citizens through his devotion to the highest ideals of public service.

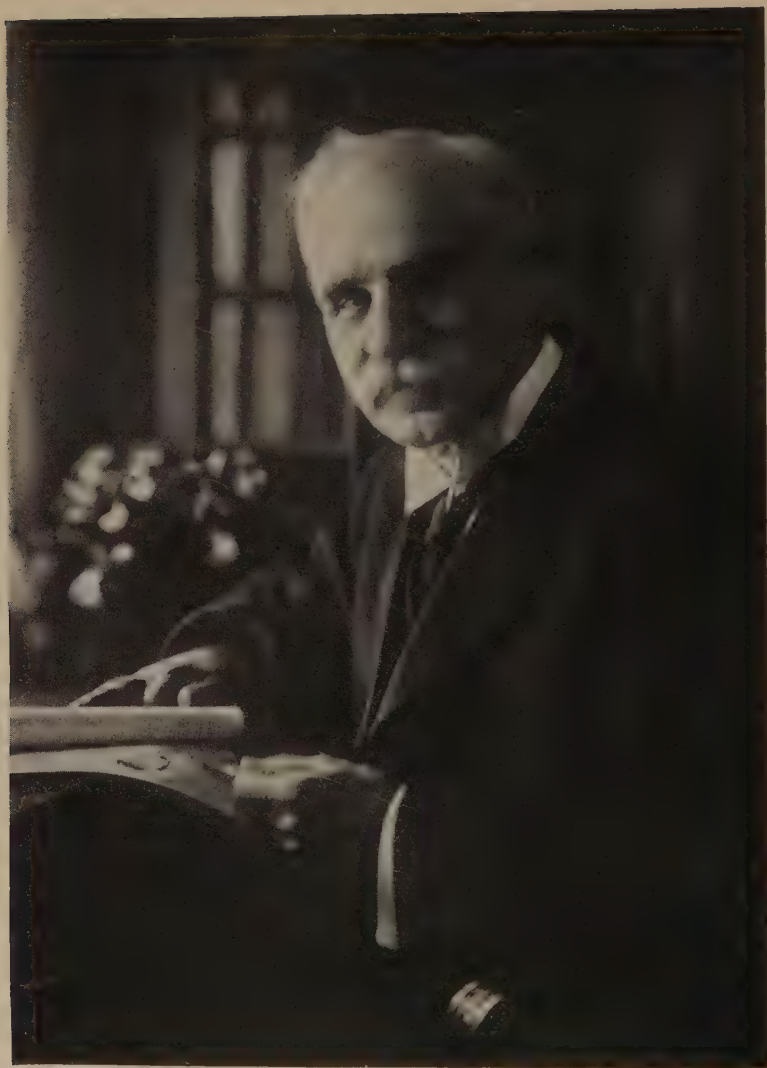
Mr. Wilcox was born December 12, 1865, in Collin county, Texas, and is a son of James M. and Nancy (Throckmorton) Wilcox, a complete review of whose lives will be found on another page of this work. Mr. Wilcox received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and following some preparation entered the University of Missouri, at Columbia, which he attended from 1881 until 1884. During 1886 and 1887 he was a student at the University of Texas, Austin, graduating in the latter year with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and since that time has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at McKinney. He has risen to an enviable place in the ranks of his calling, and his connection with a number of prominent cases has brought him favorably before the public. Early during his career he entered actively into Democratic politics, and when still a young practitioner was elected city attorney of McKinney. In 1897 and 1898 he was a member of the Twenty-fifth Legislature of Texas, as one of the representatives from Collin county, and while there was a member of the Finance and Judiciary committees. In 1902 he was elected county judge of Collin county, and continued to act in that capacity until his voluntary retirement in 1906, and since that time has continued in general practice. Mr. Wilcox has extensive and important connections with various business concerns, being vice-president and attorney of the Wilcox Lumber Company of McKinney; director and attorney of the Texas Cotton Mill Company of this city; vice president and attorney of the Wood County Lumber Company of Rhonesboro, Texas; and director and attorney of the Continental State Bank of McKinney. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, takes much interest in the work of these organizations, and has numerous friends therein. His religious connection is with the Baptist church.

Mr. Wilcox was married at McKinney, Texas, December 22, 1887, to Miss Jennie Largent, who died in 1904, leaving one daughter: Frances, who lives at home. Mr. Wilcox was married (second) to Rebecca Abernathy, in June, 1907, at Pulaski, Tennessee, and to this union there were born two children: Frank E., Jr., who died aged twenty-one months; and James Andrew, who is four years old. Mr. Wilcox is devoted to his profession, and the duties of his practice are such that he seldom finds leisure to take a vacation. On such occasions as he can slip away, however, he takes his rod and gun and passes his time in seeking out the denizen of the forest and the stream. He has a pleasant home at No. 104 Foot street, and maintains well-appointed offices in the Suttle building, west side of the Public Square.

WALTER H. CALDWELL. Throughout the history of the war between the South and the North there was probably to be found no more famous effective body of men than the Eighth Regiment of Texas Cavalry, known as Terry's Rangers. This organization was made up of skilled and speedy riders, who traveled fast and tirelessly, fought hard and faithfully, and frequently made up for lack of numbers by the rapidity and deadliness of their actions, winning thus the respect and admiration of both the Federal and Confederate armies. When peace had been declared the members of this regiment returned to their homes, and almost without exception in the years that followed became men of substance and importance in their various communities, demonstrating their ability to fight the battles of peace as effectively as they had those of war. One of the members of the Rangers, who in later years became one of his community's substantial farmers and stock raisers, was the late Walter H. Caldwell, whose death occurred at his home in Austin, March 5, 1910.



WALTER H. CALDWELL



J. W. Riggs-

Mr. Caldwell was born in Bastrop county, Texas, January 1, 1842, and was a son of John and Lucinda W. (Haynie) Caldwell, and grandson of the progenitor of the family, who came from Dublin, Ireland, in 1784 and settled at Baltimore, subsequently moved to Kentucky, and died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 12, 1819. John Caldwell, the father, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, December 10, 1802, and came to Texas from Tuscumbia, Alabama, settling at Novidad, but subsequently moving to Bastrop county in 1834. He was a lawyer by profession, and a man of wide learning and natural talents. He put aside his profession, however, to engage in farming on a large scale, and at one time owned 80,000 acres of land in Travis and Bastrop counties. He was very prominent in public life during the early days of Texas, both as a Republic and a State. He was a member of the Third Texas Congress, having been elected to the Senate of the Republic of Texas in September, 1838, and taking his seat in that distinguished body in the following November, and also was a member of the Texas State Senate in 1857-58. Although he agreed with Gen. Sam Houston, whose intimate friend he was, as to the question of Secession, and as to the probable outcome of the struggle between the states, when Texas joined the Confederacy he gave his unquestioned support to the South and never gave up in his loyalty to the Lost Cause until the Confederacy died in the gloom at Appomattox. That his loyalty was sincere is evidenced by the fact that he gave his four sons to the service: Walter H., of this review; John A., who was a private in the Trans-Mississippi Department, C. S. A., and died in 1870; Charles, resident of Austin; and Oliver B., who served as a mere boy in Col. John S. Ford's Regiment on the Rio Grande river. A more complete review of this sturdy citizen of the Lone Star State will be found in "Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas," by John H. Brown and L. E. Daniels. Mr. Caldwell married Lucinda W. Haynie, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and in addition to their four sons, they became the parents of five daughters. At the time of his death, October 22, 1870, Mr. Caldwell was accounted one of the richest men in the state.

Walter H. Caldwell was educated at Bastrop Military Academy, where he spent four years, leaving that institution to become a member of the Eighth Regiment, Texas Cavalry. With Terry's Rangers he went to Kentucky and participated in the first battle, at Woodsonville, where the brave and gallant Terry fell, afterwards served with the regiment in all its engagements, was wounded September 7, 1864, in a fight in Northern Alabama, continued with his regiment after his recovery, and was paroled at Meridian, Mississippi, in May, 1865. At that time he returned to his home in Texas, concentrated his energies upon farming and stockraising, and continued to be so engaged until the time of his death, his home having been made in Austin for some years. Mr. Caldwell's war record was an excellent one, his service being always characterized by bravery in the face of danger, faithfulness to every duty, and a cheerful acceptance of whatever conditions the fortunes of war brought about, that won him the admiration of his comrades and the respect of his officers. To this war record he added one in civil life not a particle less meritorious, and the incidents of his entire career stamp him as one of his state's most helpful and useful men.

In 1881 Mr. Caldwell was married to Miss Lou Jones, daughter of Thomas H. Jones, of Travis county, Texas, who survives him and lives at the family residence in Austin, at No. 1009 West Sixth street. Two sons and one daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, namely: Thomas J., born in Austin, in 1882, educated at the University of Texas, where he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later took the law course there and was graduated in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, was at once admitted to the bar and began his practice at Austin, and since 1910 has been

United States Commissioner, with his office at No. 208 Littlefield Building; Walter D., born in 1884, educated at the University of Texas, and now practicing law with his brother, under the firm style of Caldwell & Caldwell; and Miss Emma Lee, who is residing at home with her mother in Austin.

JOHN E. WHARTON. For many years enjoying a large and successful practice as a lawyer, Mr. Wharton has at the same time taken a prominent part in public affairs in the southwest, and has been particularly identified with the larger public movements in the territory of New Mexico and in his present home city of El Paso, where he has had his offices as a lawyer since 1909.

The Wharton family which he represents came originally from South Carolina, where they were located in the early years of that old colony and where the family were known in the early days as planters and slave owners. The grandfather of the El Paso lawyer came west and settled in Arkansas in 1836 about the time that state was admitted to the Union.

Mr. John E. Wharton was born in Searcy county, Arkansas, February 20, 1854, a son of Wilburn M. and Mary Wharton. The parents lived for many years in Boone county, Arkansas, where the father was a farmer and stock raiser, and where he died in 1872. In addition to carrying on the industry of farming he was also a minister of the Baptist church, and during the early days preached in the local congregation without salary. He was an upright and substantial citizen, and a forceful good in his community. There were eight children in the family, six sons and two daughters, John E. being the second in order of birth.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Arkansas, and with an ambition for higher professional attainments he entered the Clarke Academy at Berryville, Arkansas. This was one of the most noted schools of the time and was conducted by Captain Isaac A. Clarke, who was prominently known in his time as a splendid educator. Mr. Wharton after leaving the academy taught school and at the same time pursued his law studies until he was admitted to the bar in 1879 at Waxachachie, this state. After practicing in the latter city two years he came west and located at White Oaks, New Mexico, which was the field for his practice until his removal to El Paso in 1909. His professional activities have extended over New Mexico and Arizona, as well as in Texas. During his residence in Mexico he served as district attorney and also for a number of years as attorney for the Southeastern New Mexico Live Stock Association. He was also elected and served as a member of the New Mexico Territorial Legislature. Mr. Wharton has always been interested in politics, is a forceful speaker and a successful campaigner, and for a number of years was a member of the Territorial Committee of New Mexico. In 1899 he was appointed one of the committee of three which was sent to Washington in behalf of the long continued agitation of statehood for New Mexico. Mr. Wharton is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

At Memphis, Tennessee, in January, 1882, he married Miss Sallie M. Gordon, a daughter of John D. Gordon. Her father was a relative of General J. B. Gordon, the noted Confederate leader and the Georgia statesman and lecturer. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton are the parents of four children, one daughter and three sons.

JAMES WYATT RIGGINS. This prominent Waco citizen has long been known for his remarkable genius in commercial affairs. His judgment and foresight as an investor has been almost infallible, and these qualities have been reinforced by a business courage which has never failed him. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Riggins' first experience in a commercial undertaking was really a failure, and though he was not directly responsible for the failure, he suffered from the results of it. Whether

that circumstance had anything to do with his almost continuous success since then is a matter of speculation. The city of Waco has many things to be grateful to Mr. Riggins in behalf of his public spirited business enterprise and also his record as a civic leader.

James Wyatt Riggins was born at Jefferson City, Missouri, November 4, 1848. His father, Thomas B. Riggins, who was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, in 1808, was a substantial farmer and died in 1873. The mother, Nancy Wyatt, was born at Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1821, and died in 1906. Their twelve children were: George W., Eli, Martha, Josephine, Napoleon B., Elijah, James W., Sallie, J. Leck, Thomas E., Mollie, and Willie.

The common schools of Missouri and the State University prepared Mr. Riggins until he was about eighteen years of age, and his first responsible work was as financial secretary and treasurer of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in charge of Home and Foreign Missions. The duties of that position kept him for five years with headquarters in St. Louis. The *St. Louis Observer*, a newspaper, sent him to Texas as a special correspondent in writing brief articles descriptive and otherwise of the state, and when he gave up that employment at the end of thirteen months he elected to remain in the Lone Star State and has been more or less closely and continuously identified with the district of Waco ever since. A hardware business was established under the name of N. B. & J. W. Riggins, his brother having actual management of the store. At the end of two years it became bankrupt, and Mr. Riggins took up the tangled skein and endeavored to straighten out affairs, but lost everything in the venture. He next engaged in real estate, and went along with a fair degree of prosperity for five years. One of his deals gave him a clear profit of fifteen hundred dollars, and that sum was invested in 1882 in five acres of land on North Austin street near 18th street. On that land he subsequently built the residence costing five thousand dollars in which he still has his home, and has sold other portions of the acreage sufficient to net him a profit of fifty-eight thousand dollars, and still has two hundred and fifty feet frontage on Austin street and his own residence ground. In 1887 Mr. Riggins disposed of his real estate business and became superintendent and manager of the Burnham Land & Live Stock Company, and for three years had the actual supervision of more than four thousand acres and a large amount of stock. He resigned that position and bought a half interest in what is now the Waco Transfer Company, paying three thousand dollars for his interest. It was a very small and almost insignificant concern, with a small livery barn and a small amount of stock and equipment. A year later Mr. Riggins bought all the property, and at the end of two years, having stimulated its business to successful proportions, sold out for the sum of eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars. He organized the Waco Transfer Company, put in seventy-five draft horses, and was the first man to place a baggage transfer man on every train going through Waco for soliciting business.

His next venture was the purchase of the Pacific hotel, now the Metropole hotel. His lease on the building expired at the end of ten months, and as he was unable to get a satisfactory renewal he moved his stock of furniture and other equipment to a store and engaged in the second-hand furniture business. His largest asset while running this business was his odd trade-mark, which distinguished all the Riggins' furniture. His career in the furniture line continued for ten years, and for each year netted him an average of about eight thousand dollars profit. His stock he finally traded for one hundred and thirty acres in East Waco, valued at that time at about twenty-two thousand dollars. From this acreage he has since disposed of eighty acres at a profit of sixty-two thousand dollars, and the other fifty acres is now worth probably six hundred dollars an acre.

On disposing of his furniture business, Mr. Riggins became more closely identified with public affairs in Waco. The first commercial club of the city was organized by him, and he served as its president four years. He organized the Texas Cotton Palace of Waco, was its first president and director general for one year, and under his management was built the first cotton palace in the state. While he was president of the Commercial Club he organized the Queen Carnival Association of Waco and provided that the queen should be chosen each year by popular election. During the first year there were seven who aspired to the honor of queen, twenty-seven in the second year, forty-five in the third and seventy-three in the fourth year. The carnival became the one beautiful yearly festival occasion for all central Texas, and his work as president and manager of the association for four years was a great public service to the city and surrounding country. Following this Mr. Riggins was nominated for the office of mayor, was elected in 1900 and again in 1902. During his second term he was removed from office in consequence of his refusal to endorse the policy of the city council in buying and loading upon the city what he considered a worthless waterworks plant.

On leaving public office Mr. Riggins retired to his fifty acres in East Waco, and became the pioneer in the cultivation on a commercial scale of potatoes in central Texas, a crop which up to that time had never been regarded as commercially profitable. The first year he cleared twenty-five hundred dollars on his crop. His next enterprise was in his old line of furniture in Brenham, Washington county. He traded for a stock valued at thirty thousand dollars, moved it to Houston in 1905, and after two years sold out and invested most of his proceeds in twenty-one hundred acres of land in Robertson county. At the end of six months his land was sold at a profit of twenty-one thousand dollars. After another brief stay in Waco he went out west to Los Angeles, bought seven hundred and thirty-five acres near that city, held the property for three and a half years, when he cleared a hundred thousand dollars on selling out. In 1910 Mr. Riggins bought an interest in the J. D. Wheelan Film Company at Dallas, and this also proved a profitable venture, netting him thirty thousand dollars profit at the end of six months. In 1911 he organized the Riggins Investment & Promoting Company of Waco. In the spring of 1912 he declined an offer of an interest in five million acres of land in British Columbia, since the deal appeared a little large for him to handle, and that is said to have been the only time he ever failed to take a chance at a proposition. In the course of 1912 he bought two corners at Eighth and Austin streets, and at the present time is erecting a ten-story fireproof hotel building. The business men of Waco had offered a bonus of fifty thousand dollars for such a building, and had kept the offer before the public and had been negotiating with promoters for some time. After the second advertisement of this bonus had been published, Mr. Riggins accepted the proposition and at a meeting of the Commercial Club and the Young Men's Business League he was given the bonus. The entire cost of the ground, building and furniture of this splendid hotel will be about six hundred thousand dollars, and the entire sum for that investment is now in the bank or in available collateral, and Waco will soon have one of the finest hotels in the state.

Mr. Riggins was married at Waco December 4, 1878, to Locke W. Burnham, daughter of Col. R. E. Burnham, who was a wholesale liquor dealer and distiller in Kentucky. The six children of their marriage are: Leslie B., who married Allie Day, has two children, Leslie, Jr. and Howell, and is a trader and speculator in California; A. Robbie; Eddie Mai; Jimmie G.; Paul W., and Lenora, deceased. Mr. Riggins attends the Methodist church, is a Democrat in politics, and one of the most popular citizens Waco has ever had. He is a

business man of high standards of probity and honor, and has for a number of years been one of the hard working members of the Commercial Club and the Young Men's Business League. He is the owner of his residence on Austin street above Eighteenth street, has property in the city valued at about three hundred thousand dollars, besides the fifty acres in East Waco, more than twenty thousand dollars worth of property in Dallas, and all this represents the achievements of a man who started out without capital and with only such influence as he could exercise through the force of his individual character and personality.

ALFRED H. DASHIELL. The Dashiell family is one of the oldest in the South today. Founded in Maryland, in Colonial times, its members have filled prominent places in our country's history from that time up to the present day.

Alfred Henry Dashiell, the subject of this sketch, takes his place in the family as one who has upheld the prestige of his name. His achievements have thus far been of high order, with fine promise of the future.

Alfred Henry Dashiell is the son of Dr. Wickliff B. Dashiell and Catherine A. Greer Dashiell, and he was born in Kaufman County, Texas, in 1886. His mother was a daughter of Colonel John A. Greer, of Shelbyville, Tennessee, who came to Texas about 1839, was a member of Congress while Texas was a Republic, and served as Lieutenant Governor for two terms after it became a State. Greer County, in Oklahoma (formerly Texas), is named for him.

Mr. Dashiell's grandfather on the paternal side was the Rev. Alfred Henry Dashiell, born in Salisbury, Somerset County, Maryland. A man of classical education, graduated from the Baltimore College and the University of Pennsylvania. He became a minister of the Presbyterian Church in 1814, although his father had been an Episcopal clergyman. He also studied law. He married a daughter of Judge Richard Ridgely of the Supreme Court of Maryland. They had ten children, Dr. W. B. Dashiell, the father of the subject of this sketch, being the youngest.

Dr. W. B. Dashiell was born in Shelbyville, Tennessee, in 1835. He also received his higher education at the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine in Tennessee a short while, but after his marriage to Miss Catherine Greer, they moved to Texas, where his wife's father owned large tracts of land. At the opening of the Civil war, Dr. Dashiell entered the Confederate service as a surgeon in Parson's Brigade. He entered the Legislature in 1866. He returned to his farm in 1877, moving later to Terrell.

A. H. Dashiell attended the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, and was graduated in 1887 with the degree of B. A. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, opened a law office in Terrell, Texas, where he has practiced law ever since, with the exception of the time that he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney in 1896, which office he filled with great distinction. Since his admission to the bar, he has continuously represented the Texas Midland Railroad as its attorney. He is at present the senior member of the firm of Dashiell & Coon.

In July, 1901, in Sewanee, Tennessee, Mr. Dashiell was married to Miss Adelene Wicks, a daughter of Major John W. Wicks, of Galveston, Texas. They have three daughters, Adelene, Catherine and Celeste. The family are members of the Episcopal Church, and take a prominent part in the social activities of the community. Mr. Dashiell has a sister, Mrs. William Abraham, living in Houston, Texas.

MATHEW DEAVENPORT HERBERT. County attorney of Ector county by election in November, 1912, Mr. Herbert not only stands high as a lawyer, but is one of the most influential and able business men and industrial leaders

in west Texas. He has had a long and varied career with many vicissitudes, but has always possessed the courage which not only would allow him to venture his all in any undertaking in which he had confidence, but more important still would enable him to begin all over again, once his hopes were dashed down by the failure of the immediate enterprise. Mr. Herbert is prosperous, and although he has seen some hard times he has never confessed defeat, and has always been a hard fighter and willing to accept the blows as well as the favors of fortunes.

Mathew D. Herbert was born in Hardin county, Tennessee, January 9, 1854, being a son of Dr. Calvin L. and Nancy (Johnston) Herbert. This branch of the Johnston family was especially famous in the history of Virginia. The father was born in Huntsville, Alabama, and the mother in Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. Dr. Herbert, who was the son of a wealthy planter and himself a man of generous prosperity and influence, owned a large estate and a number of slaves prior to the war, and during that struggle lost nearly all his property. He brought his family out to Texas in 1871, and in this state resumed the practice of medicine and bought a farm in Denton county. His death occurred twenty years later, when he was sixty-five years of age. Dr. Herbert during the Civil war had served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, and was in many of the leading campaigns of the war, including those about Chickamauga and Atlanta. After one of the battles at Atlanta, Dr. Herbert was searching the field for wounded soldiers, and was accompanied on these rounds, driving an ambulance, by one of his faithful slaves. The slave suddenly discovered a party of Union soldiers hurrying out to capture the doctor, and told the doctor to jump out and get away on one of the mules, which he cut out of the harness, on which the doctor escaped, but the negro, ambulance and the other mule were captured. A few nights afterwards the old slave appeared at the tent of his master and awoke the doctor. The doctor was overjoyed to meet the negro again and asked him to strike a light that he might see his face. The slave demurred for some time, and when a light finally appeared the doctor found his former servant dressed in the uniform of a northern soldier, in which the slave had been ashamed to appear before his master. The doctor advised him to return to his captors, since he ran the risk of being immediately shot, provided he was ever retaken, but the negro would not go, so the doctor sent him away to prevent his capture. The doctor was a very generous and gentle master, and never in his experience as a planter and slave owner did he allow one of his grown negroes to be whipped. Dr. Herbert's widow survived him many years, until the age of eighty-seven, and her death occurred in Denton county, Texas, and her body now rests beside that of her husband. There were six children in the family and four are now living. Calvin L. is a prominent lawyer and former mayor of Denton; William P., the oldest of survivors, is a farmer at Grand Falls, Texas; Ada is the widow of Thomas M. Walden, of Denton; Annie, who is now deceased, was the wife of Hon. A. L. Matlock.

Mathew D. Herbert received his education in the Masonic College at Grapevine, Texas, and when eighteen years of age taught school in Denton and Montague counties for three years. During this time he took up the study of law, and was appointed by Judge J. A. Carroll to the office of district clerk of Montague county, serving as such for four years. In 1879 Mr. Herbert was admitted to the bar, but soon afterwards was stricken with the western fever. After a brief visit home to his mother, he bought a fine team of horses and a good wagon and set out from Denton county for Santa Fe, New Mexico, and thence on to California, where he spent five years in the mountains and mining districts, engaged in prospecting and mining and with the usual variable success. He finally returned home

to Denton county, but after a year went back to California, where he entered a new field, the real estate business in Los Angeles. In a few years he had made a fortune, and was offered \$100,000.00 for his interests in that city. Six weeks later the level of high prices which had been steadily rising in Los Angeles for some years abruptly declined, and Mr. Herbert was one of those who suffered worst in the bursting of the boom. He then began all over again and joined his brother-in-law on the latter's ranch near Magdalena, New Mexico, where he remained for several years. He then went to the ranch of his eldest brother in Hale county, Texas, where he remained for two years. In 1893 he moved to Ardmore, Oklahoma, where he joined his youngest brother, Calvin L., in the law business, under the firm name of Herbert and Herbert. Their practice grew to large proportions and they opened a branch office at Chickasha, and looked after the interests of a large clientele, representing the best business and individual interests in that section of the territory. Mr. Mathew D. Herbert had charge of the branch office at Chickasha.

During his residence at Chickasha, Oklahoma, he was married in 1895 to Miss Annie Montgomery, a sister of Dr. D. M. and R. L. Montgomery of Marlow, Oklahoma, and Hon. James T. Montgomery, an attorney of Wichita Falls, Texas. After eight years residence in Chickasha, during which he had reached a place of distinction as a lawyer, and had many evidences of his successful work, he lost his eyesight in 1903, and was obliged to give up active practice. He then moved to Odessa, where he was for years engaged in the real estate business. He obtained eight sections of land in Culberson county, and moved to that county in order to give his active attention to its supervision and management. In the meantime his wife's health failed and he and his wife moved back to Odessa, Ector county, and in November, 1912, was elected county attorney of Ector county.

Mr. Herbert has recently organized the Pecos Oil Company, with capital stock of \$150,000.00, and himself as president and owner of 80% of the property. This company has made active preparation and will soon become a prominent factor in the oil industry of west Texas. The company owns 3,407 acres of oil and gas lands in Culberson county. Mr. Herbert and wife have four children, named Ada Selma, Loi, Willie Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery. Mr. Herbert, as a resident of Ector county, has studied its resources thoroughly, and believes that in a few years it will be one of the most productive sections of west Texas, being a region which produces the best of fruits and its land being specially adapted to the raising of cotton, corn, kaffir corn, maize and fruit, and with plenty of good water for mixed farming purposes.

DUNCAN GRAHAM MCKELLAR. The late Duncan Graham McKellar was a man whose achievements were such as to place him at the front in the ranks of the leading business men of the county. As a man he was a potent force in the industrial and other fields of activity, and none is more deserving than he of mention in this historical and biographical work, whose aim and intent it is to perpetuate in fitting manner the records of the lives and activities of such men as Mr. McKellar.

Born in Henderson county, Texas, on October 6, 1852, Duncan Graham McKellar was a son of John A. McKellar, whose position as a land owner of Kaufman and Dallas counties made him a conspicuous figure in these parts, and whose connection with commercial pursuits along the Texas & Pacific as it extended its line from Marshall until it reached Forney was a matter of some little moment in the field of merchandise in that time. He amassed a considerable fortune and his sons inherited a position to which they very materially added with the passing years.

Duncan G. McKellar was the second son and the fifth

child of his parents, and he passed his boyhood along the line of the Texas & Pacific railroad, the towns of Marshall, Hallville and Longview all being claimed for a time as the abiding place of the family, the father carrying on mercantile operations in those towns. His final education was obtained at Tyler and Fayetteville, in Arkansas, and his initial business venture was a commercial one in Galveston, where his father started him off. This was suddenly terminated by his recall to the parental aid in the management of the vast landed and other interests which his father's failing health rendered him unable to manage alone. From the twenty-fifth year of his life practically to its close, Graham McKellar was a human dynamo of energy in the matter of bringing into subordination the immense lands his father had acquired, building homes for the tenantry required in the business of farm-making, and also in the supervision of his own personal interests after the family estate had been divided among the heirs.

A wonderful combination of business judgment, a quality inherited from his father beyond doubt, together with splendid energy and foresight, made him a safe adviser upon matters of business policy, and he was freely consulted in matters that he seemed especially proficient in by his fellows. He possessed a judicial mind, and although he made a phenomenal success in his chosen field of action, he was of such mental fibre that it cannot be doubted that the sphere of the law missed a singularly shining light when he did not elect to qualify for practice in that profession.

With a fine bent for public affairs, no important campaign found him a silent spectator. In the memorable campaign of Hogg and Clark in 1892 he was an ardent supporter of Governor Hogg and was a delegate to the convention that nominated him the second time. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

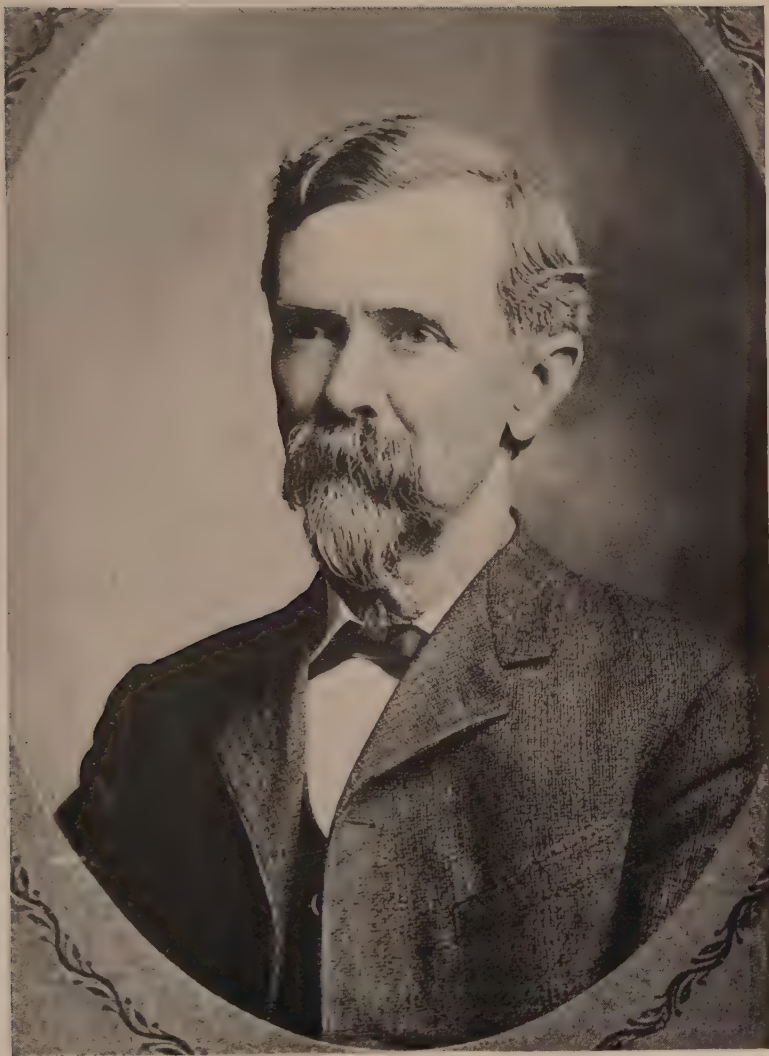
In Galveston, Texas, on November 16, 1880, Mr. McKellar was married to Miss Emma Riddell McCullough, a daughter of Rev. John McCullough, a colleague of David Baker in the propagation of the Gospel in Texas, and a courageous, honest and God fearing man all the days of his life—one whose splendid work in the interests of the church extended from the pioneer days of Texas through its Republic era, and in many of her trials in the years after she entered the sisterhood of the states.

Rev. McCullough was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1805 and was a son of Scotch parents. He was educated in Princeton College, and ordained in the ministry of the Presbyterian church at New Castle, Pennsylvania. He came to Texas in about 1835, and all the remainder of his life was spent on the Texas frontier. When Galveston was a mere village he went there and organized the first Presbyterian congregation in that place. He taught in a female seminary there for five years, and he reached San Antonio when it was in its infancy, organizing there as well the first Presbyterian congregation the place knew. It was in that Mexican center that he experienced a number of his many hairbreadth escapes from death, the fury that was roused against him there being because of his insistence in the work of closing the saloons. The lawless element of the city settled upon him as being the one person most responsible for the insufferable (to them) drouth that settled upon the city, and they attacked his house at night, firing into it and forcing him to make his escape by the back way.

Rev. McCullough had much to do with religious education in Texas. He was one of the founders of Austin College, at Sherman, Texas, and he was chaplain of the State Senate when Governor Houston was a factor in public affairs. He knew the General and his family intimately, and other great men of Texas during the formative period of the state who lent him their confidence and material support in his altogether praiseworthy work.



JOHN McCULLOUGH



Dr. J. M. Kellor

For his second wife Rev. McCullough married at Spruce Creek, Pennsylvania, Miss Margaret J. Riddell, a daughter of Margaret (Wigton) Riddell. The final home of the McCullough family was established at Prairie Lea, Texas, where the reverend gentleman was pastor of the church and was also occupied in school work. He died in January, 1870, and his wife passed away in Galveston in 1911. Their children were as follows: Mrs. McKellar; James, of Galveston; William W., of Brownwood, Texas; Annie, now Mrs. Lucian Miner, of Charlottesville, Virginia; Edward J., a traveling salesman of Wichita Falls, Texas; Jennie, the wife of Capt. J. P. Alvey, of Galveston, and Leila and Lulu, twin sisters. Leila married J. J. Parker, and both died in August, 1901, leaving four children; Lulu is the wife of William H. Brown, of New Orleans; Mary B. McCullough, the youngest child of this fine family, makes her home with her brother, James, of Galveston.

The issue of Duncan Graham McKellar and his wife are as follows: John Riddell, who died as a senior student in the University of Texas, at the age of twenty-one years; Edward Duncan is assistant cashier of the City National Bank of Forney; and Miss Lenora, the youngest of the family.

Mr. McKellar died in Forney, October 12, 1903, and his widow still makes her home in the place where her husband gained such prominence as a man of affairs. She occupies the magnificent residence built by her husband here some years ago, the same ranking among the best of the many fine places that mark Forney as an unusual rural center.

REV. JOHN MCCULLOUGH. One of the pioneer missionaries, preachers and teachers in Texas was John McCullough, who came to Texas when it was a province of Mexico, labored faithfully in the cause of Christ and education at Galveston, San Antonio and other localities during the period of the Republic, continued his labors during statehood, and while still active in his plans and in his work as an educator and churchman was called away by death on January 16, 1870, when nearly sixty-five years of age. In his death Texas lost one of its faithful ministers, and the Presbyterian church one of its most active workers and leaders.

John McCullough was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1805, acquired a collegiate and theological education at Princeton, and was ever afterwards devoted to the doctrines of the Bible as expounded by that seminary. After some years of ministerial experience, he came to Texas in 1835, landing at Galveston, and a little later organized the First Presbyterian church of that city, at a time when the island was just beginning its existence as a town. He subsequently moved to the old town of Columbia on the Brazos river where he preached and taught for about five years. While General Houston was president of the republic, Mr. McCullough was chaplain of the senate in Houston. The most interesting and perhaps fruitful of his experiences were in San Antonio, where he organized the first Presbyterian church of that place and continued for some years as a faithful and fearless minister of Christ. San Antonio was at that time the headquarters of numerous bands of desperadoes, and wickedness of every kind was rife, and it was both a passive and active opposition that was shown to every individual who represented law and order and Christianity and morality. Mr. McCullough feeling that as an ambassador of the King of Kings it was his duty to preach the truth fully and fearlessly, denounced crime and lawlessness boldly and directly. His life was threatened, but fidelity to his religion and Master would not permit him to desist from his course or to leave the town. He continued unafraid in the discharge of his duties. Finally six or eight of the most daring of the desperadoes, heavily armed, went to his house to murder him. Aware of their approach and their design, Mr. McCullough went into the strong-

est room and barricaded the door. The only weapon he had was a hatchet. With that in hand he stood by the door, ready to deal blows should they succeed in forcing it. The house was surrounded and the men tried to get in through the window. Mr. McCullough stood with his shoulders against the door, and in that exposed position the outlaws fired through the windows and the door six or eight times. Two balls grazed his head and two cut his clothes at his side. The assault continued for some time, but from some cause or other the enemies finally desisted without accomplishing their purpose. It is noteworthy that such was the terror inspired by this gang among the peaceful members of the community that nothing was done to prevent the attack or to relieve the fearless minister from his danger.

It is related, as an illustration of his character and firmness, that on the same day after this attempt to murder him, duty called him during the evening to a place which required him to pass through the streets where the desperadoes had their headquarters. Against the remonstrances of a friend, who declared it madness and certain death to proceed, he replied that he was determined not to be driven from San Antonio and that the proper course was to show himself unafraid of danger. Accordingly he passed right through the crowd of men who had a short time before attempted to murder him and went on undisturbed.

After leaving San Antonio Mr. McCullough was again in Galveston, where he founded a large female seminary. In connection with two sisters he conducted it successfully for five years. The city was then visited by a severe epidemic of yellow fever, and his own two sisters and a nephew and niece fell victims of the scourge. The school was broken up and never resumed.

Mr. McCullough then went to Ohio, spent two years as a preacher in two churches in Muskingum county, and returned to Texas in 1859, settling in Burnet county above Austin. That was then a frontier and desolate region, but he preached as he had opportunity until the time of his removal to Prairie Lea in 1869. He was invited to take charge of the school at that place and preach in the church. His arrangements had been successfully made, both for the school and the church, and there was a prospect of large usefulness and means of support for his family, when death suddenly came to him early in 1870. Mr. McCullough left a widow and nine children, three sons and six daughters, all of them young. His wife was Margaret Jane Riddell, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and they were married in Spruce Creek, October 12, 1831. As was the case with most southerners, he suffered heavy damage during the war, and though his work has been one of splendid beneficence, his reward in material goods was very meager.

As to his character and personality it is said that Mr. McCullough was a genial companion, noble and generous in his impulses, full of hospitality, ever rejoicing to meet with Christian brethren. He loved the doctrine of grace and was a rich and instructive preacher. His convictions were strong, and his attachment to principle inflexible. Neither the fear of worldly loss or of life or of anything else could make him swerve from what he felt to be right.

JOHN M. DEAN is prominent as a banker in the old Van Zandt county community of Grand Saline, where he is president of the First State Bank. He has been a resident of Texas over thirty-four years, and during the greater part of that time was identified with educational work, and made a splendid record as a teacher and also as school manager. Mr. Dean has represented his district in the state legislature and has a number of interests that give him prominence in the northeastern section of the state.

John M. Dean was born in Anderson county, South Carolina, November 17, 1859. His father was Robert

B. Dean and his grandfather Moses Dean. The family were established in the Colonial days in Maryland, and moved to South Carolina during the eighteenth century. Moses Dean was born in South Carolina, and married Narcissa Lewis. Their children were: Major J.; Robert B.; Augustus; Waddy T.; Polly, who married Samuel Dean and moved to Smith county, Texas, in 1857; Lou, who married J. H. Jones; Lucy, who married another Samuel Dean and spent her life in South Carolina; Eva, who married Frank Morrow and died in Georgia in 1905; and Annie, wife of Rufus Beatty.

Robert B. Dean was a slave holding planter in South Carolina, and joined the first company that left Anderson county for the Confederate service. His regiment was in the army of Northern Virginia, participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and was in Jackson's army and later under General Lee saw much of the heavy service of all the troops engaged in the Virginia campaigns. Robert B. Dean received a slight wound while a soldier, and surrendered with Lee's army at the close of the war. Robert B. Dean married Amanda Burress, daughter of Reuben and Delilia Burress, who were first cousins. Mrs. Dean died in December, 1894. She and her husband were members of the Baptist church. Their children were: William L., of Anderson county, South Carolina; John M.; Nora, wife of John T. McCown, in South Carolina; Major A., who died in South Carolina in 1908; Amy, who married Hugh H. Russell of Anderson, South Carolina; Luther E., who lives on the old Dean homestead; Annie, Mrs. John C. Allen of Anderson county; and Waddy T., who met death by an accident.

John M. Dean grew up in South Carolina, came to Texas in January, 1881, spent his first year as a farmer, and then took up educational work and followed that for about twenty-five years. As teacher he was identified with the schools at Noondy, Troupe, and at Garden Valley in Smith county, taught in the village of Ben Wheeler ten years and three years in the country schools of the same locality. While pursuing this work he also kept himself trained down to date in educational matters. He was graduated June 10, 1886, from the Sam Houston Normal School at Huntsville. Mr. Dean moved to Grand Saline in December, 1906, and in July of 1907 aided in the establishment of the Citizens National Bank of Grand Saline. In 1912 this bank surrendered its national charter and was incorporated as the First State Bank. Under the national charter its capital was thirty thousand dollars, and at the present time is forty thousand dollars. Mr. Dean has served as president of the bank since its beginning.

In 1898 Mr. Dean was elected to the legislature and was re-elected in 1900, and was a member of both the regular and extra sessions. He was a delegate to the Democratic state conventions of 1898 and 1914 from Van Zandt county. While in the legislature he served on the committee of education as well as others, and took a keen interest in the educational measures passed during that time. Mr. Dean is affiliated with the Lodge and Council of the Masonic Order, and his family are members of the Baptist church.

In December, 1886, Mr. Dean was married in Smith county, Texas, to Miss C. Ellis, daughter of H. T. Ellis. Her father came to Texas from Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have the following children: Floyd E., who died at Grand Saline aged twenty-two; Amy, who is a teacher, having finished her education in the Denton Normal School; E. Alton; Boyce C.; Luster D.; Major M.; Wayne; L. Alma and John M., Jr.

CHARLES H. LAWRENCE. A little more than thirty years ago on one of the eligible corners of what then constituted the town of El Paso, Charles H. Lawrence presided over what he has since designated as a peanut stand. It was, in fact, just that, peanuts being the principal commodity in which he dealt. The modern

residents of El Paso associate the name of Mr. Lawrence with the large wholesale grocery establishment at 715-719 S. El Paso street, one of the largest firms in the wholesale district, and one of the most important commercial establishments of this western city. Mr. Lawrence has had a remarkable business career, one in which abundant success has come after early years of lack of opportunity, and hard and self-sacrificing effort.

Charles H. Lawrence was born on July 16, 1859, at Neversink Flats in Sullivan county, New York, a son of John Lawrence. His father was a farmer in Sullivan county, and the family was of German and English stock, which has long been represented in New York State. The family of the parents consisted of nine children, four sons and five daughters, three of whom are now deceased. Mr. Lawrence, the seventh in order of birth, lost his parents when he was a child, and never attended school as a regular scholar more than a few days at a time. In his subsequent battles with the world, and fortune, he has managed to secure a good practical education and in his varied experience with men and affairs has never felt himself at a disadvantage with any of his competitors. He first came to El Paso about 1880, before the first railroad had been completed through this city. After some work in other capacities in 1882 he set up the little stand which has been mentioned on one of the best corners in town. At that time one could stand on an elevation and count the houses in El Paso. After about two years in this first line of trade, he opened a grocery store at South El Paso street, and by actual experience in the trade learned the business from the ground up. He then moved his business to St. Louis street, where he continued to enlarge the scope of his trade from year to year. The Sheldon Hotel now stands on the site occupied by his business during those years. His next location was at 210 San Francisco street, where he occupied two buildings for more than twenty years. He then moved into the Kepelson Degetau Building at 105 Fifth street. This last move had been necessitated by the owners of the former building raising his rent from \$75.00 per month to \$10.00 per day. This occurred during the great boom period of 1906 when El Paso was growing rapidly and when all property was in a speculative condition. While located at the building on Fifth Street just mentioned, Mr. Lawrence bought fifty-five feet of frontage at 715 to 719 S. El Paso street and erected the present three-story brick building with basement covering the entire ground space, and moved into those handsome new quarters in 1907. He has there been successfully engaged in a large wholesale grocery trade, and the large enterprise is a monument to his ability and long continued enterprise in this city. Besides his grocery trade, Mr. Lawrence has the patent right on "recorte tobacco," having the exclusive trademark for this brand registered. Mr. Lawrence has for more than twenty years been dealing with the State National Bank of El Paso, one of the oldest and most solid banking institutions in this city. During all this time he has never had a check turned down, and yet has written many large checks and sometimes for as high a sum as \$15,000.00. This is a record of financial success and business integrity of which any man might justly be proud. In politics Mr. Lawrence is an Independent, and has never been active in practical politics.

About twenty-seven years ago at Las Cruces, New Mexico, Mr. Lawrence married Miss Bersabe Avila of Las Cruces, Mrs. Lawrence being a member of an old Mexican family. Nine children were born to their marriage, four of whom are deceased, and the five still living are as follows: A. R. Gonzalez, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and recently a resident of El Paso; Mrs. A. Aquilas, who resides with her husband in El Paso; Charles Lawrence, Jr., who is associated with his father in the store; Beatrice and Isador, who are at home with their parents.

THOMAS J. JONES. In the making of a modern city, with all the varied facilities and conveniences which the term employs no elements are of greater importance than light, heat and power. El Paso in recent years has been fortunate in the acquisition of an expert in the development of these great utilities, and Mr. Jones, vice president and general manager of the El Paso Gas & Electric Light Company, has done more than any other individual to improve and perfect this service for the city and its citizens.

Thomas J. Jones was born July 11, 1870. His birthplace is significant for his infancy and early youth were spent in one of the greatest industrial centers of America, in the Shenango and the Mahoning valleys of eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. His parents were Benjamin and Henrietta (Tippitt) Jones, both of whom were born in Wales. During his active life the father was engaged as a skilled operator in rolling and steel mills, partly in Sharon, Pennsylvania, and partly in Youngstown, Ohio, where he now lives in ease and comfort, after a well spent life. There were six children in the family, of whom Thomas J. was the second.

Up to the time he was fourteen years of age, he attended the public schools of Sharon, a noted center for the iron and steel industry and kindred manufacturing. As a boy he went into the rolling mills and during the next nine years worked steadily in all the various departments of the Sharon steel mills. He became an expert mechanic and was advanced to important responsibilities in his work, but when he was twenty-three years of age he realized the necessity of a better education, in order to make the most out of his life and his abilities. He then entered Marietta College at Marietta, Ohio, where at the time his parents were living, and he graduated with high honors from his class in 1898.

It was on leaving college that Mr. Jones first became interested in gas manufacture. At Lansing, Michigan, he established a gas works, and continued in charge of the same until 1901. He was then attracted to the natural gas fields about Noblesville, Indiana, where he soon became general manager of the Noblesville Gas & Improvement Company. Towards the close of 1903 he took the position of general manager for the Chicago Heights Gas Company, remaining there one year. Then in December, 1904, he transferred his field of enterprise to El Paso, with which city he has ever since been identified, and he considers El Paso the finest city in the southwest, and hopes to make it his home during the remainder of his life. He came to El Paso in December, 1904, to take the place of general manager for the El Paso Gas & Electric Company. His broad experience in the industry enabled him to bring special efficiency to the improvement of the business, which up to that time had not been entirely successful. He secured a financial interest in the company, and soon brought about a great change in the company's business and operation. He has devoted much of his attention to keeping the current up with the rapid development of the city, and during his administration many miles of mains have been laid, and likewise many important extensions and improvements in the electrical service.

In October, 1912, Mr. Jones was elected vice president and now holds both offices in the company. He has also interested himself in public and social life of his city. He is a director in the Y. M. C. A., is an elder in the First Presbyterian church, and is the owner of acreage property in the El Paso Valley and a pleasant home in the city. In September, 1900, he married Miss Fay Lawrence, of Lansing, Michigan. Their two children are Lawrence, born in Noblesville, Indiana, and Helen Margaret, born in El Paso. Mrs. Jones is secretary of the Sunshine Club and a member of the Women's Aid Society of the church. Mr. Jones takes much interest in all kinds of athletic sports, and is very fond

of outdoor life. As to the future of El Paso, Mr. Jones sees nothing but a great destiny awaiting the city. Its location as the "Pass City" is a factor in the continued prosperity of the city as in ancient days it proved the occasion for the first settlement in this region. With the completion of the great storage dam, two hundred thousand or more acres of good land will be irrigated in the valley and the results of this intensive farming cannot but redound to the splendid prosperity of El Paso.

HUGH REID ROBERTSON. Now serving as assistant United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, with office and residence in San Antonio, Hugh Reid Robertson spent his early life in the cattle and sheep country of Southwestern Texas, and had a hard and long fight with adversity before gaining admission to his profession, in which he has practiced successfully for the past ten years.

Hugh Reid Robertson was born at Glasgow, Scotland, January 15, 1879. His parents were James and Jessie (Reid) Robertson. His father inherited a considerable estate from his father and grandfather, part of which consisted of mansions and tract land, and comprised one of the show places about Glasgow. This estate was sold by guardians, and somewhat later coal was discovered on the land, and it became worth millions. James Robertson engaged with a brother in the manufacturing business in Glasgow, and by that venture lost all his money. After this reverse, he and his family emigrated to America, leaving Greenock, Scotland, in 1886, crossing the ocean to New York, thence by way of Galveston to San Antonio, and out to the frontier of Brackettsville in Kinney county. In that section the father engaged in sheep raising and ranching. About 1890 the family moved to Ulvade, and to Del Rio about 1893.

Hugh Reid Robertson was eight years old when the family came to America, and lived on ranches in the counties of Kinney, Uvalde and Val Verde in Western Texas, going to the public school during the winter seasons. His family were poor, and very early in life he formed an acquaintance with the rugged toil and hardships that characterized ranch life in the early days of Western Texas. He was brought up somewhat strictly by a God-fearing mother of Presbyterian faith. She was an exceedingly courageous woman, and had come from a life of refinement and comfort to one of privation and hardship. As a boy Mr. Robertson was fond of hunting and fishing and all games and sports, but was of reserved and retiring disposition, and evinced a great fondness for reading. From the age of fourteen he lived in Del Rio, and after leaving high school there when about seventeen began working in a store to help the family. He continued in that line of work until he had saved nearly enough to enter the State University at Austin. He entered the law department of the University of Texas in October, 1902, and was graduated with the degree LL. B. in 1904. After graduating Mr. Robertson engaged in practice at Del Rio, at first associated with Mr. Jones, then was alone for a time, and finally with County Judge C. K. McDowell, under the firm name of McDowell & Robertson.

Mr. Robertson served as federal referee in bankruptcy for the Del Rio Division of the Federal Courts for Western Texas from 1906 to 1913. For several years he was a member of the board of school trustees, was mayor of the city of Del Rio from September, 1913, to June 30, 1914, and then resigned his office to take up his new duties at San Antonio. Mr. Robertson was appointed assistant United States attorney for the Western District of Texas on June 8, 1914, and qualified July 1, 1914. He has for a number of years been an active Democrat, was for several years a member of the county executive committee during his residence at Del Rio, and is a strong admirer and supporter of Woodrow Wilson, having been a member of the Wilson Club in

Val Verde county. Mr. Robertson is a past master of the Masonic fraternity, a member and elder in the Southern Presbyterian church, and is now a member of the First Presbyterian church at San Antonio. On June 27, 1906, at Del Rio, Mr. Robertson married May Crary of Chicago, Illinois. They have one child, Jeannette, born at Del Rio November 4, 1907.

EUGENE CAMPBELL BARKER, M. A., Ph. D. As professor of American history at the University of Texas, recording secretary for the Texas State Historical Association, and managing editor of the *Quarterly* of that association, Mr. Barker is a scholar and historian whose attainments and service have had a large scope. He is one of the best known educators in the state, and in his particular field of history has a place of acknowledged leadership throughout the country.

Eugene C. Barker was born near Riverside, Texas, November 10, 1874, a son of Joe and Fannie (Holland) Barker. His grandfather, William Barker, became a member of Houston's army in January, 1836—a private in Captain Splane's company, which, with two others, under the command of Major McNutt, was detailed to guard the hospital and baggage camp near Harrisburg while Houston was fighting the battle of San Jacinto.* Mr. Barker spent his early life in Texas, and his ambition to gain a higher education caused him to put himself to a severe test in self-reliance and economy in order to pay his own way through the higher schools. He was graduated, B. A., from the University of Texas in 1899 and was given the degree of Master of Arts in 1900. He won a Harrison Fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania for 1906-1907, where he specialized in the study of history and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1908. In the meantime he had continued the study of history as Austin Scholar at Harvard University during 1907-1908, serving at the same time as assist-

ant in history at Radcliffe College. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

Professor Barker has been connected with the University of Texas as student and teacher since 1895. He served as tutor in history from 1899 to 1901; as instructor in history 1901-1908, though absent on leave 1906-1908; as adjunct professor of modern European history 1908-1910; during the next year he was adjunct professor of American history; from 1911 to 1913 he was associate professor of American history and chairman of the department of history in the university; and since 1913 he has held the full rank of professor of American history.

Professor Barker has membership in the American Historical Association, the Texas State Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association—being a member of the first board of editors of the *Mississippi Historical Review*—and is chairman of the Texas Library and Historical Commission. He has published a number of articles in the *Texas State Historical Association Quarterly*, and has contributed to the *American Historical Review*, the *Political Science Quarterly*, the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, and the *New York Nation*. In 1904 he compiled and edited, jointly with Herbert E. Bolton, "With the Makers of Texas, a Source Reader in Texas History"; he contributed the chapter on "Texas as a Republic" in "The South in the Building of the Nation" (1909); and in 1912, jointly with C. S. Potts and Charles W. Ramsdell, he published "A School History of Texas," which the Text Book Board adopted as the state text in that subject for Texas schools. Dr. Barker was married August 6, 1903, to Matilda LeGrand Weeden, of Austin.

* See records in the General Land Office at Austin.

